# BHOPAL STATE GAZETTEER.

VOLUME III .- TEXT AND TABLES.

COMPILED BY

CAPTAIN C. E. LUARD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.A.

Superintendent of Gazetteer in Central India.





CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1908

Price Rs. 4 or 6 shillings.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE history of this State, besides entering largely into the general histories dealing with India in the 18th century, has been dealt with separately in three publications, Sir John Malcolm's Memoirs of Central India, The History of Bhopāl, by M. W. Hough, and the Tāj-ul-ikbāl, an Urdu publication based on the State records.

In this Gazetteer all available sources were consulted, especially as regards dates in the earlier history, which are very inaccurately given by Malcolm and Hough. For the later history Prinsep's Transactions is a useful work and also Sir John Malcolm's Political History of India.

A list of the works referred to in the text is appended.

- Ain—The Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazl, translated by Blochmann and Jarrett.
  - B. F.—Brigg's translation of Ferishta's History.
  - B. G.—Bayley's Gujarat.
- C. A. S. R.—Sir A. Cunningham—Archæological Survey Reports.

Central India.—Sir J. Malcolm—Memoirs of Central India (2 vols., Thacker, Spink), Calcutta, 1880.

- C. I. I.—Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, Gupta Inscriptions.
- E. M. H.—The History of India as told by its own Muhammadan Historians by Sir H. M. Elliot (London 1867).
  - E. I.—Epigraphia Indica.
- G. D.—History of the Mahrattas by J. Grant-Duff (2 vols.).

Hastings.—The History of the Transactions in India during the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings by H. T. Prinsep (London, 1818).

- I. A.—Indian Antiquary.
- J. B. R. A. S.—Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- J. A. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
  - J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Life of Amir Khān—by H. T. Prinsep (from the Persian), Calcutta, 1832.

Rājasthān.—J. Tod. The Rājasthān, Calcutta, reprint in 2 vols., 1894.

Seir-ul-Mutaquherin.—Edition in 2 vols., Cambray, Calcutta.

#### ARMS OF THE BHOPAL STATE.



Arms.—Vert; a tower or, within twelve musk blossoms proper in bordure. Crest.—
A sheath of arrows charged with a lily argent. Supporters.—Mahsīr proper. Lambrequins.—Vert and or.

Motto.—Nasr min Allah, "Victory is from God."
(Omitted in representation.)

Note.—Green is the Muhammadan colour. The tower represents the fort of Fotehgarh. The musk blossoms refer to the twelve imams. They represent also the trophet's flower (Arnebia erhioides), which is supposed to bear the marks of his cares. The fish were chosen on the Begam's suggestion as being feminine and thus in touch with her rule, as suitable to a city on a large lake, and as referring to the Māhi Marātib. The lily and sheath of arrows were suggested as appropriate to one descended from a line of warriors.

Religion.—The rulers of Bhopal are Muham-madans of the sunni sect.

सन्दर्भव ज्याने

### PREFACE.

THE Gazetteer Officer, Munshi Kudrat Ali, has done his best to supply information. This has been no easy task owing to the disordered state of the record department, and to the fact that after the conclusion of the Imperial work the four Nizāmats were made into three, thus vitiating the whole of the statistics collected. The re-adjustment of the figures has been most laborious. Throughout the Gazetteer Officer has worked with the most praiseworthy assiduity in carrying on this work and deserves the greatest credit.

As regards the Historical portion the Tāj-ul-ikbāl, a history of Bhopāl compiled in Urdu in the time of Shāh Jahān Begam, has been largely used. The State archives have also been consulted where possible, as well as Malcolm and other writers. The Statistical section has been made as complete as might be, but the figures were not easily obtained, the unfortunate reduction of the Nizāmats from four to three necessitating the work being done in somewhat of a hurry. The Gazetteer, otherwise, speaks for itself and requires no further comment. I hope that, when revised, the sections will all be made more complete.

In conclusion, I have to thank Her Highness Sultān Jahān Begam for her ever ready help in furthering the work and also to the Gazetteer Officer for his strenuous exertions to satisfy my importunities.

My head clerk, Pandit Shridhar Rao Vinayak, and the staff of the headquarter office have worked with exemplary diligence in checking and preparing accounts for the Press.

> C. E. LUARD, Captain, Superintendent of Gazetteer in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY: Indore, the 15th September 1907.



# CONTENTS.

# Chapter I.

## DESCRIPTIVE.

## Section I .- Physical Aspects.

Souther 1. 1	Lybrour 12spoots.			
PAGE	PAGE			
Situation, boundaries and	Geology 3			
area 1	Botany 8			
Name $ib$ .	Fauna			
Natural Divisions and	Wild animals ib.			
scenery ib.	Birds ib.			
Hill system 2	Fish ib.			
Rivers and Lakes	Reptiles ib.			
E char	Insects ib.			
The Parbati				
The Narbadā ib.	Rainfall ib.			
73183				
Section	II.—History.			
Dost Muhammad Khān . 10	Jahangir Muhammad			
Yār Muhammad Khān . 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Faiz Muhammad Khān . 13	1 000 a second			
Hayat Muhammad Khan 14	period) 30			
Ghaus Muhammad Khān 22	Shāh Tahān 92			
Wazir Muhammad Khān 23	Sultan Johan 24			
Nazar Muhammad Khān 26	10 E o m			
Sikandar Begam (1st	Archæology and Archi-			
period) 28	tooture			
•				
Section III.—Population.				
	_			
Enumerations 35				
Density and Variation ib.				
Towns and villages . ib.	¥			
Migration ib.	*			
Sex, Age and Civil condition ib.	Marriage ib.			
Religions 36	Disposal of the dead . 38			
Language and literacy . ib.	Amusements 10.			
Castes and Tribes ib.	Festivals ib.			
Occupations ib	Nomenclature $ib$ .			
Social characteristics	Public Health ib.			
Dress-Men ib	. Plague in Bhopāl city . ib.			

# Chapter II.

## ECONOMIC.

## Section I.—Agriculture.

	PAGE		PAGE
General conditions.	. 40 [	Crops. Area sown .	47
Soil classes	. ib.	Kharīf erops	ib.
Seasons	. 41	Rabi crops	ib.
Cultivated area and	d	Oil seeds	ib.
variations	. ib.	Fibres	ib.
Agricultural practice	. 42	Drugs	ib.
Ploughing	. ib.	Gardens	ib.
Sowing	. ib.	Progress	ib.
Reaping	43	Irrigation	ib.
Threshing	ib	Area irrigated	$ib\cdot$
Double cropping .	. ib.	M Sources and methods.	49
Mixed sowings or bejara	ib.	Cattle and live stock .	ib.
Rotation	. 44	Pasture lands	ib.
Manures	ib.	Cattle diseases	ib.
Special crops		Fairs	ib.
Рорру	$\cdot$	Agricultural population	ib.
Irrigated crops .	. 46	Holdings	ib
Pests	. ib.	Indebtedness	ib.
Implements	. 47	Takkāvi	ib.
Section II.—	-Rents,	Wages and Prices	
Rents	49	Middle class man .	50
Wages		Manal	.,
Kind	. ib.	Merchant	ib.
Cash	· ib.	Rajput and Muham-	
Prices	. ib.	madan class	ib.
Cultivator	. 49	Day labourer	ib.
Sec	tion III	.—Forests.	
Classes	. 50	Revenue	52
Control	. ib-	Trees	ib.
Section I	VMin	es and Minerals .	52

## Section V.—Arts and Manufactures.

	PAGE			P.	AGE
Cotton	. 53	Gutka .			53
Others	, ib.	Opium .	•		ib.
IM	ills .	54			
Section 3	VI.—Com	nerce and Tr	ade.		
History	. 54	External trade	•		<b>5</b> 5
Exports	. ib.	Weights and Mea	sures		
Imports	. $ib$ .	Bulk weight (		<b>1</b> -	_
Centres of trade .	. 55	pois) .	•	•	5 <b>6</b>
Mechanism of trade	. ib.	Capacity .	•	•	ib.
Routes	. ib.	Length .	•		ib.
Firms	. ib.	Time .		•	ib.
Section VII.—Means of Communication.					
Railways	. 57	Vehicles .			58
Roads, old routes .	ib.	Post and Telegra	nh		ib.
•	Celephone	58.	I	-	
Se	ction VII	I.—Famine.			
Causes	58	Effect—Protecti	ve mea	antoa	59
Causes	. 15:00	Enect—1 Totecti	ие шем	surcs	00
	बद्यां <u>पु</u> व्	<u>न</u> प्रते			
	Chapte	er III.			
A	DMINIS	TRATIVE.			
Secti	ion I.—Ad	Iministration			
	. 60	Official language			60
Early days	. 00				
Early days Chief	. ib.	Administrative I		18	
Chief		Administrative I		18	ib.
Chief Departments .	. $ib.$	Administrative I District staff		ıs •	
Chief Departments .	. ib. ib.	Administrative I District staff		ıs •	ib.
Chief Departments	. ib. . ib. Village adminis	Administrative I District staff	Oivisior •	•	ib.
Chief Departments	. ib. . ib. Village adminis	Administrative I District staff stration . 61	Oivisior •	•	ib.
Chief Departments	. ib. ib. Village adminis	Administrative I District staff stration . 61 ation and Ju	Division L <b>stic</b> e	•	<i>ib</i> . 61
Chief Departments  Section I  Early system	. ib. id. Village adminis I.—Legisl	Administrative I District staff stration . 61  ation and Ju City Courts	Division L <b>stic</b> e	•	<i>ib</i> . 61
Chief Departments  Section I  Early system Present system	. ib ib. Village adminis  I.—Legisl . 61 . ib.	Administrative I District staff stration . 61  ation and Ju City Courts Judicial Comm	Division L <b>stic</b> e	•	<ul><li>ib.</li><li>61</li><li>63</li><li>64</li></ul>

	Section	PAGE	.—rmance	•	PAGE
Early history Present system		6 <b>4</b> 6 <b>5</b>	Sources of Expenditu		
Se	Coina oction	J	and Revei		
Early system		66	Present de		. 67
Present system		ib.	Collection .	v	. ib
Settlements .	•	ib.	Suspensions		
Rates .		67	aions	4 .	. 68
Cessos	, ,		Tenures		, ib
Former days		ib.	Zamindāri		. ib
Sectio	n V.—	Miscel	laneous R	.e <b>v</b> enu	ıe.
Excise .		68	Salt .		. 70
Opium .	(2)	ib.	Octroi .		. ib
Liquor ,	7	69	Stamps		. ib
Hemp drug .	. 1	ib.	Railway		. ib
Section	on VI.	-Loca	l and Mu	aicipa	1.
Organization of	Municipa	lity 70	Income		. 70
	4.	Agi os	Public <b>W</b> o	rks.	
Sections .		स्यापेव •			. 71
	Secti	on VI	II.—Army	•	
Strength .		71	Irregulars		. 79
Staff		ib.	Artillery		. ib
Imperial Service	Cavalry	ib.	Band .		. ib.
Regulars .		ib.	Recruits		. <i>ib</i>
	Cost		'7	2	
Sec	ction 1	XP	olice and 3	Tails.	
Police		72			. 79
	Jails .	- 1	72		
	Section	on X	-Education	ı.	
High school		73	Medical scho	ool	. 7:
Girls school		iδ.			. ib
Special schools		ib.	Press .		. 10
	Libra	_	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 10

Section XII.—Surveys 74			
Chapter IV.			
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND GAZETTEER.			
Administrative Divisions . 75	Appendices-		
Gazetteer 90	B—Treaty of Raisen 1818 126		
Appendices —	C—The Bhopal Battalion 128		
A—Letter from Colonel	D-Political Officers at		
Muir 125	Bhopal 129		
STATISTICA			
Table I.—Temperature . 135	XIV.—Wages 157		
II.—Rainfall 136	XV.—Roads 158		
III.—Distribution of population 137	XVI.—Legislation and Justice— Civil		
	Justice 160		
IV.—General statistics of popula-	XVII.—Legislation and		
tion . 138	Justice Crimi- nal Justice . 162		
V.—Vital statistics . 139	XVIII.—Fin a n c e—Re-		
VI.—Death according to causes . 140	ceipts 164		
VII.—Agricultural	XIXFin ance-Ex-		
stock 141	penditure . 166		
VIIILeading Statis-	XX.—Revenue De- mand . 168		
tics 142	XXI.—Excise 170		
IX.—Statistics of Agri- culture and	XXII.—Municipality . 172		
irrigation . 146	XXIII.—Education . 174		
X.—Area in acres	XXIV.—Police 176		
under principal crops 150	XXV.—Army 177		
XI.—Statistics of Fac-	XXVI.—Jails 178 XXVII.—Medical		
tory-Industries 154			
XII.—Quantity of minerals pro-	XXVIII.—Fairs 182 XXIX.—Post and Tele-		
minerals pro- duced 155	graph 186		
XIII.—Prices of food	XXX.—Famine Expen-		
grains 156	diture 188		
Glossary			
Index	· · · i—xviii		
Maps—of Bhopal State .	At the end		
City .	· · · · · · of book.		

CONTENTS.

Section XI.-Medical.

Hospitals and dispensaries 74 | Vaccination

vii

PAGE 74

## CHAPTER I.

#### DESCRIPTIVE.

#### SECTION I .- PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The Bhopal State is one of the principal chiefships of the Central India Agency, and next to Hyderabad, the most important Muhammadan State in India.

The State, which lies in the Bhopal Agency, and has an Situation, area of 6,902 square miles, comparable to that of the county and Area. of Yorkshire (6,067) stands on the eastern confines of Mālwā, its most eastern districts bordering on Bundelkhand, and its southern districts lying in the Gondwana tract. Unlike the other large States of the Agency, its territory is comprised in one compact block lying between 22°32' and 24°4' N. and 76°28' and 78°52' E. It is bounded on the north by the States of Gwalior, Bāsoda, Korwai, Maksudangarh and Narsinghgarh, the Sironj pargana of Tonk State, and the Saugor District of the Central Provinces; on the south by the Narbadā river, which separates it from the Hoshangābād District of the Central Provinces; on the east by the Saugor and Narsinghpur Districts of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the Gwalior and Narsinghgarh States.

The name is popularly derived from Bhojpāl or Bhoja's Name. dam, the great dam which now holds up the Bhopal city lakes, having been built, it is said, by a minister of Rājā Bhoja, the Paramāra ruler of Dhār, the still greater work which formerly held up the Tal lake being attributed to this monarch himself (see Bhojpur). The name is, however, invariably pronounced Bhūpāl by Hindus, and Dr. Fleet considers it to be derived simply from Bhūpāla, a king, the popular derivation being an instance of the striving after meaning so common in such cases.

The country varies markedly in different parts. Most of NATURAL the State is situated on the Malwa plateau, 4,047 square miles DIVISIONS lying in this tract, and presents the familiar aspect of that region, rolling downs of yellow grass, interspersed with rich fields of black cotton soil. To the south-east, however, it is traversed by a succession of sandstone hills, forming an arm of the great Vindhyan range, while another branch of the same range strikes northwards to the west of the city of Bhopāl. To the south lies the main line of the Vindhyas, with the fertile valley of the Narbadā beyond it. The hilly region occupies 2,855 square miles. The natural divisions are thus two: the plateau with 4,047 square miles of area and

the hilly with 2,855 square miles. The plateau land is highly fertile and grows wheat, maize, jowār, rice, and poppy while the hills are clothed in forest, with patches of fertile soil at their feet.

HILL SYSTEM.

The hill system of the State is formed by the great Vindhyan range and numerous spurs which strike out from the main chain. The average elevation of the main chain, which lies in the south of the State, is from 1,800 to 2,000 feet, peaks rising here and there to over this height. At Singārcholi near Bhopāl (23°17′ N.; 77°24′ E.) a peak rises to 2,051 feet, one near Mahalpur, to 2,064, and one on the scarp of the range north of Hoshangābād, close to the spot where the railway line breaks through the range, to 2,137 feet.

The range was in ancient days known as the Vindhyādri and Riksha mountains. The former term being more or less general, but applied rather to the portion lying in Rewah, while the section in Bhopāl was known as the Pāriyātra, possibly as having been the early limit of the Aryan wanderers. The Vindhyas have always ranked next the Himālayas in importance, as the southern boundary of the Madhya desha or Middle region. Hindu mythology has much to tell about the range, which served as a place of meditation for the rishis, being especially connected with Agastya Muni. At the command of this sage the great range bowed its head to let him pass to the Decean, and as he never returned, it has ever remained bowed and inferior to the Himālayas, originally the smaller chain.

The range in Bhopāl varies markedly in its constitution. Where it enters the State on the east it consists of massive sandstones and shales of the series known as the Vindhyan, but from Ginnūrgarh westwards it is formed of basalt which overlies the sandstone. In appearance it forms a long, steep scarp, with bold headlands and re-entrant bays suggesting a sea-worn cliff.

The sandstone is of great value for building purposes and has been quarried for centuries.

The slopes are in most places covered with forest which, however, owing to want of care and mismanagement have deteriorated considerably, and have not now the value they would have had if they had been carefully looked after.

RIVISERS AND LAKES. The watershed is formed by the Vindhyan range. To the north two rivers of importance and their numerous tributaries flow towards the Jumna  $do\bar{a}b$ , these are the Betwā and Pārbatī.

The Betwā is the third largest river in Central India. To old Hindu writers it was known as the Vetravati, and is always

described as rising in the Pāriyātra mountains. The stream is mentioned by Kālidās in the Meghaduta, who says—

"On going to the capital of that country (which is known everywhere by the famous name of Vidisha) you will drink the sweet waters of the Vetravati, in a drink made more delightful by the murmuring sounds heard from its banks."

Keshodās, a poet of Akbar's day, describes it in glowing terms, comparing it to liquid moonlight. The river rises at the village of Kumri (23°2′ N.; 77°29′ E.) in the Tāl tahsāl near Bhojpur. It flows in a general north-casterly direction through the State for 50 miles. It is nowhere of large size within State territory. Near Bhojpur it meets the Kaliāsot and these two streams formerly contributed to make the great Tāl lake. No tributaries of great importance except the Kaliāsot meet it in Bhopāl territory; others are the Kuhu, Maniāri, Gunī and Kerwa, the last two joining the Kaliāsot.

The western Pārbatī, as it is called, to distinguish it from The Pārbatī, the stream in northern Gwalior, rises at the village of Burānā-kherī (22°50′ N. 76°36′ E.) near Ashta, and flow for about 90 miles through the State, forming its western boundary throughout most of its course. Its chief tributaries are the Ajnāl, Papnās and two streams called the Pārua.

The other series of streams is formed of those which flow The Narbadā. southwards to join the Narbadā. The Narbadā itself flows for about 125 miles along the southern border of the State. This river is well-known as one of the most sacred in India. It here contains a large volume of water, which does not dry up throughout the year. Small boats are able to navigate for short distances on some reaches. It is fed by many tributaries of which the most important are, the Sindor Khānd, (Khar), Ghogra, Tendoni, Bārna, Dobi, Bhagner, Bhabhar, Kolār, Hambar, Ajnāl, Goni and Jāmner.

Except some scattered references, the result of a few Geology.1 hasty observations, nothing so far has been published regarding the geology of Bhopāl. Only the southern part of the State has been as yet examined in detail and the following groups of rocks are known there:—

Recent alluvial deposits.
Pliocene or Pleistocene freshwater beds.
Laterite.
Deccan Trap and Intertrappeans.
Lameta.
Vindhyans.
Bijāwars.

The Vindhyans constitute the most important group within the portion surveyed. A number of divisions have

<sup>1</sup> By Mr. E. Vredenburg, Geological Survey of India.

been recognised whose probable correlation with those found elsewhere is as follows:—

- 11. Upper Bhänder sandstone.
- 10. Sirbūshales.
- 9. Lower Bhänder sandstone.
- 8. Bhänder limestone.
- 7. Ginnürgarh shales.
- 6. Upper Rewah sandstone.
- 5. Jhiri shales.
- 4. Lower Rewah sandstone.
- 3. Kaimur sandstone.
- 2. Kaimur conglomerate.
- 1. Lower Vindhyans.

The term "Ginnūrgarh shales" derived from a hill-fort in Bhopāl territory was selected by Mr. Mallet to designate a very constant division of the Upper Vindhyans, and there seems to be very little doubt that the divisions (7) and (8) exposed in Ginnūrgarh hill do really represent the Bhānder limestone and underlying shales of the more thoroughly surveyed districts. Still, owing to the vast unsurveyed tracts that intervene, it is impossible to obtain absolute certainty on this point, and until the survey is completed there just remains a possibility that the group (4) belongs to the upper part of the Kaimur and that (5) represents the Pannā shales, in which case all the overlying groups would have to be shifted two divisions lower down in the classification. For the present purposes of description the identifications here suggested will be adhered to.

The Vindhyans in the portion surveyed form a syncline whose axis first runs about west-south-west and then takes a rather sharp bend almost at right angles to a north-northwest direction. The southern scarp of the west-south-west striking portion of this syncline forms the continuation of the Vindhyan range, its direction scarcely exhibiting any variation westwards, from its commencement at the bend of the Son. From the eastern frontier of Bhopal the Vindhyan scarp preserves this direction unaltered as far as Ginnürgarh hill, with the exception of two local bends due to the disturbing influence of the second direction of folding. Ginnurgarh, the geological series distinguished as "Vindhyan" ceases to take part in the constitution of the Vindhyan range. The range still continues as a geographical feature, preserving its rectilinear appearance and enclosing the Narbada valley to the north, but it is formed by entirely different rocks, principally basalts belonging to the Deccan and Malwa trap. Beyond Ginnurgarh hill, the Vindhyan escarpments, greatly concealed by basalt, continue

in a north-north-west direction towards Bhopal. The highest beds, the sandstones of the Upper Bhander division, occur along the axis of the synclinal fold, occupying a considerable area principally to the east and south-east of the town of Bhopāl. Between the eastern portion of the Upper Bhander outcrop and the alluvial plain of the Narbada, all the underlying members of the Vindhyan series occur in normal order, the lowest beds, No. 1 of the above list, a group of shales probably referable to the Lower Vindhyans being exposed only locally at the foot of the southernmost scarp, the base of the series being everywhere concealed beneath the alluvium. In the opposite branch of the syncline, north-east of the great spread of Upper Bhander, in the country surrounding the historic town and fort of Raisen, the whole series is again exposed down to the shales No. 1, whose base, however, is again concealed, this time by Deccan trap.

South of Ginnürgarh hill there is an anticlinal axis, south of which the beds dip in directions approximating more or less south, and thus disappear beneath the alluvial beds of the Narbadā valley. A few detached outcrops come into view along the course of the river and south of it in the Hoshangābād District, usually belonging to beds rather high up in the series. It is probable that the southern boundary, concealed by newer beds, is faulted.

The Kaimur sandstone No. 3 has been extensively quarried and yields material admirably suited for building purposes and ornamental work, fully equal to the best Chunār or Mirzāpur stone (belonging to the same geological subdivision) from which it is distinguished by its deep purple-red colour. The elaborate temple of Nemāwar in Indore territory appears to be built of this stone which must have been quarried from one of the outcrops situated in Bhopāl.

The Lower Rewah sandstone, No. 4, is of far greater thickness than in the eastern portion of the Vindhyan outcrop in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, and resembles, in this respect, the same group as developed in Gwalior. At the base of the Upper Rewah sandstone, No. 6, there occurs a great development of extremely regular flagstone, forming a singularly constant band at this horizon throughout Central India. They are largely quarried at many points along their outcrop.<sup>1</sup>

The limestone of Ginnurgarh hill and of the neighbouring scarps has never been used for burning into lime though perfectly well suited to that purpose, "kankar" from the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The flagstone quarries of Hoshangābād are situated in this same band.

Narbadā alluvium being used instead.¹ The limestone is over 100 feet thick at Ginnūrgarh but disappears a few miles to the east, a circumstance tending to throw a slight amount of doubt on the correct identification of the Ginnūrgarh rock with the true Bhānder or "Nāgod" limestone which, in its type area, is remarkably constant. In its characters, however, and in those of the associated shales there is a close agreement with the rocks described elsewhere under the same names.

It is in the overlying strata, however, that the survey commenced in Bhopāl disclosed the greatest divergence from the corresponding divisions so far established in other regions, though the changes observed are in harmony with the behaviour of the strata clewhere. The Lower Bhander sandstone where it first appears at the eastern extremity of the Bhander tableland, near Maihar in Baghelkhand, is only some 10 or 20 feet thick. It gradually increases westwards and is about 200 feet thick in the Jabalpur region. In Bhopal the thickness has increased enormously and still continues increasing from east to west, till, in the western part of its outcrop it is a great deal over 1,000 feet. This enormous increase coincides with a corresponding decrease in the overlying sirbū shales which, no doubt, are gradually transformed into sandstones in a westerly direction. In the outlying hills east of the Bhander tableland, they are close on 1,000 feet thick. Their thickness becomes gradually less as the Blander scarps are followed westwards. In Bhopal it is nowhere more than 300 feet, in the district surveyed, and the shales rapidly dwindle westwards, till, south of the town of Bhopal they have entirely disappeared nothing but a layer of thin-bedded flags remaining to mark the base of the Upper Bhander scarp. North of the capital the shales reappear and probably increase again northwards as they are known to be well represented further north in the Raiputana States of Karauli and Dholpur.

Together with the change in thickness, there is a great alteration in the mineral character of the Lower Bhander sandstone. In Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand as well as in the British districts further west, it is a coarse, gritty sandstone of no value as a building material. In Bhopāl, though it contains some pebbly layers, and even a conglomerate of large boulders, the majority of the beds are of very fine and even grain, and these qualities, taken in connection with the enormous massiveness of the bedding, produce a building material of great excellence. The quarries, from which were

obtained some of the materials for the northern piers of the Narbadā viaduct near Hoshangābād, appear to be situated within the outcrop of this division. The superb mosque which the late Shāh-Jahān Begam erected at Bhopāl is built of sandstone from this group. A lower horizon of the same division has supplied the materials for one of the oldest buildings in India, the famous Buddhist  $st\bar{u}pa$  at Sānchi, which is situated in this State.

The Upper Bhānder sandstone as it occurs in Bhopāl is a dark purplish red fine-grained rock forming massive beds of enormous thickness in which character it differs from the same division as exposed in the eastern Bhānder tableland where the sandstone is comparatively thin-bedded. In Bhopāl as elsewhere, it forms an excellent building stone and has been used in the construction of several ancient buildings, amongst which may be mentioned the gigantic temple of Bhojpur situated about five miles east of Dīp railway station.

The Vindhyans are to a great extent concealed by the basalt flows of the Decean trap, the geological boundaries of which are very intricate in consequence of the irregularity of the surface overwhelmed by the eruptions. The presence of narrow outcrops of Decean trap following the deepest part of many river valleys indicates that the topography of the region occupied by the Vindhyans was almost identical with the present one, the old land surface having reappeared unchanged owing to the rapid weathering of the easily decomposed basalt as compared with the Vindhyan sand stones. Both to the east and west of the main outcrop of the Vindhyan rocks, the volcanic basalts occur continuously over large areas: the western district in particular, all round Schore, is probably occupied entirely by these rocks.

The Deccan Trap, when present in any great thickness, consists of a succession of basalt flows poured out at varying intervals of time within the Upper Cretaceous period. Occasionally fresh water strata, principally earthy shales and more or less siliceous limestones, are intercalated between successive flows, indicating that during the intervals between the eruptions, fresh-water lakes occupied portions of the surface of solidified lava.

The fossils most frequently met with in these "inter-trappeans" are large gastropods belonging to the species *Physa Prinsepii*, and remains aquatic plants belonging to the genus *Chara*.

East and west of the main Vindhyan outcrop the basalt has not been denuded to so great an extent and rises into tablelands the highest portions of which often carry masses of laterite that sometimes yield iron ores.

All the Vindhyan subdivision together with the Deccan trap are present in full force up to the line along which the survey was interrupted and nothing can be said regarding their distribution or the possible occurrence of other beds in the unsurveyed part of the State, including considerable areas in the district of Raisen and Mardanpur, the greatest portion of Umrauganj and Sehore, and the whole of Devipura, Berasia, Dorāha, Ichhāwar, Chhipāner, and all the outlying patches beyond the main area of the State.

BOTANY, 1

The flora vary in the sandstone region and the basaltic. In the former the jungle is much closer and teak and tendū commoner than in the latter where  $dh\bar{u}k$  and various mimosae flourish. The vegetation of the State is largely composed of scrubby forest, including Tectona, Terminalia, Anogeissus, Butea, Stephegyne, Buchanania, Boswellia, and frequent stretches of Dendrocalamus strictus. The brushwood includes many shruby forms such as Zizyphus, Capparis, Grewia, Casearia, Phyllanthus, Antidesma, and Carissa.

FAUNA. Wild animals.

The forests in the State afford ample cover to large species of animal, and tiger, panther, and sāmbar (Cervus unicolor) are common. In former days the wild buffalo (Bos gaurus) used to occur, but it is now extinct in this region. The smaller deer such as the black buck (Antilope cervicapra) and chinkāra (Gazella benettii) are met with everywhere.

Birds.

All the birds usually found occur, including most classes of game bird. Of migratory water fowl, geese, pochards, mallard, gadwall, pintail, widgeon, teal, and other species appear in the cold season.

Figh.

The big rivers and streams contain many varieties of fish, the māhsir (Barbus mosal) rohu (Labeo rohita), marral or sānwal (Ophiocephalus punctatus) being common.

Reptiles.

The reptiles include many varieties of snake, including the cobra (Naia tripudians), daboia (Daboia elegans), krait (Bungarus caeruleus), common ratsnakes, and pythons.

Insects.

Insects are of many kinds, nocuous and innocuous. The first class includes locusts, mosquitoes, scorpions and the like, the latter, many finely coloured butterflies, moths and cicadas.

CLIMATE. (Table I.) The climate is, generally speaking, temperate throughout the State, though somewhat greater extremes are encountered in the hilly region and the Narbadā valley.

Rainfall. (Table II.) The average rainfall varies in different parts from 30 to 40 inches rising to 50 inches for the district surrounding the chief town. A maximum fall of 65 inches was recorded in 1875 and a minimum of 24 in 1895.

By Lieutenant-Colonel D. Prain, I.M.S., Botanical Survey of India.

It is certain that the destruction of the vast Bhojpur lake in the fifteenth century affected the climate materially. The winds from the south blowing over its area of 250 square miles must have appreciably affected conditions in the plateau to its north, and assisted to maintain the forests in a flourishing state.

#### SECTION II .- HISTORY.

### (Genealogical Tree.)

The history of the Bhopāl State dates from the eighteenth century, when Dost Muhammad Khān, an Afghān of the Mirzai Khel of the Warakzais of Tirah, obtained the pargana of Berasia in Mālwā. Dost Muhammad Khān's father, Nūr Muhammad, accompanied his son into India, where they arrived in A. H. 1109 (1696-97), the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Aurangzeb. Dost Muhammad went at first to Lohārī Jalālābād (in the Muzaffarnagar District of the United Provinces) where a colony of his clansmen was settled.

Soon after his arrival, however, he killed a man in a quarrel and fearing that he would be arrested fled to Delhi, and attached himself to a body of imperial troops that was on its way to attack the Marāthās in Mālwā.

On reaching Mālwā he took service under the Rājā of Sītāmau.<sup>2</sup> Later on he deposited such belongings as he had with the Governor of Bhilsa Muhammad Fāruk, and proceeded to hire out his services to any of the numerous petty Rājput chiefs of Mālwā who were ready to pay for them.

A rumour of his having been killed in a skirmish reached Muhammad Fāruk, who at once seized the property left in trust with him and Dost Muhammad, on returning soon after, was only able to recover a part.

He then took service under Thākur Anand Singh Solanki of Mangalgarh. The Thākur was obliged to proceed to Delhi, leaving his estate in the charge of his mother and Dost Muhammad. The Thākur died in Delhi and his mother soon after, upon which Dost Muhammad appropriated such valuables as he could and went to Berasia. Berasia was at this time held on lease by one Tāj Muhammad Khān, who lived at Delhi, leaving the management of the district to his agents. These agents were quite unable to cope with their numerous Rājput neighbours, who raided and devastated the country.

<sup>1</sup> E. M. H., vii, 396, 537; viii, 59.

<sup>2</sup> The State accounts say under Raj Singh which must be a mistake, as he ruled from 1748 to 1752. Raja Kesho Das was ruling from 1695 to 1748. It may be remarked that the dates relating to Dost Muhammad are much confused.

Dost Muhammad at once offered to take over the district and pay Rs. 30,000 a year to Tāj Muhammad Khān. The bargain was concluded and Dost Muhammad suddenly found himself a landed proprietor. He at once sent up to the north for the members of his own family and with their help contrived to overawe the unruly Rājputs of Khīchīwāra and Umatwāra and restore some sort of order. As soon as he felt his position fairly secure he turned his attention to the acquisition of territory. The first place he attacked was Jagdeshpur, a fortified village held by the Deora Rājputs. Professing to be friendly with them, he invited them to a feast at which he suddenly fell on them, killed them and seized the place, renaming it Islāmnagar. The bodies of the Rājputs were thrown into the stream close by, which has been known since that day as the *Halāli-nadī* or River of slaughter. Islāmnagar now became Dost Muhammad's head-quarters. He built a fort there, and using it as a base proceeded to acquire as much of the surrounding country as he could.

Dost Muhammad Khān,1 (1708-26).

No better illustration of the lawlessness of the day and the decay of the central power could be given than the story of the rise of this Afghan adventurer, who in the space of a few years was able to purchase the lease of an imperial district and rise by the power of his sword alone to be the founder of a line of independent princes. His next step still further illustrates the chaotic condition of the Mughal empire. Feeling his position secure he now determined to pay off old scores on the Governor of Bhilsa and sent a strong force against that place under his brother Sher Muhammad Khān. The two armies met between the villages of Jamaldi and Bāgrī (23°34′ N.; 77°50′ E.) near Bhīlsa, and a fierce fight took place in which Sher Muhammad Khan was killed by the Mewāti chief of Dorāha, and the Bhopāl force was thrown into confusion. In the meantime, however, Dost Muhammad Khān, who had been concealed behind the hill of Bāgrī, came up and suddenly surrounding Muhammad Faruk, who, with some fresh troops, was watching the fight from a distance, attacked and killed him. Dost Muhammad Khān then mounted Muhammad Fāruk's elephant and forcing the drum mers to sound the drums, marched to Bhīlsa, where he was taken for Muhammad Färuk returning victorious and at once admitted to the fort. The possession of Bhīlsa made him master of the country and Gyaraspur, Dorāha, Sehore, Ichhāwar, Devīpura, Gulgaon and other places soon fell into

<sup>1</sup> Since the publication of the Imperial volume elaborate search in the old records has resulted in the correction of dates for death of Dost Muhammad Khān, Yār Muhammad Khān and Faiz Muhammad Khān and other events. These corrected dates are adopted in this account in place of those in the Imperial volume.

his hands. In 1719 Dost Muhammad Khān, who was on bad terms with the Nizām, joined Bhīm Singh Hāra of Kotah. This chief, with the help of Sayad Hussain Alī Khān, the Nizām's great rival, was marching against Rao Rājā Budh Singh of Bündi, who being an enemy of the Sayads of Bārha had been urging Chhatarsāl Bundelā to revolt and had also assisted Girdhar Bahadur, the rebellious Governor of Allahābād. On 5th Muharram 1132 (17th November 1719) Dost Muhammad and Bhim Singh started, Dost Muhammad receiving a high mansab at the request of Bhīm Singh. They were joined by Dilawar Ali Khan, Sayad Hussain Ali Khan's Baksi, and Rājā Gaj Singh of Narwar. They defeated Budh Singh, the Kotah chief seizing all the Bundi lands east of the Chambal. The sūbahdār of Mālwā Girdhar Bahādur alarmed at the increasing power of this chief attempted to check him but was defeated. The Governor of Shujalpur also seeing the rising power of Dost Muhammad Khan finally made over that district to him, and Diler Khan, the chief of Korwai, came to pay him a complimentary visit. Their meeting was unfortunate as a quarrel arose which resulted in the death of Diler Khan. (This, according to the Korwai annals. took place in 1134 A. H. or 1722 A. D.) The next place of importance which fell into his hands was the fort of Ginnürgarh. Ginnürgarh was then held by a Gond chief, Nizām Shāh, who had been poisoned by the chief of Chainpur Bārī. Nizām Shāh's widow, Rani Kamalāpatī, called in Dost Muhammad to assist her and her son, Newal Shah, against the poisoner. Dost Muliammad attacked the Chainpur Bārī chief and annexed his territory. On the Rani's death, however, he seized Ginnurgarh, but treated the wives of Newal Shāh with all courtesy. The last of these ladies only died in the beginning of Nawab Muhammad Hayat's time. In A. H. 1135 Dost Muhammad Khān attracted by the surroundings of Bhopal decided to build his chief town on this site and on 9th Zilhijja A. H. 1135 (1722 A. D.) he laid the foundations of the fort of Fatchgarh.

Dost Muhammad now assumed the title of Nawāb and the position of an independent chief. In 1723 the Nizām on his way to Hyderābād to quell the rebellion of his second son, Nasīr Jang, entered Mālwā and marched on Bhopāl with the intention of dispossessing or humbling Dost Muhammad Khān. Besides the growing power of the Bhopāl chief the Nizām had additional cause for his attack, in that Dost Muhammad had assisted Dilāwar Alī Khān against him in 1720 by sending a force under his brother, Mīr Ahmad Khān, who fell by the side

of Dilāwar Alī Khān in the fight at Ratanpur 30 miles from Burhānpur on 16 Shābān 1132 A. H. (11th May 1720).

The Nizām on reaching Bhopāl encamped at a place still known as Nizām-ki-Tekrī, near the Fort of Islāmnagar. Dost Muhammad unable to withstand this force made over his son Yār Muhammad Khān as a hostage, and the Nizām proceeded on his way.<sup>2</sup>

After thirty years of strenuous exertions Dost Muhammad Khān, who had entered Mālwā with nothing but his sword, died in A. H. 1139 (1726) at the age of 6¢, leaving a well established State behind him. His tomb stands in the fort just outside the gate leading into the Bāla-kila.<sup>3</sup>

Dost Muhammad Khān had five brothers, Sher Muhammad Khān, killed in the fight with Muhammad Fāruk; Alif Muhammad Khān, killed in the fight between Bājī Rao and the Nizām, Shāh Muhammad Khān, killed in a fight with Dewa Bhao, a Dhār general; Mīr Ahmad Khān, killed at Burhānpur, and Akil Muhammad Khān, who was wazīr of the State and was killed in riot at the Holī. Dost Muhammad Khān left six sons, Yār Muhammad Khān (illegitimate), Sultān Muhammad Khān, Sardār Muhammad Khān, Fāzil Muhammad Khān, Wāsil Muhammad Khān, Khān Bahādur Khān, and five daughters.

Yār Muhammad Khān (1726-42). On the death of Dost Muhammad Khān the nobles put Sultān Muhammad Khān, a boy of eight, on the masnad. Yār Muhammad who was at Hyderābād when informed of this by the Nizām, replied "the place of a father is sufficiently taken by the protecting shadow of Your Highness." The Nizām, pleased with these words, promised his support and after presenting Yār Muhammad with the Māhi Marātib, drums, banners, and other insignia of royalty, sent him to Bhopāl, accompanied by a considerable force. No opposition was, however, offered, and he quietly deposed Sultān Muhammad and assumed the reins of government.

In 1739 the Nizām was defeated by Bājī Rao near Bhopal<sup>4</sup>. About this time Nādir Shāh crossed the Indus entering Delhi in February 1739. This event dealt a final blow to the weakened control of the Mughal emperors and governors of provinces were left to act as they liked.

G. D., i, 396; E. M. H., vii, 490. The Seir-ul-Mutāqherin, Calentta (1902), I., 162, wrongly calls him Dost Muhammad.
 E. M. H., viii, 57.

<sup>3</sup> This is the date given in the State records. The date of 1823 is given by Malcolm too early.

Great difficulty has been experienced in fixing the date of his death. A stone in a well at Ashta is said to record his death before 1140 A. H. or 1727 A.D.

<sup>1727</sup> A.D.

The date A. H. 1139, however, agrees with events recorded while the earlier date does not.

<sup>4</sup> G. D., i, 458 ff.

Wazīr Akil Muhammad Khān died at this juncture, being killed as mentioned above in a riot during the Holi. He was succeeded in 1742 by Bijai Rām, a Hindu, who proved himself an able minister.

Yar Muhammad Khan never actually assumed the title of Nawab. Major Henley mentions that it was arranged that whenever Sultan Muhammad entered darbar Yar Muhammad should rise to receive him and allow him to sit on the masnad during his visit. He made Islāmnagar his chief place of residence and following in his father's footsteps directed his energies to extending his dominions and soon acquired possession of Udayapur, 2 Sewāns and Pathārī. 3 He also came into collision with the Marathas on several occasions, a severe encounter taking place on the banks of the Kolans river near the villages of Borband and Beta (23°15' N.: 77°24′ E.)

After ruling for fifteen years he died in A.H. 1155 (1742) and was buried at Islāmnagar.4

He left five sons, Faiz Muhammad Khān, Hayāt Muhammad Khān, Sayad Muhammad Khān, Hassan Muhammad Khān, Yāsīn Muhammad Khān and four daughters.

Faiz Muhammad succeeded as a boy of 11, but not without Faiz Muhamopposition as a party in the State wished to put Sultan mad Khan Muhammad on the masnad and actually proclaimed his succession at Bhopal, Faiz Muhammad being at Islamnagar. Bijai Rām, however, acted with great promptness. He at once moved out of Islamnagar with a force of 5,000 men. while the Governor of Chainpur Bari, by professing sympathy with the succession of Sultan Muhammad, had obtained admission to the Fatehgarh fort at Bhopal. He manned the walls with troops and seized the gates forcing Sultan Muhammad to leave the place. Bijai Rām arrived at this juncture and a fiercely contested fight took place near the Idgah to the north-west of the fort. Sayad Muhammad Khān who commanded Faiz Muhammad's forces was killed and a panic was commencing when Bijai Ram sent up his reserves and retrieved the day. Sultan Muhammad fled to Nawāb Izzat Khān of Korwai, and then to Rāhatgarh where the Governor opened the gates to him. Bijai Rām at once

<sup>1</sup> Malcolm, Central India, i, 299 note.

<sup>2</sup> Now in Gwalior.

<sup>3</sup> Held by the descendants of Sultan Muliammad Khan.

<sup>4</sup> E. M. H., viii, 58, 69. Rustam Ali, the author of the Tarikh-i-Hindi, mentions that he visited Yar Muhammad at Bhopal. He adds that he was granted a mansab of 5,000 by the Emperor and the Māhī-marātib. He was still living when the Tārikh-i-Hindi was written in A. H. 1154 (A.D. 1741-42). In 1742 Yār Muhammād assisted the Nizām with a body of 1,000 horse.

laid siege to the fort but the Mamola Bībī, the widow of Yār Muhammad, wisely counselled a cessation of these family dissensions and Rāhatgarh and the surrounding district were made over to Sultān Muhammad in jāgīr, on his undertaking to renounce all claims to the chiefship.

Faiz Muhammad was by nature a religious recluse who took no interest in the administration of his State, which he left entirely to the Mamola Sāhiba and his minister. The fort of Raisen was seized about this time by the Nawab's troops, the Imperial Governor Nawid Alī Khān Khwājasera being Somewhat alarmed at the possible results of this attack on an imperial official, the Nawab wrote to Delhi explaining that he suspected the Governor of wishing to become independent and had taken this step to prevent it. In reply he was thanked and a farman was granted making over the fort formally to the Nawab. About 1745 the Marathas entered Bhopal and obtained possession of the parganas of Ashta, Devipura, Derāha, Ichhāwar, Bhīlsa. Shujalpur, and Sehore. The battle of Panipat (January 6th, 1761) for a time, however, freed the State from all fears of further Maratha invasion and peace reigned until the Nawab's death in 1777.

Dīwān Bijai Rām died in 1762 or 1763, and was succeeded by Ghāsi Rām, who favoured Hindus, forbade the killing of kine, and oppressed the Pathān nobles in every way. At length two Pathāns murdered him. His successor Gairat Khān was poisoned by a courtezan after six years of office. Lāla Kesri, a Kāyasth, succeeded. He was an able administrator and managed the State for fourteen years. He was eventually murdered by a confederacy of Pathāns led by the Nawāb's younger brother, Yāsīn Muhammad Khān, in revenge for an intrigue carried on by Munna Lāl, the Dīwān's son with a Pathānī woman.<sup>2</sup> Yāsīn Muhammad Khān then succeeded to the wazīrship.

The Nawāb died of dropsy at this juncture on 11th Zikāt 1191 A. H. (12th December 1777) and was buried in the fort. The Nawāb was a man of gigantic stature, being nearly seven feet high but of a gentle and retiring nature.

Hayāt Muhammad Khān (1777-1808). As Faiz Muhammad died childless, his brother Hayāt Muhammad succeeded him and was seated on the masnad on 1st Muharram 1192 A. H. (30th January 1778). His succession was not uncontested. The late chief's widow known as Bahū Begam wished to be vested with the executive power while Sharīf Muhammad Khān, the son of Fāzil Muhammad Khān, and the son of Yāsīn Muhammad

2 For story see Central India, i. 293-5.

<sup>1</sup> Parasnis. - Selections from the Peshwas Diaries, III, Vol. i, 14 and 51.

Khān, who had died a few days after the late Nawāb, were all preparing to dispute the succession. The lady mother. Mamola Bībī, the widow of Yār Muhammad Khān, with a view to ending these dissensions, went to the Bahū Begam and pointed out that the rule must vest in some one person and that a brother of the late chief must be chosen, and finally persuaded her to acquiesce in the appointment of Hayāt Muhammad, who was to act as deputy to herself, the Bahū Begam thus retaining the real executive power. Soon after the conclusion of the arrangement, however, Hayāt Muhammad Khān assumed the title and powers of Nawāb, discarding the arrangement entered into with the Bahū Begam.

Hayāt Muhammad, like his brother, was a religious recluse by nature. He had adopted as a meritorious act and converted to Islām four boys, one Faulād Khān, a Goud, one Jamshad Khān, an Ahīr by caste, and two Brāhmans, Islām Khān and Chhote Khān. He now elevated the Gond Faulād Khān to the post of minister and left the whole of the administration in his hands. Faulād Khān appears to have been an able administrator and in spite of the attempts of the Bahū Begam to assert her authority carried on the work of the State successfully.

The result of the chief's indifference regarding the administration resulted in the arrangement noted by Malcolm, that of the whole revenue of the State, at this time amounting to 20 lakhs, 5 lakhs were set apart as the privy purse of the Chief, which he was at liberty to spend as he wished, while the remaining 15 lakhs were devoted to State purposes.

It was during the administration of Faulad Khan that Colonel Goddard made his famous march from Bengal to Bombay, passing through Bhopal territory.

In 1776 the Bombay Government made the treaty of Purandar, a treaty highly injurious to the interests and reputation of the Company, which they repudiated almost as soon as it was signed by actually supporting the candidature of Raghunāth Rao (Rāghoba) to the Peshwāship.¹ In 1778, Hastings determined to support the Bombay Government by sending a force from Bengal. A force consisting of six battalions of Native infantry and one company of Native artillery to which was added a regiment of cavalry and a body of Mughal horse, sent by the Nawāb of Oudh, started on 23rd February 1778 from Kālpī under the command of Colonel Leslie.²

G. D., ii, 40.
 Greig, Memoirs of Warren Hastings, ii, 196, 217. Calcutta Review,
 Vol. xxvi, 557. G. D., ii, 98.

Leslie instead of at once marching south mixed himself up in the local quarrels of the Bundelā chiefs and it was determined to supersede him. He died, however, on October 3rd, 1778, and Goddard took over the command and proceeding by Bhīlsa, Khemlāsa, Bhopāl and Hoshangābād crossed the Narbadā on 2nd December. Through Bhopāl territory he was given all assistance. Every effort was made to render the Nawāb hostile, but without success, and although his territories suffered severely at the hands of the Marāthās. he remained faithful to his promises though under no treaty obligations towards the British—a spontaneous act of generosity never to be forgotten.

Faulād Khān not long after this quarrelled with the Mamola Sāhiba and was murdered by a member of the chief's family,<sup>2</sup> and Chhote Khān, the Brāhman convert, succeeded him on the 15th Zikāt 1194 A.H. (13th November 1780), on the advice of Mamola Bībī.

The selection of Chhote Khān was an admirable one. He maintained friendly relations with the great Marāthā chiefs and was a sympathetic though at the same time a strong ruler, who would brook no interference with his authority. A story is told of how he set free 400 Pindārīs, who had been taken prisoners during a raid under the Pindārī leader Hīra Bhao, giving each man a pagrī and some money. The Pindārīs astonished at such elemency never again entered Bhopāl territory during this minister's lifetime.

The Bahū Begam annoyed at the strength of Chhote Khān's rule, which prevented her from exercising her usual interference, instigated Sharif Muhammad Khan, a son of Fazil Muhammad Khan and grandson of Dost Muhammad Khan, to rebel against the orders of one whom she considered as a mere slave raised to power by the Nawab. The Begam offered to supply money if he would act, and Sharif Muhammad Khān raised a force assisted by a large body of Pindārīs. The Begam at the critical moment, however, declined to advance the sum, and Sharif Muhammad, too deeply committed to retire, was obliged to do his best unsupported. He placed his family in safety at Ashta, then held by the Marāthās, and made an advance on Ginnūrgarh, the kilādār Kulī Khān, being well affected towards him. Here he encountered the forces of the State and was defeated. He then withdrew and marched straight on Bhopāl. At the village of Phanda (23°14' N. and 77°16' E.) he met the forces sent against him by Chhote Khān on 16th Jamādi-ul-Awal 1201

Appendix A.
 Malcolm says he was killed while attempting to seize the Mamcla.
 Sāhiba in an attack on the fort at Bhopāl.

A.H. (7th March 1787). A fierce fight followed. Gradually the forces of Sharif Muhammad gave ground and finally broke and fled, leaving Sharif Muhammad, his six brothers, and a few adherents on the field. Drawing their swords his small band made a desperate attempt to cut their way through the ranks of the enemy but only one brother, Kāmil Muhammad Khān, succeeded, through the extraordinary

speed of his horse.

After this Chhote Khān seems to have entirely changed his tactics and commenced to harass the Pathans in every way, not apparently without reason, as many plots were on foot for removing the Nawab and raising some other member of the family to the masnad. At length, a combination was formed headed by Najāt Muhammad Khān.1 a son of Yasın Muhammad Khan, the Nawab's brother. a man noted for his great bodily strength. He chose the feast of the Id-ul-Fitr when the Nawab always paid his respects to the Mamola Bibi. Stationing Kulī Khān outside with some Pathans he entered the palace, and after the usual greetings, seated himself by the Nawab. Najat Muhammad gradually brought the conversation round to Chhote Khān and his treatment of Pathans and intimated that it was wrong that a mere slave should thus be granted authority, urging his dismissal or permission for him, the speaker, to kill him and remove this disgrace to the Afghan race. The Nawab was very angry and retorted that Chhote Khan was no slave but his own adopted son whose conduct had always been excellent and free from any suspicion of treachery. On this Najat Muhammad drew his dagger and attacked the Nawab. Luckily the chobdar, Parasram, heard the noise and rushing in felled Najāt Muhammad with a blow of his silver mace, and other officers coming up despatched him. Chhote Khan after this event increased his severity, instituting a rigorous system of police in the city. He also removed most of the Pathans from places of trust. These measures, though they did not allay the feeling of discontent, restored order. Chhote Khan paid much attention to public works, his best known construction being the dam called the Pukhta pul or stone bridge, which holds up the waters of the lower lake. The lady Mamola died in the year 1792, Malcolm thus refers to her: "The history of this extraordinary princess, who lived to the advanced age of eighty, and who for more than half a century greatly influenced, if she did not control, the councils of Bhopal, is very extraordinary. Her name was Mumullah. She came from upper Hindustan, but seems to have been of too obscure an origin to leave any exact record of her parent or place

<sup>1</sup> Malcolm calls him Nijubāt Khān.

of birth. Though never publicly married to the Nabob Yar Mahomed, she became the principal lady of his family. She had herself no children, but all those of Yar Mahomed she considered as her own and the title of Mahji Sahibah, or lady mother which was given her by them and all others, proves the respect in which she was held. From the account given of her conduct, under the most trying circumstances, it seems difficult to pronounce whether she was most remarkable for the humanity of her disposition, or the excellence of her judgment. She was beloved and respected by all. Her memory is still cherished by the natives, both Hindu and Mahomedan, of Bhopai; and it is consoling to see, in the example of her life, that even amid scenes of violence and crime, goodness and virtue, when combined with spirit and sense, maintain that superiority which belongs alone to the higher qualities of our nature and which without these can be permanently conferred by neither title nor station."1

Chhote Khān did not long survive his patrons, dying the same year on 26 Jamādi-ul-Akhir 1209 A. H. (18th January 1795) at 40 years of age and was buried in the Fatehgarh fort. Though professing Islām, Chhote Khān was in appearance, disposition, and manners a Hindu.

Chhote Khān was followed by his son, Amīr Muhammad Khān, a weak but tyrannical man who was soon dismissed by the Nawāb. On his dismissal he shut himself up in the Fatehgarh fort and commenced to fire on the city. He was, however, forced to evacuate it and with the help of Amīr Khān,<sup>2</sup> Pindārī, retired to Nāgpur, where he entered the service of Raghujī Bhonsla, and persuaded him to attack the fort of Hoshangābād, then in Bhopāl State, which was captured in the early part of 1210 A.H. (1795).<sup>8</sup>

A clerk, Himmat Rām, was then made minister. Chhote Khān's widow retired to Sironj, where she was given a pittance by the Pindārī leader Amīr Khān, while Amīr Muhammad, her son, entered into his service and later on into that of Ghafūr Khān of Jaora, in which place his mother was still living in 1822.

The affairs of Bhopāl were now in far from a satisfactory condition, and dissension was rife, Hayāt Muhammad's favourite lady and a eunuch called Gul Khojāh, having

<sup>1</sup> Central India, i, 298-299.

<sup>2</sup> Prinsep's Life of Amīr Khān, 20.

8 A somewhat different account is given by Malcolm, who states that the Nawāb's son Ghaus Muhammad persecuted Chhote Khān's family with a view to extorting their wealth and finally forced them to fly from the State, when they took refuge with Amīr Khān at Sironj. Central India, 1, 302.

entire command of the administration, even calling on Sindhia's general Lakwa Dāda to seize the fort of Raisen. The finances, moreover, were in utter confusion, the State overrun by Pindārīs and threatened with annihilation by the Marathas, when a saviour providentially arrived. One morning in the year 1795 a stranger appeared at the city gates, accompanied by a few attendants, who on being stopped by the guards declared himself the son of Sharif Muhammad Khan and desired an interview with the The Nawab received him with effusion and asked him how he had lived since his father's death in 1786. Wazīr replied that since the banishment of his family he had served under Hamīr Singh, Rāwat of Rājgarh (1776—90), and afterwards at Hyderābād. On the dismissal of Rājā Himmat Ram, which took place a few months after, the Nawab wished to make him minister. This step was, however, opposed by his con Ghaus Muhammad Khān and his mother Asmāt Begam, who were afraid of their masterful cousin, and dreaded the revenge that he might take for his father's death. On this Hayat gave in and sent for Murid Muhammad Khān, son of Sultan Muhammad Khān, then living at Rähatgarh.

Murid arrived escorted by 1,000 followers on 12th Zikād 1210 A. H. (20th May 1796). Murid Muham. mad encamped at his father's garden outside the city, and embracing the trees planted by his ancestors began to weep and lament, behaving, as the chronicler puts it, "like a Hindu usurer. "In his interview with the Nawab and Asmat Begam he ingratiated himself by fulsome flattery, while his conduct towards the great merchants, officials and soldiery was deferential and most submissive. The suspicions of the Pathan nobles, however, were roused by conduct, which in their eyes was disgraceful and derogatory and they anxiously awaited the development of the new minister's real character. Murid refused, however, to accept office until Bhopāl was freed of strangers and Amīr Khān, Pindārī, who had been made kilādār of Fatehgarh fort by Ghaus Muhammad, had to retire. At length on 11th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1211 A. H. (12th November 1796) he was invested as minister. A month later he appeared in his true colours. He first oppressed the widow of Bijai Ram, and withheld the pay of the army, appropriating the sums to his own use. He then attacked the late minister Himmat Ram, confining him and his nephew Khiāli Rām,2 then Governor of Berasia, for six weeks until they paid a fine of Rs. 10,0008 and fled for

<sup>1</sup> Life of Amir Khan, 29.

<sup>2</sup> He was afterwards in Malcolm's service.

<sup>8</sup> Life of Ajmir Khan, 29,

refuge to Durjan Sāl Khīchī at Sironj. The State was now overrun by Pindārīs and robbers of every description, and it was necessary to raise money to pay troops to oppose them. To obtain funds, therefore, Murīd commenced a system of house taxation. Grown bold he at length aimed still higher.

On the 11th Rajjab 1212 A.H. (30th December 1797) he called on Asmāt Begam on the pretence of obtaining pecuniary aid from her but in the midst of the conversation, in which he addressed her as his aunt, suddenly called in three accomplices who rushed behind the pardah and murdered the Begam and her attendants. Murid Muhammad to save himself gave out that this was done at the suggestion of her son Ghaus Muhammad. The real motives of his conduct soon became apparent as he seized the whole of the wealth she had amassed. He then entered on a general career of oppression so that "the people used to pray with uncovered heads at midnight for deliverance from him."

The next objects of his designs were Ghaus Muhammad and Wazīr. To accomplish their ruin he stopped at nothing. Wazīr had been sent to drive some Pindārīs from the southern districts and Murīd wrote secretly to Rahīm Khān, the Governor of Chainpur Bārī, to capture and kill him. The letter was, however, intercepted and instead Wazīr attacked the Governor and seized Ginnūrgarh.

Even the supine Nawab Hayat Muhammad now began to see through the plans of Murid and ent for Kuli Khan to rid him of his tyrannous minister, promising him the reversion of his office. Wazīr Muhammad also marched up and joined Kuli Khān and they advanced on Bhopāl together, Kuli Khān halting at Chulah village and Wazīr by the Pukhtapul. Murid, now thoroughly frightened, called on Bāla Rao Inglia, then Sindhia's governor at Sironj, for assistance and even hoisted Sindhia's flag on the battlements of Fatehgarh. Bala Rao came up with 30,000 men and encamped near the Idgah but demanded the surrender of a fort in Bhopal territory before he would act. On this Murid promised to give up Islamnagar. Murid also made over the fort of Fatehgarh to Amir Khan, the famous Pindārī leader 2 then in Marāthā service, and enjoining him to watch Ghaus Muhammad, accompanied

<sup>1</sup> Urdu text.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It is interesting to note that Amīr Khān says he served 8 or 9 months in Bhopāl. He was taken into the Bhopāl State service in 1794.5 and made kilādār of Fatehgarh fort by Ghaus Muhammad. This is supported by the State account though it differs from Malcolm's, See Life of Amīr Khān, 21—29,41.

Bāla Rao to Islāmnagar. Here they met with an unexpected rebuff. Motī Begam, the sister of Hayāt Muhammad, was living in the fort. She at once ordered the kilādār to refuse them admittance, exclaiming that she recognised no authority on the part of Murīd Muhammad to dispose of State fortresses and would allow no stranger to enter. The Marāthās were received with a heavy fire and retired, Murīd making over Raisen to the Marāthā commander instead of Islāmnagar. A month later Bāla Rao appeared before the city with 40,000 men and encamped at Govindpura.

The Nawāb and Wazīr Muhammad prepared to oppose them and a fierce fight took place on the spot now occupied by the Aish Farhat, Dilkhusha, and Afza Bāgh gardens. The sūbahdār was forced to retire to Sironj, taking Murīd Khān with him. It is probable, however, that victory would in the end have lain with the superior numbers of the Marāthās, but fortunately for the State Sindhia's difficulties with Lakwa Dāda obliged him to recall Bāla Rao and the danger was averted (1798).

The Rao imprisoned Murid, who committed suicide by swallowing diamond dust. Bala Rao Inglia, however, had so low an opinion of this schemer that he believed that he was shamming death, and refused to allow the body to be buried until he was certain of the fact by decomposition having set in.

Murīd Khān's memory is still detested and for long after it was the custom for any Bhopālī visiting Sironj to strike his grave with his shoe five times.

Wazir Muhammad was now promoted to the place of minister, on which Kulī Khān retired in disgust to his estate at Ambāpānī.

Wazīr's first step was to recover Rāisen <sup>2</sup> which after some show of resistance, was surrendered on payment of Rs. 30,000 (1798). Wazīr next bribed the Governor to hand over Hoshangābād fort. A force was, however, at once sent to effect its recovery by the Rājā of Nāgpur, and after a resistance of some days the Bhopāl troops were obliged to retire to Ginnūrgarh, and Sakhārām Bāpu, the Bhonsla's general, reoccupied it. To assist him in his object Wazīr

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Life of  $Am\bar{\imath}r$   $Kh\bar{\alpha}n$ , 41, which shows how intimately he was encorned in all these affairs.

Malcolm says that Amīr Khān was now ordered to give up the fort of Fatehgarh, but according to the State records he was still in Bhopāl State service which he resigned soon after to join Jaswant Rao Holkar.

شد فتع راسین بامدادا پزري The anagram for giving the date is

<sup>4</sup> Malcolm puts its recovery in 1809 by Sadiq Alī, which seems too late.

formed au alliance with the Pindārī leaders Karīm Khān and Chītu, the latter being granted Chhipāner as a place of residence. The lost districts of Ashta, Sehore, Dorāha and Ichhāwar were soon after recovered while contributions were levied from Shujālpur, Berasia, Bhīlsa, and Seoni (22°29'N.; 77°30' E.) south of the Narbadā. The condition of the State at this time is well shewn by the fact that the revenue collections only amounted to Rs. 50,000 and Wazīr was, therefore, driven to obtain funds as best as he could.

Ghaus Muhammad was now becoming frightened at the rapidly increasing power of Wazīr, but was unable to find any one to take his place. At length he induced his father to transfer the wazīrship to Akbar Khān, who, however, proved quite incapable of carrying on the administration. Differences became acute and resulted in a fight at Bishenkhera (23°2′N.; 77°37′E.) between the adherents of Ghaus Muhammad and Wazīr.

Ghaus Muhammad then called in Muhammad Shāh Khān from Sironj and Karim Khān, Pindārī,¹ from Shujālpur to Islāmnagar and Wazīr was forced to retire for a time but he returned soon after, when dissensions arose between Karīm Khān and Shāh Khān. Ghaus Muhammad then (1806) appealed to Sindhia to rid him of Wazīr, to whom he promised the fort of Islāmnagar and 4 lakhs in cash, besides a yearly payment of Rs. 61,000. These terms were accepted but Sindhia took no active steps. At this juncture Hayāt Muhammad died on 16th Ramzān 1223 A.H. (6th November 1808) at the age of 73.

Ghaus Muhammad Khāu (1808-09). Ghaus Muhammad succeeded his father on 4 Shawāl 1223 A.H. (23rd November 1808), Wazīr Muhammad was still the real ruler. Ghaus Muhammad, however, wished to take the power into his own hands and an opportunity soon presented itself. Early in 1224 A.H. (1809) Sādiq Alī, the General of the Nāgpur chief, who had just seized Chainpur Bārī, was invited by Ghaus Muhammad to advance on Bhopāl itself and expel Wazīr. Unable to prevent this Wazīr retired to Ginnūrgarh. Sādiq Alī remained six weeks at Bhopāl. He then returned to Nāgpur leaving his agents in the city, but in order to make his compact with the Nawāb more certain insisted on Ghaus Muhammad sending his son, Muīz Muhammad Khān, with him as a hostage. Wazīr now suddenly returned from Ginnūrgarh and assaulting the town at daybreak drove the Marāthās out of the town and fort.

<sup>1</sup> The weakness of the State is shewn by the fact that the P.ndārī leader Karīm Khān was at this time (1806) in possession of 11 districts with a revenue of 5 lakhs, of which Shujālpur, Berasia, Ashta, Sārangpur, Ichhāwar, Satwās and Chhipāner were the most important. Prinsep's Hastings, i, 43.

On meeting the Nawāb he rebuked him in no measured terms and the weak chief, pleaded that he had been led astray by certain people whom he named. Wazīr sent for these men and executed them on the spot, Lāljī Mustapha and Lāla Rūpchand, being torn asunder by elephants, and Bakshi Benī Lāl and Munshi Suraj Mal, blown away from guns, while twe Brāhmans were forced to drink cow's blood. Wazīr fearing that this last act might rouse Sindhia's wrath pacified that chief by undertaking to carry out the terms promised by Ghaus Muhammed, even sending his eldest son as security for the payment of the four lakhs of rupees still due. A year later Wazīr recovered the districts seized by Sādiq Alī and then joined Amīr Khān Pindārī in an attack on the Nāgpur forces near Saugor. Amīr Khān fled but Wazīr pushed the attack home successfully.

Wazīr Khān appears at this time to have persuaded Ghaus Muhammad to retire to Raisen, leaving the State absolutely in his hands, and from this date the rule of the State practically passed to Wazīr's branch of the family.

Wazīr in 1811 made an ineffectual attempt to form a treaty with the British, sending his agent, Ināyat Masīh, to Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nāgpur. He was, however, informed that he had not only consorted with professed plunderers such as Amīr Khān, but that his country was at that moment one of their asylums. Sir Barry Close indeed, who was then cooperating with the Rājā of Nāgpur, had received discretionary orders as to attacking Bhopāl. Wazīr, thereupon, sent an agent to Colonel Close pointing out that he had been driven from reasons of self-preservation to join the Pindārīs and urging the claims of the family who had so nobly supported Colonel Goddard in 1778, while expressing his readiness to accede to any terms proposed.

In 1812 negotiations were opened by the British Government with Raghuji Bhonsla, the Nagpur chief. These overtures he rejected and it then appeared that he had made a compact with Sindhia to attack Bhopal and dispossess Wazīr Muhammad.

In March 1812 Sindhia's General, Jagu Bāpu, made an attack on Bhopāl but without success, the ostensible reason for this action being delay in the payment of money due. A certain sum was paid over and Jagu Bāpu retired during the monsoon.

When the cold weather arrived he returned together with the Nāgpur troops under Sādiq Alī, the Nāgpur Commander, and commenced combined operations for the destruction of the Bhopāl State which the Nāgpur Rājā and Sindhia-had secretly determined on. The town was at once besieged

Wazīr Muhammad Khān (1809-16). and but for the heroic defence made by Wazīr, whose exertions during the four months it lasted were superhuman, would have fallen to the enemy.<sup>1</sup>

Though the siege was at length relinquished, it was only for a time, as Sindhia, determined to humble the pride of Bhopāl, in March 1813 despatched Jean Baptiste Filose and Jaswant Rao Bhau with a fresh force. That the result of this attack would have proved fatal to the State is certain, as the Pindārī allies of Wazīr had been won over to the enemy, while his resources were at the lowest ebb. Jean Baptiste and Jaswant Rao, however, fell out and fought between themselves near Sehore. This postponed hostilities, but the attack would have been ultimately delivered had not political developments caused Sindhia to withdraw his army.

In October 1814 Wazīr sent agents to Mr. Metealf at Delhi and Mr. Jenkins at Nāgpur with proposals for an alliance. Metcalfe, however, finding that the Nawāb's agent was not invested with full powers arranged for a meeting to take place in Bundelkhand between a fully accredited agent and Mr. Wauchope, the Agent there.

Mr. Wauchope addressed the Nawab, who was informed that an alliance would be concluded on the conditions that British troops were given free passage through Bhopal territory and supplies; that a fort was made over as a depôt to be converted into a military station later on; that all connections with the Pindaris were broken off; and that he undertook to carry on no negotiations with other chiefs except through the British Government. Wazir demurred at the surrender of a fort but accepted the other conditions. Mr. Struchey, Resident at Gwalior, on being informed of this, somewhat prematurely. considered that the treaty was practically concluded and informed Sindhia. · Sindhia objected on the basis that Bhopal was a dependency of Gwalior, a claim which the Resident refused to admit on the grounds of the strenuous efforts made by Wazir Muhammad against Marāthā aggression, and the fact that no Bhopal chief had ever, by treaty or otherwise, acknowledged Maratha supremacy. Sindhia, however, refused to recall his troops, but the Nagpur chief, who was informed at the same time, recalled Sadiq Ali.2 At this juncture Lord Hastings ordered out the Presidency armies in the Deccan, Gujarāt and Bombay. The Nawāb at the same time let it be generally known that he was under British protection and at the end of January 1815 wrote to Mr. Wauchope saying that he would send an agent to Banda to conclude a treaty, after the Muharram.

<sup>1</sup> See Central India, i, 322.

<sup>2</sup> Prinsep's Hustings, i, 233. Central India, i, 335.

Sindhia deterred by these proceedings seized the occasion of the quarrel between Jean Baptiste Filose and Jaswaut Rao Bhau to recall his army.

The Nawāb's agent did not arrive in Bānda till April 15th, 1815. In the meantime Wazīr Muhammad, contrary to the proposed terms, had privately opened up negotiations with Jean Baptiste Filose and Nāgpur. The Governor General, annoyed at these proceedings, gave orders that his representative should be dismissed without being granted audience. This was done and all negotiations were for the time broken off, though Wazīr was informed that "no ill-will was harboured against him and that it was merely because his conduct had shown that he had not a proper sense of the value of the connexion offered to him or of the spirit in which it ought to have been received that the British Government for the present withdrew from the discussion of it."

Wazīr in fact did not wish to do more than avail himself of the reputation of the British power to ensure his security, fearing to bind himself in any way which would interfere with his political independence and free action in increasing his dominions. Relieved from immediate anxiety Wazīr did not press his object of obtaining a treaty with the same insistence, though he continued his friendly communications with British officers. He was, up to the very hour of his death, almost engaged in predatory warfare. Finally he fell ill at Timarāvan (23°4′ N.; 78°48′E.) village but proceeded as far as Deori (23°8′N.; 78°44′E.) where he died on 16th Rabi-ul-Akhīr 1231 (16th March 1816). Shehzād Masih, son of Ināyat Masīh, had the corpse conveyed to Bhopāl where it lies in a mausoleum in a garden to the north of the town.

Wazīr was 51 when he died, having ruled Bhopāl for nine years. Malcolm thus describes Wazīr:—

"This principality, from the hour he assumed the government until that of his death, was threatened with destruction. Such a man could alone have saved it. Though as remarkable for prowess and valour as the most desperate of the Afghan race, he was in his manners, mild and pleasing; but his look and stature were alike commanding, and there was in his disposition a sternness that inspired awe. He latterly gave way to habits of dissipation, which were believed to have shortened his existence. All acquainted with the vicissitudes of his life deeply regretted his death

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Prinsep's Hastings, i, 256.

<sup>2</sup> Central India, i, 336. Wazir Muhammad, according to the account given by those who knew him best to Major Henley, became during the last years of his life much addicted to intoxicating liquors, and he died of an inflammatory fever, supposed to have been brought on by that cause after a short illness of four days.

at the moment it occurred. He should have lived to behold his patriotic efforts rewarded; to see the people of the land he loved rescued from destruction, and raised to happiness and prosperity by the Government which he had through life courted, and on which his hopes till the last hour of his life rested. This destiny was reserved for a son whom he selected and educated as his successor, and who proved himself every way worthy of his father."1

Nazar Khān (1816-19).

Wazīr Muhammad left two sons, Amīr Muhammad Khān Muhammad and Nazar Muhammad Khān, the elder of whom was a slave to habits of indolence and excess which had enervated his mind and body. Wazir, therefore, chose his second son Nazar Muhammad Khān to succeed him and he was raised to the position of chief in fact, though the title of Nawab remained with Ghaus Muhammad, who, however, had long retired from all active participation in affairs.

> On Friday, 22 Rabi-ul-Akhir 1233 A.H. (28th February 1818), Nazar married Gohur Begam, better known as Kudsia Begam, the daughter of Ghaus Muhammad. Nazar Muhammad's first act was to complete a treaty with the British In the beginning of 1819, Shehzad Masih visited Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at Nagpur, on behalf of the Nawab, who agreed to accept all the terms offered to Wazīr Muhammad in 1814. The Nawāb also wrote to Mr. Wauchope. The Governor General, however, declined to take any action at the time though assuring the Nawab of his goodwill.<sup>2</sup>

> Towards the end of 1817, Lord Hastings received permission to act against the Pindaris and negotiations were at once opened with all the native chiefs in India. The Resident at Nägpur was instructed to offer Nazar Muhammad the terms proposed in 1814, the arrangement of details being left to Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir John Malcolm. Nazar Muhammad accepted without hesitation, and co-operated to his utmost, proving a most valuable ally. When the war was over he was most useful in negotiating terms with the Pindārī leaders Nāmdār Khān and others who were given asylum in his territories under his guarantee as to their good behaviour.

> A treaty was concluded on 26th February 1818 and ratified on 8th March.4

> The treaty contained a stipulation requiring the Darbar to assist the British with an auxiliary force of 600 horse and 400 foot, the origin of the Bhopal Battalion. Nazar Muham

mad in order to comply with this demand cheerfully sold his ornaments and jewellery realising fifty-one lakhs with which he was able to raise and equip this force. In return for his services, the five parganas held formerly by the Vinchur chief, and the fort of Islāmnagar, then in Sindhia's hands, were restored to him. The results were of incalculable benefit to Bhopāl. Nazar Muhammad, who before the conclusion of this treaty was actually the possessor of only a few strongholds beyond the walls of which he scarcely dared to venture, now found himself the lord of a princely domain, while his revenues which at the death of his father amounted to little more than a lakh of rupees, collected with the greatest difficulty, rose at a bound to nearly fifteen lakhs with the prospect of their becoming nearly double this amount.

Just when a brilliant future seemed to await the State Nazar Muhammad was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. On the 22nd Muharram 1235 A. H. (11th November 1819) he went to Islâmnagar to hunt. While dandling his little daughter, Sikandar Begam, his young brother-in-law Faujdār Muhammad, aged eight, drew a pistol from his brother's belt and in playing with it, accidentally discharged it, the ball passing through Nazar Muhammad's head.

"There was," says Sir John Malcolm, "but one sentiment, that of the deepest regret, and no person sought to take advantage of the accident to promote his own interests. At a consultation of the principal chiefs it was resolved to continue to attend the widow and ministers of the deceased prince until the pleasure of the British Government was known as to his successor, and it is remarkable that not the slightest effort was made to influence the judgment of the British agent, a sufficient proof of the absence of all design or guilt on this unhappy occasion. Nazar Muhammad was only 28 years of age when he died after governing Bhopāl for three years and five months, but he left a name such as is attained by few in the longest life. . . . . His appearance was noble and his manners those of a prince who knew the value of possessing the hearts of his subjects."

Though out of deference to Ghaus Muhammad, with whom he always remained on terms of the closest intimacy, he had never assumed the title of Nawāb, he was always so addressed by the British Government, which took no cognizance of a nominal chief who had long abandoned all interest in the affairs of his State.

Nazar Muhammad's death at such a time was an irreparable blow. He was a man of noble presence, superior mind and strong personality, gallant and honourable, devoted to the service of his State and one whose rule was unstained by a single act of tyranny.

Sikandar Begam (1st period) (1819-37). He left one child, an infant daughter, Sikandar Begam. It was arranged with the consent of the Bhopāl nobles and the sanction of the British Government that Nazar Muhammad's nephew, Munīr Muhammad Khān, the son of his elder brother Amīr Muhammad Khān, should succeed under the regency of Gohur Begam, better known as Kudsia Begam, and should eventually marry Sikandar Begam, thus securing the rule in Wazīr's branch. To this arrangement neither Ghaus Muhammad nor any member of his immediate family raised any objections.

In 1827, however, Munīr Muhammad attempted to assert his authority, but was opposed by Kudsia Begam. Several encounters took place between the adherents of either party. Finally, Mr. Maddocks, the Political Agent, interfered and an arrangement was come to by which Munīr Muhammad consented to resign in favour of his younger brother Jahänger Muhammad Khān, receiving as compensation a jágir of Rs: 40,000 a year.

At this juncture the favourite minister of the late chief, Hākīm Shehzād Masīh (Balthazar Bourbon), who was the chief director of affairs and whose advice had proved invaluable, died on 24th Jamādi-ul-Akhīr 1244 A.H. (1st January 1829).

Kudsia Begam was anxious to retain the power in her own hands as long as possible. With this view she on one pretext and another delayed the marriage of her daughter with the Nawāb. In 1833, however, the Nawāb visited Lord W. Bentinck at Saugor and while there preferred a request that he might be granted administrative powers. Although the Viceroy was not prepared to support this request he sent a message through the Political Agent urging Kudsia Begam to celebrate the wedding with her daughter. Kudsia Begam was annoyed at the pressure thus put upon her, but finally on 18th Zilhijja 1250 A.H. (17th April 1835) the wedding was solemnised. Kudsia Begam, however, continued to administer the State, which caused differences to arise between her and the Nawāb.

Dissensions also arose between the Nawāb and Sikandar Begam. Finally, in 1837, matters reached a crisis. On the occasion of the feast of Abdul Kādir Ghīlānī held on 11th Rabi-ul-Akhīr 1252 A.H. (26th July 1836) information was received that a plot had been concoted by the Nawāb to seize the two Begams on their return from the feast. The Begams contrived to escape in safety to the palace, while a force was at once sent to confine the Nawāb within his own residence.

On 24th Zilhijja (1st April 1837), however, the Nawāb managed to escape to Sehore, where he borrowed money and raised a force with which he seized the districts of Dorāha, Devīpura and Jaharkhera, and soon after obtained Ashta fort to which the kilādār admitted him

A force was at once sent against Ashta under the minister Rājā Khushwakt Rai, who was accompanied by Lāla Baijnāth, as representative on behalf of the Political Agent. A fight took place on the Punbās river near the village of Kotra in which some 300 persons were killed and wounded. The Nawāb was forced to retire into the fort which was besieged. The besiegers, however, suffered severely from the rain and especially from a severe flood on the Punbās on 23rd August 1837 which swamped their own camp. Matters were becoming serious when at length the Political Agent, Launcelot Wilkinson, acting under orders from the Governor General, sent Munshī Benī Prasād to Ashta to request Rājā Khushwakt Rai to withdraw his troops. He accordingly returned to Bhopāl on September 10th, 1837.

The Nawāb then went to Sehore. A few days later the Political Agent arrived at Bhopāl with the Bhopāl Contingent and encamped at Wazīr's Garden. He informed the Begam that the Governor General's instructions were that she should make over the administration in accordance with the original agreement and that suitable allowances would be made for her.

The Begam then consented to retire, receiving a life grant of five lakhs (Bhopāl coin) per annum. In 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, she was decorated with the order of the Imperial Cross. She died in 1881 at the age of 82 leaving personal property worth five lakhs, which she bequeathed to her grand-daughter Shāh Jahān.

On 1st Ramzān 1253 A.H. (30th November 1837) Nawāb Jahāngīr was duly invested with powers. Relations between the Nawāb and his Begam remained strained, however, and she and her mother retired to Islāmnagar where a daughter was born to Sikandar Begam on 6th Jamādi-ul-Awal 1254 (29th July 1838), and named Shāh Jahān Begam.

The Nawāb took considerable interest in his State and initiated many improvements, one of which was the removal of the army from the heart of the town to the Jahāngirābād quarters across the lake. He was also fond of literary studies and a great patron of men of learning. He died on 28th Zikūt 1260 (9th December 1844) at 27 years of age and was buried in the Nūr Bāgh,

Jahāngir Muhammad Khān (1837-44). Sikandar Begam (2nd period) (1844-68). The Nawāb left a will by which he desired that his illegitimate son Dastgīr should be recognised as his successor and that his daughter Shāh Jahān by Sikandar Begam should be married to a descendant of Wazīr Muhammad Khān of pure blood.

The will in favour of Dastgir was set aside by Government. and several plots to place him in power were frustrated. British Government recognised the succession of Shah Jahan in the same manner as, on the death of Nazar Muhammad Khān, it had admitted the claims of Sikandar Begam, and it was decided that the future husband of Shah Jahan who was to be selected from the Bhopal family with a view to the amalgamation of the two branches descended from Ghaus Muhammad Khān and Wazīr Muhammad Khān, should be chief of Bhopāl. In the meantime Faujdār Muhammad Khān, brother of Kudsia Begam, was to act as minister receiving co-operation from Sikandar Begam. On 3rd Rabiul-Akhir 1261 (11th April 1845) Shah Jahan Begam, then 7 years of age, arrived in Bhopal and was proclaimed chief of the State, the Regency being entrusted to her mother Sikandar Begam with Mian Faujdar Muhammad Khan, the youngest son of Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan, as minister.

This arrangement was not a success, as Sikandar Begam acted independently of the minister and the dual rule soon produced an *impasse*.

In 1846 a disturbance was caused by Amīr Muhammad Khān, paternal grandfather of Shāh Jahān, who raised a following and seized Kaliākherī fort. He was, however, dislodged by a detachment of the Bhopāl Contingent from Sehore, and confined in Asīrgarh fort, where he died in 1854. The Political Agent then reported that there was no hope of peace until the dual rule was broken up. Mian Faujdār Muhammad had to resign and the administration was left to Sikandar Begam until her daughter should come of age. Sikandar Begam was an admirable administrator and effected many salutary reforms including the abolition of the farming of revenues and trade monopolies, the reorganisation of the army and police and mints, and the liquidation of the State debts. She toured regularly in her districts and examined the condition of her cultivators.

An interesting view of the Begam is given by Major Charters Macpherson, the Political Agent, who writing in 1854 notes that all three Begams were out of pardah, Kudsia, Sikandar, and Shāh Jahān, the last of whom was then 16: "The grandmother and mother ride, spear, and shoot grandly or have been used to do so...... The Regent is a wonderful woman in the way of government.... talks exactly in her

way like the fastest European woman you may happen to know, for example, mixing politics with her personalities .... I happened to say somewhat emphatically that everything depended on the way a system was worked, on the 'Umal' that everything in fact was 'Umal' and wished you had seen how she turned to her two ministers (Jamiluddin Khan and Lala Kishen Ram) sitting dumb some way off, and cried 'Gentlemen, do you hear, That's for you, "umal" is everything .......' She shows a fine Elizabethan taste in the choice of her officers of state."

On 11th Zikāt 1271 A.H. (26th July 1855) the marriage of Shāh Jahān Begam was celebrated with Bakshī Bāki Muhammad Khān, the Commander-in-Chief of the State army. He was recognised as Nawāb consort and was granted the title of Nawāb-Nazīr-ud-daula Umrao Dula Bahādur and a personal salute of 17 guns. Sikandar Begam was to continue Regent until her daughter was 21.

In A.H. 1273 (1857) came the Mutiny. Throughout this period no chief in the length and breadth of India proved more staunch an ally than Sikandar Begam.

As in 1778, so again at this crisis the Bhopal State proved itself a true friend of the British Government. By the most strenuous exertions she kept the peace throughout her own territories, although the Maulvis in Bhopal city were preaching the jihad and she was being personally threatened by her troops.<sup>2</sup> Colonel Durand, the Agent to the Governor General, retreating from Indore was given temporary asylum at Schore and then escorted to Hoshangabad, and fugitives from all sides were given assistance and placed in safety. But Sikandar Begam's efforts did not stop here. She gave all the assistance in her power to British troops outside her dominions, sending supplies of grain and forage as far north as Kälpi, and detachments to keep the peace in Saugor and Bundelkhand. Fazil Muhammad Khān and Adīl Muhammad Khān, the jāgīrdārs of Ambāpānī, who rebelled, were at once attacked and their estates confiscated, while the refractory kilādār of Rāhatgarh, who refused to admit the British, was seized and impaled. When the Bhopal Contingent troops at Schore mutinied she sent a force to overawe them and restore peace, also taking charge of the Government treasury.<sup>2</sup>

On the restoration of order Sikandar Begam urged her claims to be regarded not as Regent but as the ruling chief of Bhopāl, on the strength of her services during the Mutiny,

2 Narrative of events regarding the Mutiny in India, 1857-58. Vol. i. Letters 23A, 26A, July 16th, 1857.

Memorials of Service in India from the correspondence of the late Major S. C. Macpherson by W. Macpherson (1865).

and also on the grounds that the recognition of her late husband Jahāngīr as Nawāb was technically wrong, she in the same way as her daughter Shāh Jahān being in fact the legitimate ruler. Shāh Jahān Begam who had come of age on July 20th, 1858, and was entitled to be invested with administrative powers, herself came forward and assented to the investiture of her mother as chief, waiving all claims to the masnad during her lifetime. The British Government acceded to this and on 9th Shawāl 1276 (3rd March 1860) Sikandar Begam was formally installed as chief at Bhopāl by the Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Hamilton.

"I now place in your hands the grant in sovereignty of the district of Berasia. This district was formerly a dependency of the State of Dhar, but Dhar has by rebellion forfeited all claim to it; and it is now given in perpetuity to Bhopal for a memorial of loyalty, under your wise and brave guidance in a time of trial....."

In November of the same year Sikandar Begam was invested with the G.C.S.I., at Allahābād.

In the same year she toured through India, visiting the cities of Benares, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Nīmach and Agar. In 1862 Sikandar Begam received the sanad of adoption. In 1863 she again visited the Viceroy at Agra, stopping on the way at Gwalior, where she was entertained by Sindhia. In the next year she started on a pilgrimage to Mecca, accompanied by Kudsia Begam and Mian Faujdār Muhammad Khān, being the first Muhammadan ruling chief to visit the holy shrine. She returned on 10th June 1864.

In 1866 she for the third time visited the Viceroy at Agra, and afterwards went to Bharatpur, Muttra, Dholpur and Datiā.

33

She fell ill soon after her return and died on 30th October 1868 at 51 years of age, and was buried in the Farhat Afza garden which she had laid out.

Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam, who had succeeded nominally Shāh Jahān on 11th April 1845, was now again on 16th November 1868 (1868-1901). invested as ruler of Bhopāl.

Her daughter Sultān Jahān who had been born on 27 Zikāt 1274 A.H. (9th July 1858) being declared heir-apparent. On 13 Safar 1284 A.H. (16th July 1867) Nawāb Bāki Muhammad Khān died.

Shah Jahan at once proceeded to follow in her mother's footsteps and continue the reforms in the administration. She had on the death of her husband come out of pardah which immensely facilitated her conduct of affairs.

In December 1869 she visited Calcutta and was introduced to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Besides many minor improvements Shāh Jahān had a plane table survey of the State made for revenue purposes, to take the place of the old jarīb survey made in her mother's time.

In May 1871 the Begam married Maulvi Sayad Sidio Husain. The Maulvi had been 17 years in the service of the State, having served as Munshi to Sikandar Begam, who had promoted him to keeper of the State archives, and then head of the educational department. The Maulvi after the marriage was accorded the title of Nawab Wāla Jāh Amīr-ul-mulk and a personal salute of 17 guns, with the right of receiving and returning the visits of British officials. After her second marriage the Begam again retired behind the pardah. In 1872 she was made a G.C.S.I. A.H. 1291 (1874) her daughter Sultān Jahān married one of her own clan, Sultan Ahmad Ali Khan, descended from Sardar Mīr Kulī Khān, a brother of Khān Muhammad Khān, great-grandfather of the founder of the State. Her Highness attended the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi in 1877, receiving a banner and medel. Shah Jahan in 1879 obtained sanction to the establishment of an Opium Agency in Bhopāl. In 1880 she agreed to defray the cost of the railway from Hoshangābād to Bhopāl. In 1891 land for the Bhopāl-Ujjain line was ceded and in the same year all transit duties on salt were abolished Government paying in compensation Rs. 10,000 per annum. After her second marriage dissensions arose between Shāh Jāhan and her daughter which were fomented by the Nawab, until in 1884 a regular impasse had been reached and the Government of India was obliged to intervene and deprive the Nawab of all his honours, titles. He died of dropsy in 1890. The State was and salute.

henceforward managed by the Begam herself assisted by a minister. In 1891 Lord Lansdowne visited Bhopāl, the first occasion of a Viceroy's visit to the State, which was signalised by the exemption of Her Highness the Begam and her successors from presenting a nazar (complimentary gift) in interviews with the Viceroy.

Two Viceroys have since then visited the State, Lord Elgin in 1895 and Lord Curzon in 1899.

Sultān Jahān 1901-

Shāh Jahān died on 16th June 1901 and was succeeded by Her Highness Sultān Jahān Begam, the present ruler. Her husband, the Nawāb-consort, who had been granted the title of Nazīrudaula Sultān Dula Ihtishām-ul-mulk Alījāh, died suddenly on 4th January 1902. In 1904 Sultān Jahān made the pilgrimage to Mecca. In 1905 she was presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Indore and received the G.C.I.E. from the hands of the Prince. The Begam personally conducts the administration of her State assisted by Nawāb Muhammad Nasr-ul-lāh Khān, her eldest son.

She has three sons, Muhammad Nasr-ul-lāh Khān, born 4th December 1876, Sāhibzāda, Colonel Ubaid-ul-lāh Khān, born 3rd November 1878, and Muhammad Hamid-ul-lāh Khān, born 9th September 1894.

Titles.

The ruler of Bhopāl enjoys the titles of Her Highness Nawāb Begam and receives a salute of 19 guns (21 within the limits of the State).

Archæology and Architecture. Of modern buildings there is none of great note. The palaces are irregular piles, built from time to time by different rulers without any special attention to architectural beauty or fitness. The Jāma Masjid of Kudsia Begam is constructed in modern Muhammadan style and derives its beauty entirely from the fine coloured stone of which it is built.

It was the desire of Shāh Jahān Begam that Bhopāl should possess one mosque of surpassing grandeur. She, therefore, commenced the great Tāj-ul-Masājid which is modelled generally on the plan of the great mosque at Delhi. If it is ever completed it will be the dominating feature of the city, visible from all sides. It is undoubtedly a fine building, though the mouldings are somewhat paltry in character. The main hall with its inter-arched roof, broad façade, and great courtyard form an imposing whole. The foundations, unfortunately, are said to be too weak to admit of the erection of all three domes.

The great dams which hold up the two lakes at Bhopāl are magnificent structures, worthy of note.

The principal objects of archæological importance in Bhopāl are the great Tope at Sānchī erected in the third century B.C., with its magnificent railing and finely carved gateways, and the fine old temple and dam at Bhojpur. There are also numerous forts scattered throughout the State, those at Raisen, Ginnūrgarh, Sewāns and Chaukīgarh being of some interest. Besides the places mentioned, there are, as in all parts of Mālwā, numerous remains to be met with in the districts, among these may be noticed Mahalpur (23° 17'—78° 5') and Shamsgarh (23° 8' N.; 77° 23' E.).

#### SECTION III.—POPULATION.

## (Tables III and IV.)

Three enumerations have been made of the people in Bho-Enumerapal State giving in 1881, 954,901; 1891, 952,486; and tions. 1901, 665,961.

The density in the latest year was 96 persons per square Density and mile, a decrease of 42 per square mile since 1881. This Variation. diminution was undoubtedly caused by the famines of 1896–97 and 1899–1900, of which the effects are even now (1908) only too patent, in the numerous ruined houses to be seen in every village. The urban density has risen by 17 persons, due mainly to an increase in the population of Bhopāl city.

The State contains five towns, Bhopāl the capital (77,023), Towns and Sehore (16,864) including the military station, Ashta (5,534), Villages. Ichhāwar (4,352), and Berasia (4,276) except in the city, Sehore, and Ashta, the population has in each case fallen since 1891 to below 5,000.

Of the 3,073 villages, 2,878 have a population of under 500 persons; 134 of between 500—1,000; 50 of between 1,000—2,000; and 11 of between 2,000—5,000.

Of the total population 580,010 or 87 per cent. were born Migration. in the State, 26,663 or 4 per cent. in Gwalior, and 33,243 in other States of Central India. Of the remainder, 9,553 come from the Central Provinces and 8,108 from the United Provinces.

Of the total population (1901) 333,084 were males and Sex, Age and 332,877 females, giving a proportion of 99 females to 100 males. Civil condition. In the urban area the ratio is 969, in the rural 1,004.

The natural divisions show 981 females to 1,000 males in the plateau and 1,026 to 1,000 in hilly tract. There are fewer married males at 0—10 in the city than in the State. The State, as a whole, shows 104 wives to 100 husbands, while in the city the ratio stands at 91 wives to 100 husbands.

Religions.

Classified by religion, Hindus number 483,611 or 73 per cent., Animists 91,441 or 14 per cent., chiefly Gonds; Musalmäns 83,988 or 13 per cent., and Jains 6,397. In Bhopāl city the Muhammadan element largely predominates.

Languag and literacy. The languages prevalent in the State are Western Hindi, Mālwi and Urdu, 43 per cent. of those speaking the last language residing in the city. Of the total population, 29,483 or 4 per cent. were able to read and write; of whom 3,030 were females.

Castes and Tribes. The chief castes and tribes are, among Hindus, Thākurs, Chhatris and Rājputs, 43,711; Brāhmans, 29,076; Lodhīs (cultivators), 26,534; Chamārs (leather workers and labourers), 53,783; Balais (village servants and labourers), 24,165; Khātīs (cultivators), 19,839; Kāchhīs (cultivators and garden and vegetable-growers), 18,882; Ahīrs or cowherds and Kurmīs (cultivators,) each number 14,000. Among Musalmāns, Pathāns 21,863, and Shaikhs, 26,876, and among the Animistic tribes, Gonds, 38,809, Kirārs, 22,106, and Minas, 15,065 are the most numerous. The fall in the number of Gonds returned since 1881 indicates the growing reluctance of the members of that tribe to acknowledge their connection with it.

Occupations.

As many as 43 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, 14 per cent. by general labour, and 2 per cent. by personal service. Brāhmans and Rājputs are the principal landholders, and Lodhīs, Khātīs, Kāchhīs, and Kurmīs, the principal cultivators.

SOCIAL CHARACTER-ISTICS.

Dress.

The dress worn varies on the east and west of the State. In the rural area and among the poorer classes in towns the males wear the loin cloth known as a dhoti. It is about ten feet long and four broad and is worn from the waist downward. A jacket called a mirzai in the east of the State, and bandi in the west, made of coarse country white cloth, covers the upper part of the body. The head is clothed by a safa (piece of cloth wound round the head) in the east and the coloured pagrī (made-up head-dress) in the west. Both sections use country shoes, those of the Bundelkhandi pattern peculiar for the high instep and heel pieces being met with on the east of the State. The well-to-do classes also use the dhoti but of superior cloth; a kurta, an angarkha, paijāma, sāja or coloured pagrī and English shoes. Elderly persons usually carry a dupatta hanging over their shoulders. The younger generation, however, now prefers to wear caps instead of the safa or pagri while the use of English shirts, coats, waistcoats, trousers, socks, and boots is becoming very common in towns. The hair is also dressed as a rule in the English fashion.

Hindus in Bhopāl city often affect Muhammadan dress and are not distinguishable from Muhammadans.

In the west the women wear a coloured lehenga (petticoat), Women. and a choli (bodice) on the upper part of the body, a piece of cloth called the orhni being used to cover the head and shoulders. In the east of the State, however, they wear a single piece of cloth so folded as to act as a dhoti and also as covering for the body and head.

Meals are generally taken twice, at mid-day and in the Food. evenings. Well-to-do men often take some light refreshment in the early morning and again in the afternoon. The ordinary food of the rich and middle class consists of chapatis (thin cakes) of wheat flour, pulse, rice, ghī, sugar, milk, vegetables, and sweets. No local Brahmans or Banias eat flesh. Among the poorer classes those living in the western section generally eat bread (not thin cakes) made of wheat and jowar ground together or of jowar and other millets with pulses, vegetables, onions or garlic. Those inhabiting the eastern section make bread of barley and gram ground together or of kodon, sāmān, jowār or kutkī which is eaten with pulses and vegetables, or curds and butter-milk. The flowers of the mahuā (Bassia latifolia) are eaten as a luxury; the fresh flowers being eaten in the hot season and the dried flowers at other times. The latter are parched and ground and then made into a form of bread.

The Bhīls and Gonds live on makka, jowār and a large number of jungle roots and plants. The mahuā flower is looked on by them as a great delicacy.

Cultivators, who form the bulk of the population, generally Daily life. rise at daybreak and return home at sunset. The mercantile and business classes work from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Well-to-do people usually rise soon after daybreak. All classes rest from 12 to 2 in the middle of the day when the principal meal is taken.

The huts of the agricultural classes are small mud dwellings Houses. with bamboo doors, the roof being tiled, thatched with grass or covered with mud. The house is usually formed with a courtyard for the cattle. In places where sandstone is plentiful houses are mainly constructed of this material, as at Bhopāl and in all villages along the sandstone outcrops. In towns houses of several storeys are common, being often ornamented by picturesque carved wooden balconies and projecting windows. The influence of European example is very noticeable in Bhopal city.

The marriage customs are similar to those as other parts Marriage. of India. Polygamy is comparatively rare; widow marriage is permitted among the Muhammadans and also among

inferior Hindu castes such as Gwālas, Ahīrs, Gūjars and the jungle tribes.

Dharjana or fees on second marriage (nātra) formerly levied in the State, were abolished in the time of Shāh Jahān Begam.

Disposal of the dead, The dead bodies of Hindus are burnt except those of Sanyāsïs and infants, which are buried. Cremation takes place by the side of a stream, the ashes being, if possible, conveyed to a sacred river; otherwise they are committed to some local stream. The people of Mālwā after cremation usually throw the ashes into the nearest stream at once. Muhammadans bury their dead in regular cemeteries.

Amusements.

Children's games consists of gilidanda (tip-cat), kite-flying, ankhmichi (blindman's buff) and the like. In towns where there are Europeans, cricket, hockey, and football have become regular institutions. Indoor games are chess, cards and chausar. Polo is a favourite game with Her Highness's sons and in the army, all forms of sport, including pigsticking and big game-shooting being also popular.

Festivals.

The great yearly festivals are the only holidays enjoyed by the population. The most important are the Dasahra at the close of the rains; the Diwālī, the great feast of the trading classes, when the new financial year opens; the Holi, the festival of spring; the Ganesh Chaturthī, a special festival among the people of Mālwā; the Gangor, also a Mālwā festival, and the Raksha-bandhan.

Among Muhammadans the Muharram, Id-ul-Fitr, and Shab-i-Barāt are the important feasts and although the population is mainly Sunni, tāzyas are always borne in procession, being sent by Hindus as well as Muhammadans.

Nomenclature. Surnames are unknown. Children among Hindus are called after gods or famous personages of the Mahābhārat and Rāmāyana, and also given fancy names such as Chhote Lāl. Muhammadans name their children after saints and persons of note. Low caste Hindus often use days of the week in naming their children, such as Manglia. The jungle tribes now use similar names to low class Hindus.

Ривілс н**еді**тн. The health of the State has been generally good during the last twenty years, but in 1903 plague appeared in the city of Bhopāl.

Plague in Bhopāl city. Infection was brought from Hoshangābād into Bhopāl city in 1903. Both types, bubonic and pneumonic, occurred, frequently passing from the one to the other. The epidemic first spread among the lower classes of Hindus and Muhammadans. It lasted from February to May, the average mortality in the beginning being about 30 deaths daily,

the highest figure reached being 47. Rats as well as squirrels were found dying in large numbers during the epidemic.

All possible steps were taken as to segregation and treatment, but the people at the outset were very strongly prejudiced against all remedial measures. The Muhammadans were especially averse to inoculation, saying that it was forbidden in their religion. After the example set by Her Highness's sons who were themselves inoculated, 3,560 persons were treated.



# CHAPTER II.

## ECONOMIC.

#### SECTION I.-AGRICULTURE.

(Tables VII to XV, XXIX, and XXX.)

General conditions. The soil varies considerably in different parts of the State, the most fertile being that met with in the western districts round Ashta and in the Tāl district in the south. The rainfall also varies, that received in the neighbourhood of Bhopāl itself being greater than in other parts, averaging 50 inches as compared to 30 to 40 elsewhere. This is due, no doubt, to the formation of the hills at this spot.

Soil classes.

Soils are classed locally by their appearance, situation, and conformation, and crop-bearing properties. According to the first classification the soils are known as superior kālmat, a first class loamy soil of black colour and varying from 1 to 10 feet in depth. It is also called mūran, morand, mar, and malait. When dry it becomes very hard and cracks easily, but when wet it is soft and clavey. On account of its power of absorbing water it remains moist for a considerable period. This soil is specially suited to wheat. masur, and gram. Inferior kalmat—a similar black soil to the last but of lighter colour and texture, being mixed with a certain proportion of sand. This soil is found on hill-sides. Another soil which is a mixture of kālmat and bhānwar (see below) is called domat or domatya (two soils). It does not crack like black soil, and is of a brown colour and somewhat sandy. Bhānwar, a grey coloured soil, being practically a mixture of the kālmat and soyar soils. It is of loose texture and easily soluble in water. Its clods are soft and yield readily to the plough. It has a considerable power of retaining moisture, and even if cold weather showers fail will still yield a fair crop. It is suited to wheat, cotton, linseed, and jowar. If irrigation is possible it will grow sugarcane. When this soil is lying fallow, it produces a fine grass, locally known as kil machael. This soil is found in all the tahsils. There is an inferior class of the same soil which is much less retentive of moisture.

All the above soils grow excellent crops, both at the rabi and kharīf harvests though the kālmat is not so well suited to kharīf crops as the others. Siāri—a poor soil

of grey, yellowish or reddish-black colour. It is loose and sandy in constitution. It does not crack when dry. It is, when irrigated, suited to growing rice. It produces good crops of tilli, rameli and jowar. Being shallow and not retentive of moisture, the crops are liable to dry up unless the rainfall is ample. Wheat and gram are also grown in this soil when in a low lying position. Pilūta—this is practically a class of soyar, of a yellow or brown colour, never very deep. It is usually full of small pebbles and is found on the slopes of hills. It is only suited to kharit crops. Bhatwa—a light, sandy shallow soil of red or brown colour. The word bhatwa, which signifies "stony," sufficiently describes its appearance. It is found mostly on the slopes and at the foot of hills. It is seldom more than one foot deep and grows only the less valuable crops such as kodon, kutki, til, and maize. It is exhausted after two years of continuous cultivation and requires rest. Kachhār or chhāp is an excellent loamy soil found on the banks and in the beds of streams. It grows fine crops of wheat, jowar, and vegetables. If it is very light and sandy or of irregular surface, it is classed as second grade kachhār. These are the principal classes of soil, which are sub-divided into many varieties differing in some minor quality from one another.

As regards position the land is classed under the following heads: - Chauras or even-lying, distinguished as that if it is so placed as to receive drainage from higher ground; dhālu or sloping, also called tekra, tagar dholga and magrot: bharkila, bedra, jhora or behar, soil contained in the hollows in which pools formerly existed. As regards crop-bearing power they are classed as shiālu or kharīf, unhālu or rabī, gonhāri or wheat-bearing, sālgatta or low lying (rice) land, kachhwāra or bāra vegetable land near habitations, and aphīm or thaun land growing poppy and sugarcane. Pīat or adan is a general term applied to irrigated land as distinct from mäletru or dry land. By position lands are known as gayunra or teretha, close to a village and jangli or covered with forest or scrub.

Two seasons are recognised, the kharīf or shiālu, lasting Seasons. from about the end of May to October, and the rabi, or unhālu from October to March. In the first season, crops such as jowār, kodon, maize, bājra, tūar, etc., are sown and in the latter wheat, gram, barley, and poppy. The crops of the earlier seasons are the staple food crops, and those of the latter the revenue paying crops.

The average area under cultivation is 1,800 square miles Cultivated or 26 per cent. of the State. The actuals were, between variations. 1881-90, 2,751 square miles; 1891-1900, 2,009; 1901-02, 1,737;

and in 1902-03, 1,735. This shows a contraction of about 25 per cent., which though in part due to bad seasons is more directly the result of a seriously diminished population, which has caused the abandonment of fields lying at a distance from villages. Since 1903-04 a gradual increase has been perceptible as the following figures will show: 1903-04, 1,756; 1904-05, 1,768; and 1905-06, 1,790.

.gricultural practice. The field which is to be sown for the kharī/is first cleared of weeds by means of the bakkhar or weeding plough. This operation commences usually on the Akhātīj or Vaisākh Sudī 3rd (April), and the plough is passed as soon as possible. This is done before the wind known as the kulāwan commences. This breeze should blow from the south-west for several days in succession and then cease, recommencing a few days later. After the third burst it should return bringing rain in its train. A change in direction or any interruption of its regularity prognosticates a failure of the monsoon.

Ploughing.

The ploughing is not carried deeper than six inches, as the nutritive element in the soil known as phil is believed not to exist further from the surface. Gram and wheat lands are ploughed four times and jowari lands twice during the rainy season. Poppy land is ploughed eight times during the rainy season and once more immediately before sowing. Sugarcane land is ploughed eight times, and is also turned up whilst the crop is on it three times, namely, in May, July, and October. The whole rabi area is thus fully prepared during the wet weather. All important operations are governed by the influence of certain asterisms called nakshatras of which twenty-seven are recognised.

Sowing operations for the kharif crops commence in the mriga nakshatra (June). The reaping of the kharif crops commences in September. The sowing of the rabi crops commences in September and ends in November (hasta and chitra nakshatras). The gram crop only is sown in the former month, all the rest being sown in November.

Sowing.

Seed is sown in furrows (chāns) which are about a foot distant from one another, small seed broadcast and big seed through a drill plough (nai), a harrow being drawn over immediately behind the drill, which covers the seed with earth. In the case of cotton the bakkhar is driven first with the seed drill behind it. If the bakkhar is not passed over the land there is a risk of hares and birds devouring the seed. The seed begins to germinate within four or five days of sowing and in a fortnight the sprouts reach a height of about nine inches. Grubbing and weeding (dorna and nīndna) by means of hoes (khurpi) is then carried out several times, at intervals of a week. This operation removes the grass and loosens the

facilitating the development of the plants. Each plant requires a space of about one cubit square, and all plants growing too close together are thinned out.

The kharif crops are cut in October and November and the Reaping. rabi in March and April, the actual season varying with the nature of the rainfall and other climatic conditions. kharif crops are cut by men standing, the heads of grain being afterwards lopped off on the threshing floor. rabi crops are also cut except gram, which is pulled up. Poppy is specially treated.

When the makka, jowār, and mung plants have been cut Threshing. they are tied in sheaves and taken to the khala or threshing floor. The ears are then separated from the stem and exposed to the heat of the sun for some days, after which oxen are made to tread them out, the process being completed by winnowing. Tuar is not so treated, the grain being separated from the straw by threshing with a flail (mogri). The treatment of kodon, kāngni, mal, sāmān, rāmtilli, etc., does not differ from that of jowār. But these inferior grains do not require weeding more than once. Wheat and gram fields are ploughed first in the month of Asadh (Asārh) (June-July). In Sāwan (July-August) they are crossploughed. In Bhādon (August-September) and Kunwār (September-October) they are again weeded. Gram and alsi are sown in separate fields about the beginning of Kārtik (October). Wheat is sown about the end of Kārtik (November). These crops are harvested in Phagun. reaping, treading out, and winnowing processes do not differ from those in the case of jowar.

Jowar can grow in any kind of soil even if its depth be only a foot. For wheat the soil must be at least three or four feet deep. Black and brown soils are supposed to be the best for wheat.

Irrigated land is usually double-cropped (dufasli). A Double cropkharif crop is first sown followed by a rabi crop. The com- ping. monest combinations are, in bara land, maize, san or urad, followed in the rabi by peas, masūr or teora. Tobacco is followed by onions in adan or thaun land, but not in bara soil. Poppy is sown as a second crop after maize or san, and wheat after a mixed crop of maize, san and urad.

It is a common thing to sow two or more crops in the Mixed sowsame field at the same sowing. The most ordinary combina- ings or bejara. tions are jowar, mung, and tuar; cotton and tuar; cotton and ambārī; and a few others. A mixture often made, is sugarcane with poppy. The poppy ripens in three or four months, while the sugarcane takes a whole year to mature. By these mixed sowings, called bejara, the cultivator guards

against total failure and at the same time raises two crops for one ploughing and sowing.

Rotation.

Rotation is not very systematically practised though understood. Cultivators generally alternate cotton with jowār. In yellow and brown soils jowār is generally rotated with tilli, cotton and rameli. In black soil wheat or gram is alternated with jowār.

Manures.

Manure is only used on fields near to villages, and with poppy, sugarcane and garden produce. It is expensive, as cowdung is also in request as a fuel. Village sweepings are also used, but night soil practically never. Green manure is used with poppy. This is obtained by sowing san or urad on the field and ploughing it into the ground when in flower; the process is called san-chūr or urad-chūr.

SPECIAL CROPS. Poppy.

Poppy is the only important special crop. Nothing is known of the date at which this plant began to be cultivated for its narcotic properties. It was known in early times as Hippocrates is supposed to have used it, while it is mentioned by Pliny and Celsus, in the first century A. D. Though the use of this drug did not originate with them. it was much increased by the Muhammadans, who adopted it as a substitute for the wine and fermented liquors which were prohibited by the ordinances of their Prophet. Indian opium is mentioned by Barbosa, writing in 1511 and that of Mālwā by Garcia d'Orta, in the sixteenth century. When first introduced into Malwa it was grown only in the doab between the Chambal and Sipra rivers whence its cultivation soon extended into Rajputana and later southwards wherever the soil was suitable. It now covers on an average 15,600 acres principally on the elevated land of the Mālwā Plateau. The mar or black cotton soil is that always used for its cultivation. Clear warm sunny days with little wind and cool dewy nights are essential; rain and wind injure the heads and frost is fatal. Highly fertile as the black soil is and capable of producing thirty successive crops of wheat without any manuring, it requires for the production of this delicate crop, constant watering and heavy manuring; and even after the plants have grown up, careful daily attention is needed to secure success. Some idea of the labouriousness of the process may be obtained when it is recollected that there are on an average 15,000 plants on an acre, and that each individual poppy head has to be separately treated several times before the opium it contains is fully extracted.

The fields selected for poppy cultivation are usually close to villages where irrigation is available and manure has not to be carried to any distance. The field is first sown in the hot season with a crop of maize or sometimes  $b\bar{a}jra$  or

mung. After this has been cut in September the roots are ploughed into the ground together with cow-dung manure, carefully prepared beforehand in pits.

Poppy thus raised is called makka-dusai or  $b\bar{u}jra-dusai$  as the case may be. If dry manure is scarce, a crop of san (Crotolaria juncea) is planted, and when in flower is ploughed into the soil. When thus produced it is called  $san-ch\bar{u}r$  poppy. The ground is ploughed and harrowed nine times before sowing. When ready it is divided up into small beds about  $5' \times 8'$  with raised edges, to facilitate watering. The seed is scattered broadcast on the beds and the earth turned over and watered at once. An expert cultivator uses about 2 lbs. of seed per acre, the ordinary cultivator about 3 lbs.

The poppy plants which commence to sprout in seven to nine days, are subjected to a most careful series of waterings. There are always seven distinct waterings, which in the case of inferior soil may be increased by two, but more than nine are never given.

The first watering is done at sowing time, and is called the korwān or koradwān, the second, the gārwān, three days after, the third tisra-pāni (third watering) a week later; the next two, or in the case of nine waterings four, which are called payān, follow at intervals of a fortnight or twenty days. The penultimate watering is called the phulwān (flower-watering), as it is made when the flower first appears, the final watering, which is made when half the petals have fallen, and which causes the rest to fall off and the capsules swell, being termed the ugalwān.

The weeding and transplanting of this crop is also a labourious process. As soon as the plants are about three inches high they are thinned out to one span apart called kagga (about eight inches), all foreign plants being weeded out. It takes twenty-four men per acre to perform this transplanting properly. Two weedings then take place, employing about thirteen men per acre. This goes on between the third and fifth waterings. The men are paid in kind at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers of jowār a day, and if grain is cheap two annas in cash are added. The young plants removed in the thinning are eaten as a vegetable.

The heads are then scarified—a process called "chirai" (slitting). Some three or four days after the last watering a brown pubescence appears on the capsules, which shows that they are ready for cutting. The cutting is effected by means of a knife called the nāna. It is formed of three lancet-shaped blades tied together, with cotton-thread, so as to leave a space of ½ inch between the blades, the threads being carried up the blade so as to make only about one-twelfth of

an inch available for cutting with. Only the epicarp and sarcocarp should be cut and if the blade is too long it injures the seed. With this knife three incisions are made on either side of every poppy head in a field, the knife being drawn sharply upwards from the bottom to the top of the capsule. This is done at three or four in the afternoon when the sun is hot, the incisions being repeated as often as the size of the capsule may require.

A thick gummy milk called  $ch\bar{\imath}k$  (slime) exudes from the capsule during the night which is collected the next morning before the sun gets too hot, that is between daybreak and  $9 \, \text{A.m.}$  This most tedious process is called lugai or lunai and is done with an iron scraper called a charpala. The charpala is made in the form of a small trough three inches broad and six deep, with raised edges on three sides, the fourth being used as a blade in the scraping. The juice when collected is emptied into a small earthen pot with linseed oil in it. One man between 7 and 10 A.M. can collect three or four ounces only. This is then transferred to large jars of linseed oil.

It takes ten men per acre to carry out the *chirai*, and nineteen for the *lugai*. Each process is repeated at least three times, the men who scarify getting two annas a day and those who collect one anna, so that one acre costs Rs. 7 for these two processes. The collection cannot be delayed and to ensure attendance an advance of one rupee is given to each man. A small second capsule often forms called *ubalda*, which is used to teach boys and girls how to handle this valuable crop. A week after the completion of these processes the heads dry up and are gathered and taken to the *khala*, where they are trodden out by oxen, and the seed either kept or sold.

The  $ch\bar{\imath}k$  is as a rule already pledged to the banker who has advanced the money for the seed and is passed on to him by the cultivator; only a few well-to-do men sell in the open market, getting from six to seven rupees per seer of  $ch\bar{\imath}k$ . This  $ch\bar{\imath}k$  is then made into opium (see Arts and Manufactures).

Irrigated crops. The only crops systematically irrigated are poppy, sugarcane, and garden produce. Wheat, maize, and barley are sometimes irrigated when the water supply is abundant.

Pests.

The most common pest is the rat. These animals always swarm after a year of deficient rainfall and cause great damage by their depredations. Locusts occasionally appear, and gerua or rust is at times a serious cause of loss, but only locally. Hail storms are not frequent, nor is frost. In 1905 hard frost destroyed the poppy and most of the wheat and gram, but such visitations are rare.

The most important implements are the bakkhar, a weeding Implements plough or harrow, the hal or plough, dora or small plough passed down between rows of standing crops to loosen the soil at the roots, the phaora or spade, khurpa, and khurp $\bar{\imath}$ , large and small weeding knives, nai or seed drill and gainti or pickaxe.

The total area ordinarily sown amounts to 1,168,843 Crops. acres, of which kharīf crops occupy 433,060 acres and rabi Area sown. 735,783 acres. Of this area 34,360 acres is dufasli.

The ordinary kharīf crops are jowār (Sorghum vulgare) Kharīf crops. which occupies about 191,519 acres, maize or makka (Zea mays) 23,350 acres, and the less important kākun (Setaria italica), tūar (Cajanus indicus), kutkī (Panicum miliare), mūng (Phaseolus mūngo) and urad (Phaseolus radiatus).

At the rabi, gehun or wheat (Triticum aestivum) covering Rabi food 404,926 acres, gram or chana (Cieer arietinum) 94,731 acres crops. are the most important, barley or jau (Hordeum vulgare), masūr (Ervum lens) are also sown to some extent.

The important oil seeds are tilli (Sesamum indicum), Oil seeds. rameli (Guizotia oleifera), and alsi or linseed (Linum usitatissimum) together occupying 99,206 acres.

The only important fibre crop is  $kap\bar{a}s$  cotton (Gossypium Fibres. indicum) covering 85,352 arces; ambārī (Hibiscus cannabinus) and san (Crotolaria juncea) are also sown to some extent.

Poppy (Papaver somniferum) is the only important drug Drugs. cultivated, covering 12,500 acres. Gānja and bhāng (Canabis sativa) are very little sown.

Gardens are common in towns, while a few vegetables of Gardens. ordinary kinds are grown in villages. The commonest vegetables are various gourds, cucumbers, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, onions, yam, the egg-plant (Solanum melongena), māri (Foeniculum panmosi), methi (Trigonella foenum graecum), and pālak (Rhinacanthus communis).

No new varieties of seed have been introduced except Progress. pissi or soft red wheat, which has been tried. Cultivators are so averse to any innovation that it is almost impossible to get them to adopt new varieties of seed. No new implements have been adopted except the roller sugarcane mill which has almost entirely ousted the stone press or  $kolh\bar{u}$ .

Irrigation is general, but not extensive throughout the Irrigation. State, except in the hills.

The total area assessed as irrigated at the settlement of Area 1880 was  $77,780 \, b\bar{\imath}ghas$  (51,853 acres), but this area is believed irrigated to have contracted considerably especially since 1899. In 1905-06 it was estimated at 22,310 acres.

Sources and methods.

The sources of irrigation are wells and tanks, the former predominating. The water is in the case of wells drawn up by the charas or leather bag lift, or the dhenkli a counterpoise lift formed of a long beam resting on an upright, at one end of which a vessel is attached and at the other a weight. From tanks irrigation is effected either by means of channels and gravitation or, as in the case of wells. The Persian wheel is not common.

Cattle and livestock.

The Mālwī breed is the only special local breed in the State The cattle are of medium size, generally of a grey, silver-grey or white colour. They are very strong and active, having deep wide frames, flat, shapely bones and very hard feet. Their hind quarters droop slightly, while the dew-lap and loose skin about the neck is well developed and the hump prominent. The muzzle which is broad should always be black and also the hair round the eye sockets and the eye membranes; these are the hall marks of the breed. The head should be short, the horns springing forward and up with a graceful outward curve. The Umatwārī species of this breed is a heavier, less active type than the true Mālwī. Cultivators keep cows and rear calves for agricultural purposes.

Pastare lands. As large tracts are lying fallow in the State there is every facility for keeping and breeding cattle and no difficulties are experienced in feeding them.

Cattle diseases. The commonest cattle diseases are:—Cow-pox, mouth, lungs and foot diseases. The usual remedy for all these is to cauterise the affected part and administer a mixture of oil, salt and kāchris.

Fairs.

A cattle fair is held at Bhopāl on Saturdays, other fairs are those at Sehore in April, the Ketubhān fair in Udepura tahsīl in January, the Jhāgoria fair at Bilquis-ganj in March, and those held at Sewāns, Islāmnagar, and Bāndrābhān.

Agricultural population Of the total population 43 per cent. are engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and 14 per cent. in general labour which is mainly connected with agriculture.

The classes chiefly occupied are Brâhmans, Rājputs, Lodhìs, Khātīs, Kāchhīs and Kurmīs.

Holdings. Indebtedness. A cultivator holds on an average about 20 bighas or 13 acres. It is the normal condition of every cultivator to be in debt. In almost every case the debts are an heirloom, which has descended from generation to generation, as between the cultivator's and his banker's families. Extravagance at weddings and other ceremonies is also responsible for much debt.

Takkāvi.

Advances are not made directly by the State to cultivators. But at the instance of the Darbar mahājans make advances of

rabi crop seeds to the cultivators of khām villages in the month of October and November and realise them in March or April, at the time of the rabi harvest. Interest in cash is charged at the rate which may be settled between the parties, or, more commonly, is taken in kind, sawai, or 1½ (25 per cent.) and deorha or 1½ (50 per cent.) times the original amount being repaid. The ordinary rate of cash interest charged is Rs. 12 per cent.

## SECTION II.—RENTS, WAGES, AND PRICES.

## (Tables XIII and XIV.)

As all the land belongs absolutely to the State and no Rents. proprietary rights are recognised the cultivator having only the right to cultivate as long as he pays the State demand his payments come under the head of revenue and not rent.

Wages in kind are still common in the districts for agricultural operations. Labourers are paid in bundles of grain, Kind. called in the ease of jowār, dābi or aglia, of wheat gāwa, pindi or pula, and of gram, dherī. The bundle given for a day's work contains about two to three seers of grain. When the prices of grain are high fewer pulas, etc., are given. Of late, since the famine of 1899, labour, especially at the kharīf, has been so deficient that double or trobb these wages have had to be given in some places, while cases have occurred where the crops could not be gathered at all.

For operations connected with poppy a cash wage is usually given, two annas a day being the normal sum, but, as in the case of other crops, more has often to be given, while a retaining fee of Re. 1 is sometimes paid, the poppy crop being too valuable to be allowed to suffer. Village artisans receive a share of the village grain at each harvest in return for repairing implements, etc.

Cash wages have risen somewhat, but not to such an Cash. extent as in many parts of Central India, being considerably lower in Bhopāl town than those prevailing at Indore town, 140 miles distant.

These have risen markedly of late years. Before the Prices. opening of railways and metalled roads the variations in prices of grain at places, no great distance apart, were enormous. Thus, in 1881, jowār, which was selling at Bhopāl at 24 seers to the rupee, was selling at Indore at 21 seers. While, therefore, improved communication has raised the prices of grain generally, it has immensely steadied them, as there is no difficulty in removing a surplus or supplying a deficiency.

The cultivator, though he is said not to have quite recover-MATERIAL ed from the effects of the famine of 1899, is not in bad cir. Condition.

cumstances, and now enjoys many little luxuries unknown twenty or thirty years ago, such as cheap cloth of finer kinds, kerosene oil, knives and iron.

Middle class man. The middle class, represented by the clcrk, is probably in the least enviable position. He is obliged to keep up appearances, while his pay is small. Moreover, his family do not contribute to the household expenses till late in life and have to be educated, while pensions are not ordinarily granted in Darbār service.

Merchant.

The mercantile community is the most flourishing. A settled administration, long years of peace, and immensely improved conditions of trade and commerce have all tended to increase the wealth of this section of the community.

Rājput and Muhamma. dan class. The Rājput and upper middle Muhammadan classes, who, as a rule, consider cultivation above their dignity, are mostly deeply involved in debt which they make no effort to shake off. Education also is not looked on by them with favour, and they are, therefore, left behind in the race. Extravagance at marriages and at other ceremonial occasions assists to maintain this state of affairs.

Day labourer. The day labourer's position should have improved since the reduction in population has raised the demand for field workers, but he has derived little real advantage from higher wages which invariably go to fill the pockets of the Bania or wine seller.

### SECTION III.-FORESTS.

## (Table IX.)

Classes.

The State forests are divided into three classes, Reserved, Protected, and Village-protected. The reserved forests are entirely closed to the cutting of timber. In the protected area certain trees only are protected, viz., sāgun (Tectona grandis), sāj (Terminalia tomentosa), tendū (Diospyros tomentosa), shīsham (Dalbergia sissu), bīja (Pterocarpus marsupium), chandan (Santalum album—the sandalwood tree), and the koha (Terminalia arjuna) on account of their timber, and ām (the mango—Mangifera indica), achār (Buchanania latifolia), mahuā (Bassia latifolia), khirnī (Mimusops hexandra), and khajūr (Date palm—Phænix Sylvestris) on account of their fruit.

Control.

There are two forest officers in the State with an establishment for watch and ward, consisting of a darogah or overseer with patrols, and the rawān-niyār or collector of dues. The inmates of villages on the forest border are allowed to have wood free on the understanding that they protect the forest and report acts committed against forest rules. In

51

other places villagers are allowed to cut wood free up to a value equal to 5 per cent. on the assessed revenue. Firing grass in the neighbourhood of a forest is a criminal offence.

There are also many square miles of grass land which go waste yearly owing to the impossibility of transporting the hay.

The forest work is done by the Gonds, Kols, Korkūs. Dhānaks and other jungle tribes. Rupees 3 to 4 a month are paid for their services.

The income and expenditure in connection with the forest Revenue. department are as given in Tables XVIII and XIX. The figures show that the income is exceedingly low with regard to the extensive area covered by the forests, a fact due to unsystematic control, and the large free grants made.

The more important forest trees are given below: Trees.

	-		•
Achār			Buchanania lati/olia.
Am		A COLUMN	Mango-Mangifera indica.
Amaltās			Cassia fistula.
Ankol			Alangium lamarckii.
f Aonla		E.E.	Phyllanthus emblica.
Bahera		163196	Terminalia belerica.
${f Bans}$		.1: 1	Bamboos (Dendrocalamus strictus).
Bargat, Bar			Ficus indica.
Bel		17.4	Ægle marmelos.
Ber		4.30	Zizyphus jujuba.
Bhilāwa			Semicarpus anacardium.
Bija			Pterocarpus marsupium.
Chandan		100	Sandal Santalum album.
Dhāman			Grewia vestita and tiliæ/olia.
Dhaora			Anogeissus latifolia.
Dikāmāli			Gardenia lucida.
Dudhai			Wrightia tomentosa.
Gadhāpalās			Erythrina suberosa.
Ganiãr			The candle tree-Cochlospermum
			gossypium.
Ghatbor			Zizyphus xylopera.
Gondi, Lasora			Cordia myxa.
Gŭlar			Ficus glomerata.
Gurăr; Sajed	Siris		Albizzia procera.
Gurja, Gurjan			Garuga pinnota.
Haldū			Adina cordifolia.
Härsingär			Nyctanthes arbor-tristis.
Hingota			Balanites roxburghii.
Imli			Tamarindus indica,
Jamrāsi			Eleodendron roxburghii.
Jāmun			Eugenia jambolana.
Kachnār		• •	Bauhinea variegata; purpurea, etc.
Kanji			Pongamia glabra,

Karāi				Sterculia urens.
Kāri, Gir	rdu			Holharrena antidysenterica.
Khajūr				Phonix sylvestris.
Khejra		• •		Prosopis spicigera.
Khair		••		Acacia catechu.
Khirnī				Mimusops hexandra.
Koha				Terminalia arjuna.
Kusam				Schleichera trijuga.
Mahuā				Bassia latifolia.
Mokha	• •			Schrebera swietenioides.
Ním	••	••		Melia indica.
Pākhar	••	• •	• •	Ficus infectoria.
Palās, D	 hāb K∵	nābra	• •	Butea frondosa.
Pāpra	nak, ix.	IIAKIA	• •	Gardenia latifolia,
Phandar	••	••	• •	Erythrina indica.
Phānsi	દ્ય	• •	• •	
	• •	• •	1,70	Dalbergia paniculata.
Pipal	D: 1	100		Ficus religiosa.
Reunja,	Kingh	a (Zi		Acacia leucophlea.
Sāgun	• •	197	157	Teak—Tectona grandis.
Sāj	• •	85		Terminalia tomentosa.
Sālar		9	Mari	Shorea robusta.
$\mathbf{Semal}$	• •	!	1	Bombax malabaricum.
Shisham				Dalbergia sissu, and latifolia.
Siris		·		Albizzia lebbeck.
$\mathbf{Tend} \bar{\mathbf{u}}$				Diospyros tomentosa.
Tinas		TE ST	Carlo Si	Eugenia dalbergioides.
$\operatorname{Tun}$			-	Cedrela toona.
Wewan,	Gumh	ar ē	ETH	Gmelina arborea.
·····	WHILL	**		Chicopares wicotto.

## SECTION IV.-MINES AND MINERALS.

## (Table XII.)

The chief mineral products of the State are the magnificent sandstones met with in many places, and which have been extensively used in the construction of buildings since the days of the Sanchi Tope (250 B. C.) up to the present time (see Geology supra). At Ginnurgarh lime is worked to a small extent by the State Public Works Department, but it is ordinarily obtained from the kankar of the Narbada Valley. Iron stone is also found in some parts and the metal smelted. Jhamar village (23° 25' N. and 78° 8' E.) has long been famous. and the iron made there is even now preferred to that from Europe for some purposes. The stone used is a rich hæmatite which is smelted with charcoal. The industry has, however, declined since the famine of 1899-00. Till then Rs. 2,000 a year used to be advanced by Bhopāl traders for its maintenance, and the State levied a duty of four rupees per furnace and one anna per maund of iron produced.

#### SECTION V.-ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Except opium manufacture the State has no industries Cotton of any importance. The usual-coarse cloth is made in all villages of any size. At Sehore a fine cloth and muslin industry of old standing still lingers, but is on the decline and the production is not on a large scale. The chief industries are enumerated below.

Stone mortars, the materials for which are found on the Others. banks of the Narbadā, are made in Chhipāner. Daris are made in Bhaironda in the southern district; leather boxes in Chīchili in the southern district; leather boxes in Chīchili in the southern district; blankets are manufactured in Bareli in the southern district; blankets are manufactured in Jethāri; betel-clippers (sarauta) made by the local blacksmiths of Deori in the eastern district are considered of very superior quality and workmanship; pagrīs of fine texture, waist cloths, and several kinds of cotton cloth of good quality are manufactured in Ashta in the western district, while Bhopāl town has long been famous for its native jewellery. The turbans and cloths worked with gold and silver thread with fine ornamental borders, and metal chilams (that part of a hukka which contains the tobacco) are manufactured at Sehore in the western district.

In the Central Jail at Bhopal woollen and cotton carpets, blankets, and niwār are now being made, and a flourishing tile industry has been in existence for some years.

Another industry, carried on chiefly in Bhopāl city, is Gutka. the manufacture of gutka, the mixture of betel-nut, catechu, clove, cardamom, pistachio, and other spices, which is chewed with chunam by almost every inhabitant of the capital.

The principal and certainly the most lucrative industry is Opium. the manufacture of Mālwā opium, chiefly for the China market. The chik (crude opium) collected from the poppy plants (see Agriculture) is received from the cultivator soaked in linseed oil to prevent its drying. This composition is kept for about six weeks in bags of double sheeting in a dark room until the oil drains off. In the beginning of the rains the bags are emptied into large copper vessels called chak in which it is pressed and kneaded, after which it is again kneaded in a succession of flat copper pans called parat till of sufficient consistency to be made into balls. Each ball weighs about The ball is then dipped into some waste 40 tolas (16 oz.). opium liquor called rabba or jethāpānī and covered with pieces of dried, broken poppy leaf. It is then placed on the pathria, a shelf, or rack also covered with poppy leaf, to dry. balls are thus freed of all superfluous oil. After about a month the cakes are cut open and remade so as to allow the interior

portions to dry and the whole to become of uniform consistency. Opium before sale is tested by being boiled for ten minutes, the solution being then filtered through a triple thickness of blotting paper; if it passes clear it is good, if it leaves a sediment on the paper or in the vessel, it is not accepted. An inferior opium called rabba is extracted from the old bags by boiling them. The residual solution is the  $jeth\bar{a}p\bar{a}n\bar{i}$  mentioned above. This is collected by soaking cloths in it, which, when dried, are covered with a residuum of opium. The process is called jhob. The rabba opium sells mostly in the Punjāb.

Mills. (Table XI.)

A combined ginning factory, saw mill, grass press, and flour mill exists in the city. It contains 43 gins. Two hundred hands are employed in the busy season, and fifty or sixty hands at other times. Male labourers get two annas a day and female labourers one anna and a half. Raw cotton is sent in from the villages, the cleaned article being pressed into bales and sent to Bombay. Hay is also exported. The busy season lasts from December, to the end of May. The average earnings per month of a full-time hand are from four to seven rupees. The supply of labourers is adequate. It is not now under the direct management of the State, but is let out on contract for five years at Rs. 14,500 per annum.

#### SECTION VI. COMMERCE AND TRADE.

History.

Owing to the opening of the railways commerce has considerably increased, though it cannot as yet be said to be very extensive. Those engaged in commerce are for the most part well off, some having considerable fortunes, especially merchants in the grain trade, opium, and cloth trade, which are the most extensive.

Money is generally hoarded, only those who lend money professionally placing it out at interest.

Exports.

The principal exports are wheat, gram, mustard seed, linseed, sesamum, poppy seed, opium, cotton,  $gh\bar{\imath}$ , hay, chironji nut of the Buchanania latifolia, gum, lac, tamarind, hides, bones,  $kh\bar{a}rwa$  cloth, betel-clippers, honey, musli, wax and wood for building purposes.

Imports.

The principal imports are kerosene oil, sugar, salt, cocoanut, betel-nut, catechu, tobacco, combs made of horn, pins, needles, knives, paper, pens, English shoes, caps, umbrellas, cloth, melons, plantains, and match boxes.

Wheat, grain,  $t\bar{u}ar$ , linseed, sesamum, poppy seed, opium, mustard seed, cotton, horn, hides, bones, skin,  $gh\bar{v}$ , and honey are exported to Bombay; wax and musli to Delhi; honey to Gujarāt; lac and gum to Mirzāpur, horns and skins to

Cawnpore and Madras; combs to Indore and Jabalpur; melons to Bombay, Calcutta, Indore, and Ujjain; chironji and dhania go to Cawnpore; gutka, wood for building purposes, and bamboos to different places.

Fine salt is imported from Pachbhadra in Rājputāna and kāla namak (coarse salt) from the Punjab; cloth, spices, soap, copper, tin, brass, and iron sheets, European hardware and cutlery, watches, chains, tables, etc., ropes, cocoanut fibre, kerosene oil, wool, tea, caps, fruits, match boxes, paper, sugar, sulphur, and many other articles from Bombay. Jarda (tobacco) comes from Gujarāt, Kanauj, and Furrukhābād.

The Nizāmat headquarters are the chief centres of district Centres of trade, while Bhopāl, Sehore, and other places on the railway act as distributing and collecting centres. The periodical fairs.



WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

. Indigenous measures are still [in general use, though in Bhopāl town English weights and measures are well understood and employed to a certain extent.

Bulk weight (Avoirdupois).

This scale is used with articles of bulk. The weights are oblong, square or round, and made of metal.

8	Khashkhash (poppy seeds)	equal	1	$Ch\bar{a}wal$	(rice	grain).
	Chāwals	,,	1	Ratti.		
8	Rattis	;,		$M\bar{a}sha$ .		
	Māshas	,,		Tola.		
5	Tolas (British rupees)	,,	-	Chhatāk.		
4	Chhatāks	,,		Pao.		
4	Paos	,,		Seer.		
5	Seers	**		Panseri.		
8	Panseris	,,		Maund.		
6	Maunds	23	_	Māni.		
100	Mānis	22		Manāsa.		
100	Manāsas	,,)	1	Kanāsa.		

The British seer is equal to 80 tolas (or rupees); the Bhopālī seer to 96 tolas, or 100 Bhopālī rupees (old currency).

Unpacity.

Liquids are measured in seers, chhatāks, and paos. The vessels contain an amount of water of this weight; when used with liquids of a different specific gravity, the weight is of course only nominal.

Length.

The English yard of 36 inches is well known, but the gaz, of 16 giras is in general use. This gaz is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  giras (6 inches) longer than the British yard.

Surface,

The unit of surface measure is the  $b\bar{\imath}gha$  which is equivalent to 3,402.7 square yards. One acre is thus equivalent to two-thirds of a  $b\bar{\imath}gha$ .

Time.

The Hijri year is followed in the State generally, but the official year is that of the Muslim solar year which commenced on March 20th, 571 A.D., the date of Muhammad's birth. It contains twelve months named after the signs of the Zodiac beginning with Hamal (Aries). The ordinary year consists of 365 days with a leap year of 366 days every four years according to the Julian reckoning. The year thus commences in March and April. In 1907 the 1st Hamal corresponded with the 23rd March.

The Hijri year starts from the date of the flight (Hijra) of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, which took place on the night of July 15th, 622 A.D. It is a simple lunaryear of twelve lunations (months) of alternately 30 and 29 days each. As a month of 29½ days is less than one mean lunation, an

intercalary day is added to the last month (Zil-kāada) on certain years. The year may commence in any month of the Christian year. The Fasli or harvest year is that on which the revenue collections are based. This era was introduced by Akbar. It commenced, properly speaking, on 2nd Rabi-us-sāni 963 A.H. or 14th February 1556 A.D., the date of his accession, but actually dates from 28th March (Old style) or 6th April (New style). The number 592 must be added when less than four months have elapsed and 593 when more have elapsed, to give the year A. D.<sup>2</sup>

The country people and Hindu population generally use the Vikrama Samvat. This year commenced on Chaitra Sudī 1st or new moon, except by natives of southern India who, at least in religious ceremonies, commence it from Kārtīk Sudī 1st.3

#### SECTION VII. - MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The lines which traverse the State are the Great Indian Peninsula railway, which runs for about 73 miles through it, with stations at Budni, Midghāt Barkhera, Hirānia, Dip, Misrod, Bhopāl, Sukhi-Siwānia, Gulgaon, Salāmatpur, and Sānchī, and the Bhopāl-Ujjain section of the same system which connects with the Rājputāna-Mālwā at Ujjain. The length of the line in State territory is 32 miles, with stations at Bhopāl, Berāgarh, Phanda, and Sehore.

The Darbār in 1885 contributed fifty lakhs towards the construction of the section from Bhopāl to Itārsi, which is called the Bhopāl State railway, while a contribution of 22.8 lakhs was made to the Bhopāl-Ujjain section, the Gwalior Darbār also contributing. The effect of these lines has been considerable. Prices have been made more equitable and steady, while trade has expanded considerably. In times of distress and faming also, no difficulty is found in importing any quantity of grain for distribution in the districts.

The State was in early days traversed by regular trade Roads, old routes. In Buddhist times (B.C. 6 and 7) a route from routes. Paithana in the Deccan passed by Maheshwar and Ujjain to (Table XV.) Bhīlsa, passing on its way a stage which has been named Gonaddha. This is almost certainly Dorāha (23°24' N.; 77°12' E.)

Railways.

<sup>1</sup> The following equation is useful in reducing Hijri to A.D.—
A. H. date in year and decimals × 0.97 + 621.54 give A.D. year. If
the decimal is over 0.5 take whole year.
2 Prinsep, useful tables, P. 168, 174.
3 The V. S. 1964 began on 16th March 1907.

<sup>3</sup> The V. S. 1964 began on 16th March 1907.
1965 will begin 3rd April 1908.
1966 , 23rd March 1909.
1967 , 11th April 1910.

which obtains its name from the fact that two routes, that from Ujjain and another direct from the south, met at this point.

In Mughal days the main route from the Deccan passed this way viâ Handia to Onquenas (?) Tikeri (?), Tulmeden (?), Nayāsarai (?) Ichhāwar (23°2'N.; 77°5' E.), Sehore (23°12' N.; 77° 5' E.), Shaikhpura (23°18' N.; 77°7' E.), Dorāha (23'24' N.; 77° 12' E.), Hātiakhera (23°27' N.; 77°17' E.), Dillod (23°30' N.; 77°25' E.), Sangkhera (?), and Sironj in Tonk.

The metalled roads which now traverse the State are the Bhopāl-Sehore (21 miles) which passes on to Dewās and Indore with feeders to Shyāmpur and Hingoni (26 miles) where there is an inspection bungalow, and on to Narsinghgarh (17 miles), and the Bhopāl-Hoshangābād road (45 miles), now badly in disrepair owing to its having fallen out of use on the opening of the railway. Feeders run from Bhopāl to Islāmnagar (5 miles) and on to Berasia (21 miles), from Salāmatpur to Raisen (12½ miles) and numerous roads exist in and round Bhopāl town. In all there are 161 miles of metalled road kept up by the Darbār.

Vehicles,

The ordinary type of country cart is used everywhere in the districts. In Bhopal town and Sehore pony tongas of a poor class, and bullock shigrams are common. Carriages of European make and motor cars are used by the Chief and officials.

Post<sup>1</sup> and Telegraph. (Table XXIX.) A State postal system is maintained, which was first introduced in 1862, no charge being made for the carriage of letters till 1869, when the arrangements were modified on those in vogue in British India and stamps were introduced. Four local issues have been made but are now obsolete. In 1901 47,680 private letters, 951 newspapers, 513 packets, 165 parcels, and 7,268 value-payable parcels were carried. The revenue falls short of the expenses and is due to the fact that most of the correspondence is official and carried free. The postal lines cover 619 miles. Imperial post offices have been opened at Bhopāl, Sehore, combined with telegraph offices and 22 other places. There are also telegraph offices at all railway stations.

Telephone.

A complete telephonic system has been put up with a central exchange.

### SECTION VIII.—FAMINES.

(Table XXX.)

Causes.

Such failures as have ordinarily taken place among the crops of Bhopāl have been due to excessive rainfall in the eastern and

<sup>1</sup> Since this was written a convention has been entered into with the British Government by which the postal arrangements are wholly managed by Government for the Darbār.

southern districts, a fact which may possibly be accounted for by the large extent of forest in these regions. In 1899-1900, however, the great drought which attacked all Malwa affected this region also, and caused a very serious diminution of the population from which the country has not yet recovered. In every village numerous houses are met with, roofless and in a state of decay, due, as the people state, to "Chhapan-ka-sāl" or the year 56, i.e., 1956 of the Vikram Era, or 1899 A.D. In 1905 great damage was wrought to the spring crops, notably to the poppy and gram by the excessive cold. This, though producing some distress and much pecuniary loss to the State and the individual cultivator, did not cause famine, the autumn crops being excellent.

The famine of 1899-1900 caused a diminution in the Effect. population of 32 per cent. Everything possible was done for Protective the unfortunate cultivator, seven lakhs being spent on relief measures. both charitable and through works. A great influx of Mārwāris from Rajputana added to the distress.



# CHAPTER III.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE.

#### SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION.

### (Tables XVI to XXVII.)

Early days;

In early days the State administration was necessarily somewhat chaotic owing to the unsettled condition of the country. The revenues were uncertain and no proper supervision or control possible. After 1820, however, a regular administration was gradually built up.

Chief.

Bhopāl being a first class State, the Chief has full powers in all administrative matters, both judicial and general, including the power to pass sentence of death.

Departments.

The Chief is assisted in the administration by two ministers, the Muin-ul-muhām who is in charge of revenue affairs and the Nasir-ul-muhām who has general charge of police and judicial matters. There are besides three councils, the Iilās-i-kāmil of four members, a sort of Privy Council who advise the Chief and enquire into matters, specially referred to them; Kamiti-i-mal which frames rules on Finance, consisting of 8 members and the Kamiti-i-Dīwānī-wa-Faujdārī which deals with legislative work. The other offices of importance are the Deorhi-i-khās, the Chief's private office; office of the state Mufti; of the Kāzi who announces fatwās or rulings according to Korān. The Majlis-i-Ulama consisting of four members, which decides in cases of difference of opinion between the Kāzi and Mufti; the police under the Muntazim (Inspector-General of Police); the Public Works Department; the Forest Department; office of the Vakil Riāsat, through which ordinary communications between the Chief and the Political Agent pass; the Daftar-i-Nazir or Accountant-General's office; the Khazāna or Treasury; Bakshigiri-hisāb or office of the Pay Master of the forces; and the Bakshigiri-fauj or office of the Commander-in Chief.

Official Language.

The official language of the State is Urdu, in which all correspondence and accounts at headquarters and in the districts are kept.

Administrative
Divisions.
(Table VIII
and Chapter
IV.)

The State, for administrative purposes, is divided into three districts, viz., Nizāmat-i-Mashrik, Nizāmat-i-Maghrib and Nizāmat-i-Janūb. Each Nizāmat comprises nine tahsīls (see page 75).

Each Nizāmat is in charge of a nāzim who is the chief District staff. revenue officer, District Magistrate and a Civil Judge. He is assisted by tahsīldārs in charge of tahsīls who are first or second class magistrates and munsifs. Other officers are the kānungos, patwārīs and inspector of police.

Each village of any size is a community in itself having village Adits own artisans, the carpenter, blacksmith, and leather ministration. worker who are paid by a share of the village grain at each harvest. Other members are the village servants such as the nāi or barber, a most important individual who besides his technical duties acts as go-between in arranging marriages, the dhobi or washerman and the chaukidar or village watchman. Over the whole community is the patel or headman who is responsible for the proper condition of his village and assists the mustajir in collecting the revenue. He is assisted by the patwari or village accountant and register-keeper.

## SECTION II. LEGISLATION AND JUSTICE,

## (Tables XVI and XVII.)

In early days there was no regular judicial system, the Early system. same officer exercising powers in all departments, judicial, revenue and general. Cases were tried orally and decided without reference to any special acts or regulations, the only authority appealed to being that of the Korān, a Mufti pronouncing a fatwa in difficult cases. The first attempt to regularise proceedings was made by Sikandar Begam who appointed nazims in charge of nizamats, with amins and thanadars under them. She also caused Codes of Civil, Criminal and Revenue laws to be compiled. Cases were passed in regular gradation from the lowest courts to those of the Madār-ul-muhām or minister, and finally to Her Highness, who dealt personally with all cases involving a sentence of death or imprisonment for life.

The same system was adhered to with certain modifications by her successor Shāh Jahān. She increased the powers of the nazims and tahsildars, but took away all judicial power from the thānādārs, and also instituted regular returns, to check the inordinate time taken by the courts over civil and criminal cases.

From 1818 onwards the influence of British example and the suggestions of political officers have led to the adoption of many laws and regulations.

The legislative department is in charge of the Nasīr-ul- Present muham who, in consultation with the Majlis-i-mashawaar system.

Or legislative committee draws up regulations for the Chief's or legislative committee draws up regulations for the Chief's

approval. When passed by Her Highness these regulations have the force of law.

The spirit of the British Codes and Acts is always followed, the laws themselves being suited to local requirements. The laws serving Muhammadans and Hindus are based on the Korān and Dharmashāstras, respectively.

The Laws and enactments now in force are-

- (1) Taukiāt Shāh Jahāni (C. P. Code of 1894).
- (2) Tambihāt Shāh Jahāni (Criminal P. C. of 1894).
- (3) Tāzirāt Shāh Jahāni (Penal Code).
- (4) Forest Laws.
- (5) Rules relating to Excise.
- (6) Municipal Act.
- (7) Police Act No. 5 of 1905, 29th Asad 1334 Muhammadi,
- (8) Rules for the (Daftar-inshā) guidance of State officials, 6 Hammal 1334 Muhammadi.
- (9) Stamp Act No. 2,1899 A.D., 2nd of Mizān Muhammadi.
- (10) Income Tax Act No. 2 1886, 15th Kaus 1334 Muhammadi.
- (11) Kānān Haq Asāyuash (Easement) Act No. 5, 1882, 2nd Kaus 1334 Muhammadi.
- (12) Kānūn Summiat (Poison) Act No. 1, 1904, 2nd Kaus 1334 Muhammadi.
- (13) Kānūn Madākhilat Beja maveshī (Cattle Trespass) Act No. 1, 1871 A.D., 5th Akrab 1334 Muhammadi.
- (14) Kānūn Dādrasi Act No. 1, 1877, 2nd Kaus 1334 Muhammadi.
- (15) Extradition Act No. 15 of 1903, 25th Kaus 1334 Muhammadi.
- (16) Kānūn Muhaida Act No. 9, 1872, 16th Hūt 1334 Muhammadi.
- (17) Rules for Mazkurian, 13th Kaus 1334 Muhammadi.
- (18) Rules for Nakal Nawīsân (Copies).
- (19) Stamp Act, 7th Hūt 1334 Muhammadi.
- (20) Dasturul Amal for assessors, 6th Rajjab 1306 Hijri.
- (21) Rubakār regarding Jarāim Sangīn, 27th Rajjab 1306 Hijri.
- (22) Rules regarding Criminal Tribes, 24th Shābān 1307 Hijri.
- (23) Rules regarding the examination of Inspectors and Thānādārs of Police, 13th Rabi-ul-Awal 1310 Hijri.
- (24) State Education Code, 26th Rabi-ul-Awal 1316 Hijri.

- (25) Arms Act, 7th Rabi-ul-Awal 1316 Hijri.
- (26) Rules relating to flogging.
- (27) Directions relating to Begar 27th Shawal 1310 Hijri.

There are in all 44 courts in the State; the Chief's court; Courts. the  $Nas\bar{\imath}r$ -ul-muhām; the Naib  $Nas\bar{\imath}r$ -ul-muhām; 2 Judges courts; 2 Assistant Judges courts; 2 City Magistrate's courts; 1 sadr amin's court; 1 munsil's court; 6 District Magistrate's and Assistant's courts; and 27 tahsīldār's court. The lowest courts are those of the tahsildars whose powers vary between those of a magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class; they are also empowered to try civil suits up to a value of Rs. 200. The  $n\bar{a}zims$  and  $n\bar{a}ib$   $n\bar{a}zims$  have the powers of District and 1st class magistrates and can hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000. They also hear appeals from the tahsīldārs courts.

The Sadr-ul-muhām at Bhopāl exercises the power of a Sessions Judge and also hears appeals from the nāzims and City Magistrates. The Sadr-ul-muhām is assisted by the muin-sadr-ul-muhām to whose court he transfers cases for trial.

The courts of the Naib Nasīr-ul-muhām and Nasīr-ul-mu- Appellate.  $h\bar{a}m$  are appellate courts only.

The final court of appeal is that of the ruler.

The civil suits pass in appeal from the nüzims to the Sadr-us-sadūr who also is a District Judge and hears original suits: appeals from him go to the Naib Nasir-ul-muhām from him to Nasīr-ul-muhām then to Her Highness.

The city is treated as a separate unit. A 1st class magis- City trate and 2nd class magistrate deal with cases within their Courts. powers which then pass on through the series of higher courts given above. In civil suits the city munsi/ hears cases up to Rs. 200 in value. The sadr-amīn up to Rs. 1,000.

The powers of courts are detailed below—

No.	Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.	Criminal powers.	Civil powers to entertain suits up to value of
1	Chief's Court.	hears all final a all sentences of	f life and death, appeals and in er death, transpor- life require her	iminal cases rtation or im-
2	Nasīr-ul-muhām	Whole State	Appeals from Nāib Nasīr- ul-muhām.	
3	Nāib Nasīr-ul- muhām.	,,	Appeals from Sadr-ul-muhām Nāib Sadr- ul-muhām.	Appeals from Sadr-ul-sadūr.

No.	Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.	Criminal powers.	Civil power to entertain suits up to value of
4	Sadr-ul-muhām and Nāib Sadr-ul- muhām.	Whole State	Sessions Judge and appeals from Nāzims and City Magistrates.	
5	Sadr-us-sadūr and Nāib sadr-us- sadūr.	Whole State		Unlimited also District Judge.
ឋ	Nāzims and Nāib Nāzims.	For Nizāmat	District Magis- trate.	Rs. 1,000.
7	Tahsildārs and	T'ahsīls	First or 2nd class Magis- trate.	Munsif Rs. 200.
	City Magistrates	City	One 1st and one 2nd class Magistrates.	
8	Sadr Amin. Munsif.	Do. Do.	••	Rs. 1,000. Rs. 200.

N.B.—The powers are those laid down in local Codes, but are practically the same as those in force in British India.

Judicial Committee. The Committee called the *Ijlās-i-kāmil* is consulted on difficult questions of law, civil, criminal and revenue, its opinions being referred to the Chief for orders.

Matters of a religious nature and civil cases requiring the issue of a fatwa are referred to the State  $K\bar{a}zi$  and Mufti and in the case of a difference of opinion to the Majlis-ul-ulama.

Statistics.

In 1905, 4,618 civil suits and 5,260 criminal cases were dealt with; appeals in lower appellate courts numbered 393 civil and 326 criminal and in the Chief's Court 37 and 4, respectively.

Cost.

The cost of the judicial establishment is about Rs. 43,000 per annum.

Registration.

No special registrars have been as yet appointed. All subordinate courts can register documents. In 1905 the fees from this source amounted to Rs. 1,175.

#### SECTION III.-FINANCE.

# (Tables XVIII and XIX.)

Early hist**o**ry. Up to the year 1818 the financial sources of the State were of a highly unstable character depending entirely on the aptitude of the ruler of the day to repel the inroads of the

Marāthās and the Pindārī raiders. Dost Muhammad's income probably amounted to about 50 or 60 thousand rupees a year, or double the rent he paid for the Berasia pargana. At Hayat Muhammad's succession the State revenue was about 20 lakhs of rupees, of which it was customary to devote one quarter to the personal expenses of the Nawab, who was held to have no interest or concern with the revenues over and above this assignment; such other revenues being in hands of the minister for general administrative purposes. In 1800 the revenues fell as low as Rs. 50,000. At Wazīr Muhammad's death they amounted to 1 lakh collected with the greatest difficulty, but rose after the conclusion of the treaty in 1818 to nearly 15 lakhs. When Sikandar Begam took over the reins from Faujdar Muhammad in 1846, the State was burdened with a debt of over 23 lakhs of which 3.8 lakhs had been incurred by Faujdar Muhammad during his term of office. This she contrived to pay off by 1853. Shāh Jahān on succeeding in 1868 found a debt of 6.8 lakhs which she paid off by 1872. The revenue rose to 26.8 lakhs, of which, however, 10.9 lakhs were alienated in jāgīrs, leaving 15.9 as khālsā. Of this 2 lakhs were paid to Government for the up-keep of the Bhopal Battalion and Rs. 5,450 in contributions to the Schore jail, school and hospital.

A regular yearly budget is prepared and all officers are Present required to keep their expenditure within the allotment system. All departmental officers submit their accounts to the Daftar-Huzūr accounts office where they are audited and compiled. All expenditure not provided for in budget estimates requires the sanction of Her Highness the Begum.

The total normal income of the State including jagars is sources of 30.7 lakhs, the principal sources of revenue being land 28.8 revenue and lakhs, customs 3.1 lakhs, tribute 1.6 lakhs, excise Rs. 40,000, expenditure. and stamps Rs. 31,000. The items of expenditure, are general administration 4 lakhs, chief's establishment 3 lakhs, police I lakh, payment for the up-keep of the Bhopāl Battalion<sup>1</sup> 2 lakhs, Imperial Service Lancers 2 lakhs, State army 1.4 lakhs. The income of alienated land is 5.6 lakhs.

The State coined its own silver and copper money until Coinage. 1899 when the mints were closed and the British  $(kald\bar{a}r)$ rupee substituted for the local coin.

The Bhopālī silver coin weighed 11 māshas and bore the name of the ruler and date. The ruler's name changed with each issue. There were in all four issues made by Sikandar Begam and Shāh Jahān Begam.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See J. A B., LXVI, 270.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix C. This corps, though still maintained at the cost of the Darbar, is no longer a local corps.

# SECTION IV.-LAND REVENUE. (Table XX.)

Early system.

In early days in Bhopāl as in all other Native States the land revenue was farmed out, whole tahsils being sometimes made over to one person. Sikandar Begam abolished this system, but the staff required for the direct arrangement of the revenue was found too costly and the farming system was re-introduced by her successor.

Present system.

The first attempt to bring some form of order into the revenue administration was made by Sikandar Begam, who between the years 1848 and 1857 had a Mughal chain (jarib) survey of the districts made and issued leases for a fixed term.

All land is considered the absolute property of the Chief, tenants holding only at the pleasure of the Darbar, and having no occupancy rights. In practice, however, tenants seldom relinquish a holding, and fields descend from father to son for many generations.

Though thus theoretically inadmissible occupancy rights are in practice granted, as the Darbar cannot afford to lose its cultivators. Cultivators who have neither implements nor oxen get their fields cultivated by others making over half the produce to those who do the work for them.

The system of farming out villages, which was abolished by Sikandar Begam, has, as mentioned above, been re-introduced and almost all the land is now in the hands of revenue contractors or ijāradārs who are responsible to the State for the assessed revenue of the villages they hold.

The farmer has no power to enhance the rates, which are fixed by the State at the settlement, the farmer being concerned only with the collection of the amount fixed. He may, however, demand revenue for land brought under cultivation since the settlement.

The tahsīldārs and other State officials see that only the assessed revenue is taken by farmers.

A farmer can eject a tenant who does not pay his revenue.

Settlements. (Table XX.)

In 1839 the first settlement was made, for three years, the demand being 10 lakhs. Revisions were made from time to time, in 1842 for 15 years, in 1870 for 13 years, in 1889 for 20 years, in 1902 for 10 years, but revised in 1903 for 5. revenue demand fixed in 1855 amounted to 20 lakhs. last settlement fixed the demand at 20.8 lakks which gives the moderate incidence of Rs. 1-13-4 per acre, of cultivated land, and 7 annas per acre on the total area of the State.

Rates. The ordinary rates for irrigated land of good quality are Rs. 17 to Rs. 10 per acre, and on irrigated land of poorer

classes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2. Unirrigated land pays from annas 6 to 2 annas per acre, for the poorest soils. When poppy or sugarcane is grown, the rates vary from Rs. 17 to Rs. 11 an acre and for cotton Rs. 3 to 1 are paid.

Some highly fertile land round the city, called nau bahār land, where special facilities exist for manuring and watering is let for Rs. 32 an acre and produces poppy and garden crops. The ordinary rates are given below:—

		Irrigated.				Unitrigated.								
		Kāl-Bh- mat. Soy- ar.		K	Kālmat. Bhānwar.		r.	. Soyar.			Bhat.			
	Class.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R8.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As,
1	Rate	17	10	6-4	3-51	2-8	2-7	2-8	2-3	2	1-14	1-11	1-10	2
				_	As.	A9,	As.	As.	As.	As.	As,	As.	As.	
	Rate	4	8	2	12	13	11	13	81	71	72	63	6 '	2

The land is assessed according to the nature and quality of the soil.

In former days Rs. 13-7 per cent. were collected on CESSES, account of cesses as follows:—

Former days.

	RAN	Optive.		Rs.	$\Lambda$ .
Road cess	(IZ -1.3), X			 1	9
Vaccination	70.400	E STE		 0	6
Patwāri	4 44	17 -14	• • •	 4	8
Weighing				 0	12
Village exper	ıse <b>s</b>			 6	4
				13	7

In addition to above in more important villages in particular parkhai at the rate of 2 annas per cent. and hundāwan Rs. 3-2 per cent, were also levied.

are —	Rs. A.	Р.		Present
• •	1 9	0	per cent.	day.
••	1 9	0	,,	
	19	0	,,	
	0.12	6	,,	
• •			,,	
-	1 9	0	,,	
			,	
al	9 6	0	per cent.	
	••	1 9 1 9 1 9 0 12 0 12 . 1 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 9 0 per cent 1 9 0 , 1 9 0 , 1 9 0 , 0 12 6 , 0 12 6 , 1 9 0 ,,

The farmers (ijāradārs) receive a commission of 10 per Collection cent. on the revenue collected, and are unable to alter the

assessed rates, but have power to eject a tenant who is unable to pay.

The revenue is paid in by the farmer in four instalments to the tahsīldār, in Aghan (November), Māh (January), Chait (March) and Vaisākh (April).

All revenue is taken by the State in cash, the  $mustaj\bar{\imath}r$  himself, however, often receiving a large proportion in kind from the cultivators. In early days the State revenue also was partly paid in kind, corn and  $gh\bar{\imath}$  to the value of one instalment being usually taken in kind, and the rest in cash.

The revenue when collected is sent by the tahsīldār to the head treasury on a hundi issued by some local banker.

Suspensions and Remissions. In bad years suspensions and remissions are freely made by the Darbār, the *mustājīr* being obliged to make similar suspensions and remissions. In 1893, 7 lakhs were suspended, in 1899, 12 lakhs, and in 1901, 19 lakhs, and a collection in kind of 14,900 *mānīs* of corn was remitted.

Tenures.

These fall into two broad classes, khālsā or khām and alienated

Khālsā or khām land is that administered directly by the Darbār through its own officials. Alienated land includes  $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}rs$  and  $mu\bar{a}fis$ . The  $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}rs$  are mainly held by members of the chief's family, prominent officials and the descendants of those who served the State loyally in former days. Most  $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}rd\bar{a}rs$  pay tribute to the Darbār.

The muāfi grants are revenue-free and are mainly held for charitable or religious purposes. Many minor land grants are held by village servants and others. Land cannot be alienated by the holders without the Darbār's permission.

Zamindāri.

The land is held by cultivators on a lease which varies with the term of settlement. Leases are also given on istimrār or permanent settlement for a fixed quit rent.

### SECTION V.-MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

(Table XXI.)

Excise.

The chief sources of miscellaneous revenue are Excise or  $Abk\bar{a}ri$  and Customs or  $S\bar{a}yar$ .

The two important articles dealt with under excise are opium and country liquor.

Opium.

The area under poppy cultivation appears to be on the decline though no accurate or detailed figures are obtainable. In 1893 the area sown amounted to about 21,750 acres while the average acreage sown between then and the present

time is about 18,000 acres. This cultivation is confined mainly to the western and eastern nizāmats.

A duty of Rs. 2 was levied on each maund of chik or crude opium till 1904 when it was raised to Rs. 6. A further duty of Rs. 16 (Rs. 12 before 1904) is levied by the State on each chest (140 lbs.) of manufactured opium taken to the Government scales. From 1881 to 1890 this duty averaged about Rs. 19,000 per annum: in the next decade the average income was Rs. 16,000. In 1901 only  $613\frac{1}{2}$  chests passed the scales, while five maunds were sold retail, the duty Rs. 7,000. The chests actually passing the scales between 1902 to 1906 were, 1902,  $511\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1903, 427; 1904,  $1,057\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1905,  $976\frac{1}{3}$ ; 1906,  $585\frac{1}{3}$ . All opium grown for export is sent to the Government scales in the city. The decrease in the outturn is due to a series of years of deficient rainfall and the diminution in the village population which have made it impossible to cultivate a crop requiring so much irrigation and attention. The average income derived by the Darbar from all dues on opium is Rs. 27,000 a year. The sale is controlled by the Darbar, no quantity under & seer being The vendors have to procure a license saleable. may not sell at a price above Rs. 16 per seer.

The only spirit generally used is the country liquor dis-Liquor. tilled from the flower of the mahuā (Bassia latifolia). In Bhopāl city and 160 surrounding villages the contract is given out to a single holder who has a central still at Bhopāl itself. In the districts, however, practically each village has its own still and the exact number of shops and stills is unknown. The income derived from this source is obtained from a sāyar duty of 2 annas per maund of mahuā flowers imported or exported for distillation and an Octroi duty in the city of 2 annas per maund.

No price is fixed for the liquor sold, the rates ranging from 8 annas for the strongest to 2 annas for the poorest liquor. About 30,000 gallons are distilled yearly at Bhopāl City. The revenue from this source amounts to Rs. 56,000 a year.

Foreign liquors are sold only in the city where their consumption has increased very rapidly. The only duty levied is a customs duty of 2 annas in the rupee ad valorem. The city liquor contractor keeps a large stock for sale.

Hemp may only be cultivated under special license and Hompdrug. the area sown is insignificant. No special tax is imposed.  $G\bar{a}nja$  and  $bh\bar{a}ng$  can only be sold to licensed persons. The right to vend is sold separately in the case of  $g\bar{a}nja$  and  $bh\bar{a}ng$  which respectively bring in an income of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 200 per annum.

Salt.

A duty was formerly levied on salt passing into the State, but this was abandoned in 1881, the British Government paying Rs. 10,000 yearly as compensation in lieu of it.

Octroi

The income and expenditure on account of Octroi have been as follows:—

Year.	Incon	Expenditure.				
	Rs.	A.	P.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$ .	Α.	Ρ.
1890	3,89,400	0	0	47,300		
1900	2,63,900	0	0	36,800		0
1901	2,45,000	0	0	50,200		0
1902	2,95,000		0	49,700		0
1903	3,80,000	0	0	40,700		0
1904	1,51,552	4	6	34,824		3

Octroi duties on all articles exported or imported within the State have now been abolished.

Stamps.

The revenue derived from stamps used in judicial proceedings and on bills amounts to about Rs. 46,000 a year.

All stamp vendors require to be licensed to sell, receiving 31 per cent. commission.

Railway.

The Darbar share of the profits of the working of the Bhopal State Railway has been 1903, 3.9 lakhs; 1904, 2.3 lakhs; and 1905, 3.7 lakhs.

#### SECTION VI.-LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

#### (Table XXII.)

Organiza-

The chief town alone has anything approaching a Municipality. In 1903 a committee for the administration of the sanitation, lighting, etc., was inaugurated.

Two committees now sit, a general and a special committee, a quorum consisting of 10 and 5 members, respectively. The total number in the two committees is 39, all being nominated by the Darbār, except 5, who are ex-officio members, viz., the State Engineer, Assistant Engineer (both Europeans), Director of Public Instruction and the medical officers directing the European and Yunānā hospitals. Of the rest 11 are State servants and 23 non-officials. The Secretary is a paid State servant.

Income.

The Municipal income is derived from minor taxes, such as those on hackney carriages, sale of manure, rent of municipal lands, etc., which amount to about Rs 1,940 a year. The expenditure is about Rs. 40,000, the balance being borne by the State.

#### SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is divided into five sec- Sections. tions. The first is under the State Engineer (a European) and is concerned with all roads (except those of the city), water-works, bridges, staging bungalows, and major district works generally. The second section is under the Muhtamimi-tāmirāt and is concerned with palaces, barracks and public The third section under another official deals with minor works in the district. The fourth is under the Municipal Engineer and deals with works in the city. The last section is concerned only with works of the deori-khās or private residences of the Chief. The Department has dore much excellent work; among the principal constructions during the last ten years are the water-works which supply the whole city and its suburbs, costing 18 lakhs, the Tāj-ulmasajid 16 lakhs, the large tent and furniture store house in Jahangirabad 2.3 lakhs, the Lansdowne hospital for women Rs. 28,000. The Imperial Service Cavalry Lines 5 lakhs, the new Central Jail 1.5 lakhs and metalled roads costing 18 lakhs. In 1905, Rs. 91,000 were expended on Public Works.

#### SECTION VIII. - ARMY, 1

# (Table XXV.)

The military forces of the State have since 1905 been placed Strength. in charge of Sāhibzāda Colonel Ubaid-ul-lāh Khān, Her Highness's second son. Since he assumed command much has been done to improve the efficiency of the army. The force consists of regulars and irregulars, and the Imperial Service Cavalry numbering 1,878 of all ranks.

The staff comprises the General, Military Secretary, Staff. two Naib Bakshis and five other officers.

In 1892 the "Victoria Lancers" regiment of Imperial Imperial Service Cavalry was formed. It consists of 6 troops, 5 com-Service. posed of Muhammadans and one of Sikhs. The uniform is dark green with an azure plastron and facings.

The regiment which is commanded personally by Her Highness's second son is highly efficient. Men receive Rs. 32 per mensem and a pension is earned after 20 years' service. The force comprises 642 of all ranks armed with lances and Martini-Henry carbines, and costs about two lakhs a year.

The regular cavalry comprises 2 corps, Her Highness's Regul rs. Body-guard called the Ihitishāmia ("Magnificent") corps and a regiment of cavalry. The Body-guard form a small The men receive Rs. 40 per mensem troop of 58 men.

Their uniform is drab with gold gallons and facings, they carry lances with a magenta and green pennon.

The regular cavalry or *Ihatirmia* ("Respected") corps consist of two troops of 168 of all ranks armed with lances. They are equipped and drilled like British Indian cavalry.

The regular infantry form one regiment 556 strong, armed with muskets and bayonets. They do guard and escort duty on the palaces and other buildings.

The regular army is dressed in khāki.

Irregulars.

The irregulars number 450 being infantry. They are called *Intizāmia*. They are equipped in native style and are not disciplined. They carry messages and act as police assisting district officers.

Artillery, Band. The artillery number 62 men with 4 guns and 50 horses.

A military band, 44 strong, trained to play European music, is also maintained.

-Recruits. Cost. Recruits are taken from all but the lowest classes. The total cost of the army is about 5 lakhs a year.

# SECTION IX.—POLICE AND JAILS. (Tables XXIV and XXVI.)

Police. (Table XXIV.) A regular police force was first started in 1857, all watch and ward previous to this being done by the irregular army. These police were at first distributed through the city, the kotwāl, who was also a Magistrate, being in charge. Later on district police were introduced. In 1886, the police were reorganised and the kotwāl was replaced by a muntazim at headquarters and Inspectors in each nizāmat. The regular police force now consists of 2,518 of all ranks, giving one police man to every 3 square miles, and 264 persons; constables are paid Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a month. They carry muzzle-loading rifles in the district and truncheons in the city. A mounted police force of 351 of all ranks is drawn from the Intizāmia (irregular) cavalry. The police are regularly drilled and disciplined.

Finger impressions.

The registration of finger prints of convicted criminals has been commenced. The rural police (chaukīdārs) perform the duties of watch and ward in the villages, presenting a weekly report to the nearest police station in their district, making special reports of suspicious deaths, murder, cases of plague, cholera or small-pox, and assisting the regular police in detecting crime.

Jails.

Until the opening of the present jail in 1899, prisoners were confined in the old fort. A central jail has been built

in Bhopāl city and four subordinate district jails are situated in the nizāmats. Various industries are carried on by the inmates, daris, newār, and carpets being made. Tiles are a speciality and find a ready sale throughout Central India. The annual expenditure is about Rs. 30,000.

#### SECTION X.-EDUCATION.

## (Table XXIII.)

Shāh Jahān Begam started the first regular school in High school. 1860 and in 1871, in order to encourage education, issued an order that no person could be given a post in a State office unless he held a certificate from some school or college. This ultimately developed into the present Sulimānia High School which was in 1892 affiliated to the Calcutta University and is now affiliated to Allahābād. It teaches up to the University Entrance Standard. There are also seven other schools, including 2 girls schools and 76 primary schools in the districts. Her Highness is making strenuous efforts to promote education, but the Muhammadan section of the population does not as yet respond freely. The plea of poverty, always put forward, is of no weight as all education is provided free of charge. The educational department is in charge of a qualified Director of Public Instruction.

The Victoria girls school started in 1891 is now attended Girls school. by about 180 pupils. Reading, writing, arithmetic and needlework are taught, as well as the Korān. A special school for daughters of people of position called the Sultānia school provides instruction for pardah girls of good family.

In 1903 a school called the "Alexandra school" for sons Special of Sardārs was opened. It is in charge of a European Principal. Schools. A building is under construction for the accommodation of this school.

A medical school called the Asifia school in memory of Her Highness's daughter Asaf Jahān imparts instruction in Yunāni medicine together with modern anatomy and surgery.

An Art school was started in 1905 to instruct widows Art school, and destitute women in some useful profession and assist in maintaining their self-respect.

An official publication the "Bhopal Gazette" issues weekly. It contains Darbar orders and brief notes on important events. The Sultania Press also undertakes miscellaneous work.

A public library has been lately opened in the Benazir Library, palace.

<sup>1</sup> This school has since been amalgamated with the High School.

#### SECTION XI.-MEDICAL.

#### (Table XXVII.)

The Medical Department was organised by Sikandar Begam in 1854, and a qualified Yunānī medical officer appointed.

In 1870 the first hospital was opened on European lines, the institutions being gradually increased.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

In 1903, there were two hospitals and six dispensaries costing Rs. 16,000 with a daily average attendance of 486. There are now (1907) 40 dispensaries, 37 being Yunānī institutions, the average daily attendance being 572. A military hospital is maintained at Jahāngīrābād and a dispensary in the lines of the Victoria lancers. The Lady Lansdowne hospital, which was opened in 1891 under a European lady doctor, provides attendance for pardah women; a Midwifery school is attached to this institution. The popularity of this institution has increased rapidly, 8,350 persons having been treated in 1905, or an average of 68 a day. A Leper Asylum was opened at Schore in 1891.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is growing in popularity, and the total number of persons vaccinated in 1903 was 25,048 and in 1905, 26,178, giving a proportion of 39 per 1,000 of population.

The medical department costs about Rs. 24,000 a year.

#### SECTION XII. -SURVEYS.

There have been three surveys of the State. Nawāb Sikandar Begam first undertook a survey for revenue purposes, land under cultivation being measured by the Mughal chain  $(jar\bar{\imath}b)$ . Shāh Jahān Begam instituted a plane-table survey, and in 1872 the State was surveyed trigonometrically by the Survey of India Department. A regular revenue survey is now in progress.

# CHAPTER IV.

# ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND GAZETTEER.

(Tables VIII and IX.)

The State is divided into 3 nizāmats with 9 tahsīls in each; the main statistics are summarized below:—

		Area in Nun		er of	D==-1-44	74	Head-
No.	Name.	square miles.	Towns.	Vil- lages.	Population in 1901.	Land Revenue Demand.	quarters.
1	Nizāmat-i-	1,972.17		961	145,823	6,01,977	Raisen.
1	mashrik Raisen	284.18		125	16,956	67,434	Raisen.
2	Huzür (Islämnagar)	222.75		142	20,069	1,00,599	Bhopāl,
3	Diwanganj	257.59		121	19,394	88,366	Dīwānganj
4	Bamhori	160.60	1	67	11,558	49,518	Bamhori,
5	Jaithāri	138.05	5147	65	9,412	46,525	Jaithāri,
6	Silwāni	213-20	A 1.	91	17,250	78,163	Silwanl,
7	Garhi	221.96		102	13,075	40,969	Garhi,
8	Ghairatganj	131-19		61	10,357	38,899	Ghairatgan
9	Sewans	342.65		187	27,752	91,504	Sīwāns.
II	Nizāmat-i-	2,225.92	4	1,102	200.020	10,64,152	Ashts.
1	maghrib Nazīrābād	210.92		125	12,044	76,299	Nazirābād.
2	Berasia	249.47	1 71	134	23,598	1,02,620	Berasia.
3	Dorāha	242-14	100	109	25,952	1,54,555	Dorāha.
4	Ahmadpur (Devipura) .	123:35	न्य <u>म</u>	69	13,435	75,729	Abmadpur.
5	Bilquisganj	285 75		115	12,568	95,211	Bilquisgan
6	Schore	224.68	1	117	27,158	1,69,103	Schore.
7	Ashta	326.21	1	194	34,954	1,54,751	Ashta.
8	Ichhawar	310.65	1	132	25,488	1,11,601	Ichhāwar,
9	Jāwar	252*75		112	24,823	1,24,283	Jāwar.
ш	Nizāmat-i-	2,704.21		1,010	249,557	11,10,979	Kaliākher
1	jan <b>ū</b> b Tāl (Kaliākheri) .	701.83	]	267	35,536	95,869	Kaliākheri.
2	Udepura	171.02	Ì	74	32,388	1,56,636	Udepura.
3	Bareli	212.53		111	38,352	2,10,131	Barell.
4	Bāri	200.39	٠	95	20,239	1,15,158	Bari.
5	Shahganj (Chichil).	178*37		80	28,143	1,18,759	Shahganj
6	V.	347*09		80	9,200	27,544	(Chichli). Chandpura
7		150.09		68	21,870	92,914	Deori.
8	Mardânpur	378-23		127	20,032	1,13,399	Mardanpur.
9	_	364.66		108	28,797	1,80,569	Bhaironda.
	Bhopal City and Sekrohi.	included in Huzār tahsīl.	1		76,561	2,060	
	Total .	6,902.30	5	3,073	665,961	27,79,168	

Situation and Area. Nizāmat-i-Mashrik or Eastern District.—This district lies between 23°8′ and 24°4′ north latitude and 77°18′ and 78°50′ east longitude with an area of 1,972·17 square miles.

Boundaries.

It is bounded on the north and east by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces and on the north-west by the western district of the State, while the southern border is formed by the Nizāmat-i-janūb.

Physical aspects. The country comprised in this nizāmat is generally level, but here and there branches of the Vindhyas traverse it especially on the east and south east. The highest peaks in the range lie near Ambāpāni and Toria-jasarti. The principal rivers traversing the district are the Betwā, Bain, Bina and Tendoni, lesser streams being the Richhun, Jajanda, Ajnāl, and Besh (Bias). Sandstone is found throughout the hills in this nizāmat, and is quarried in many places. Here and there limestone is also found, but not in great quantity.

Fauna.

Tigers are met with in the hills, and were formerly very numerous. Sāmbar, nilgai, berkhi (four-horned deer), antelope and occasionally chītal are also met with.

The game birds and fishes common to this region are found in all suitable localities.

Flora.

The flora is typical of Central India, the hills being generally well covered with teak, terminalia, and tendū. Bamboos are not common, but those found in the Raisen tahsūl, especially the male bamboos used for lance shafts, are considered to be of an unusually good class. Sandalwood also grows in parts of the district. The whole district lies on the plateau and shares generally in its equitable temperature, but in the valleys of the hilly parts the heat is oppressive. The rainfall averages 35 inches.

History.

The history of this nizāmat is largely that of Mālwā, in which the old fort of Raisen played an important part during Muhammadan days. It probably fell to Altamsh with Bhīlsa in A.H. 632 (1235), and to Ala-ud-dīn Khiljī in A.H. 692 (1293). In the 15th century it was ruled over by the Mālwā Sultāns. Sultān Mahmūd (1510—1530) introduced Rājputs into his administration and towards the end of his reign they became all powerful, and while he was being harassed by the Rānā of Chitor and Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt these men became practically independent. On his endeavouring to break their power they sīded with the Rānā and the Sultān was unable to cope with them.

After the defeat of Mahmūd and the fall of Mālwā to Bahādur Shāh in 1531 he made over the city of Ujjain and the parganas of Bhīlsa including Raisen fort and Ashta, to Silhadi, who is variously described as a Gahlot, Tonwāra and Purbia

Rājput.1 That he was of good caste is shewn by his having married a daughter of Rānā Sānka of Chitor. On the pretext that Silhadi had enslaved Musalman women, Bahadur Shah soon after proceeded to overrun this district and took Bhīlsa, and Ujjain, making them over to Muhammadan governors. Finally he proceeded to Raisen which he also captured.<sup>2</sup> (See Raisen.)

Bābar mentions in his diary that when he entered Mālwā (1528) Raisen, Bhīlsa and Sārangpur were held by "Salāh ud-dīn Pagan'' (Silhadi) and that but for the news of Humāyun's defeat in the east he would have besieged Raisen fort. After the defeat of Bahādur Shāh by Humāyun Mallu Khān, who had been originally granted Sarangpur by Bahadur Shah in 1532, set up as an independent ruler with the title of Kadir Shāh, Silhadi becoming his vassal.4

When Sher Shah succeeded he ousted Kadir Shah and annexed Mālwā. Raisen was then held by Puran Mal as deputy for Partab Shah (or Rai), the infant son of Bhopat Shah, son of Silhadi. Sher Shah ultimately attacked and took the fort in 1543.5 It passed with the rest of Malwa into the charge of Shujāat Khān, and was from 1555 to 1561 in the hands of his son Baz Bahadur.

In Akbar's time Raisen was the headquarters of a sur $k\bar{a}r$  in the  $s\bar{u}bah$  of Mālwā containing among other places Bhīlsa, Bhojpur (or Bhopāl), Talbihat, Sewāns, Khemlāsa and Kurai. Raisen is noted by Abul Fazl as one of the famous forts of India.6 In 1584 this district was held in jūgīr by the well known Azam Khān, better known as Mirza Muhammad Koka, who was instrumental in first introducing Abul Fazl to the notice of Akbar (1575).<sup>7</sup>

In the early years of the 18th century much of the district fell to Dost Muhammad Khān who drove out the governor of Bhilsa, while Faiz Muhammad annexed Raisen. It remained in the possession of the family until about 1745 when the Bhopal State was obliged to make most of the district over to the Peshwa, though the fort of Raisen itself did not fall to the Marāthās till it was made over by Murīd Muhammad to Bāla recaptured Rao Inglia in 1212 A.H. (1797) when it was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> E. M. H., iv, 378, 391, 397.

B. G., 273.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> E. M. H., iv, ff. B. F., iv, 117.

B. G., 353.

<sup>3</sup> Erskine-Bābar's memoirs, 378.

<sup>4</sup> B. F., iv, 270. E. M. H., iv, 378.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> E. M. H., iv, 397, 399, pp.

<sup>6</sup> Ain, ii, 199. 7 E. M. H. , v, 441, 516,

immediately after by Wazir Muhammad. The rest of the nizāmat remained, at least nominally, in the hands of the ruler of Bhopāl though from time to time parts were held by the Marāthās, and it was not absolutely secured to the State until after the treaty of 1817 when the reign of peace commenced.

The places of interest in this *nizāmat* are Raisen, Islāmnagar, Sānchi and the topes in its neighbourhood, and some other forts.

Census.

The reorganization has vitiated the results of the last census.

The population (1901) numbered 145,823 persons; males 72,653, females 73,170. Classified by religion there are 110,007 Hindus, 11,692 Musalmans, 1,683 Jains, and 22,441 Animists. There are no towns in this district but 961 villages.

Soils.

The best land and that most typical of Mālwā is situated in the Islāmnagar, Raison and Dīwānganj tahsīls, that in Silwāni resembles the Bundelkhand soils, and that in the Ghairatganj and Garhi tahsīls the unproductive country of Gondwāna; the west, east and south-east of this nizāmat lying in fact in these three divisions of Central India.

Pasture lands are ample, much grass indeed going to waste every year.

The total cultivated area amounts 312,412 acres, of which 1,986 6 are irrigated.

Maize, jowar, wheat and gram, with some poppy, are cultivated.

Much sandstone of an unusually fine kind is found in the hills and quarried to a considerable extent. Of manufactures there is none of importance, combs are made in Dīwānganj and coloured clothes in Raisen, Silwāni and Sewāns. Gram and tilli are the chief exports, and metals, salt,  $gh\bar{\imath}$ , sugar and kerosine oil, the principal imports. Trade passes by the railway and along country roads.

Communications. The Great Indian Peninsula main line traverses the nizāmat with stations at Sukhi-Siwānia, Dīwānganj, Salāmatpur and Sānchi.

A metalled road runs from Salāmatpur to Raisen (12½ miles) and from Islāmnagar to Bhopāl (6 miles).

Administration and Revenue. A nāzim is in charge of the district. He is a District Magistrate and is also empowered to entertain civil suits up to a value of Rs. 1,000. Two nāib-nāzims and tahsāldārs in each tahsāl assist him. The tahsāls are nine in number, Raisen, Huzūr (Islāmnagar), Jaithāri, Silwāni, Dīwānganj, Sewāns, Bamhori, Ghairatganj and Garhi.

The land revenue at present is Rs. 6,01,977. The police in charge of a superintendent, number 680 of all ranks, distributed through 14 thānās and 9 tahsīl headquarters; 656 chaukīdārs protect the villages.

A small district lock-up is also maintained at headquarters. The Moghia settlement inspector resides here.

The nizāmat contains 12 schools and 11 dispensaries of which 10 are  $Yun\bar{a}n\bar{i}$ .

Raisen Tahsīl.—The headquarters and central tahsīl of the nizāmat lying between 23°10′ and 23°29′ north latitude and 77°42′ and 78°6′ east longitude with an area of 284·18 square miles. The headquarters of the tahsīldār are at Raisen.

Population was in 1901, 16,956; males 8,421, females 8,535, giving a density of 59 persons to the square mile. The villages number 125.

The soil is fertile, 26,116 acres being ordinarily under cultivation of which 693 are irrigated.

A school, a Yunānī dispensary, an English dispensary and Imperial and State post offices are situated in it.

The revenue amounts to Rs. 67,434.

Huzūr (Islāmnagar) Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies in the west of the nizāmat between 23° 15' and 23° 34' north latitude and 77°18' and 77° 32' east longitude. It comprises an area of 222.75 square miles. The headquarters are at Bhopāl.

The population (1901) numbered 20,069; males 10,261, females 9,808, giving 90 persons to each square mile. It contains 142 villages. The soil is of the fertile Mālwā type bearing poppy as well as other crops.

The average cultivated area is 38,496% acres, 1,215½ being irrigated.

A school and a Yunānī dispensary and a State post office are located here.

The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,00,599.

Diwanganj Tahsil (including Piklon).—It lies in the northwest of the nizāmat between 23°14′ and 24° 4′ north latitude and 77°33′ and 78°20′ east longitude. Its area amounts to 257.59 square miles.

It was originally called the Sāgoni tahsīl on account of the prevalence of teak (sāgon) in the neighbourhood. The present name was given by Chhote Khān when minister of the State. The headquarters were then at Shāhpur as it had been under the Mughals. Shāhpur was later on renamed Gulgaon. The headquarters are now at Dīwānganj. An Imperial and a State post offices, a school and a police thāna are situated here.

There is also a school at Gulgaon. Population (including Piklon) was in 1901, 19,394; males 9,850, females 9,544; giving a density of 75 persons to the square mile. Villages number 121. The land is somewhat cut up by the spur of the Vindhyas which lies east of Bhopāl town. The average area under crop is 28,796 acres; of this 149 are irrigated. The revenue amounts to Rs. 88,366.

The small piece of this tahsīl which lies beyond the main tract of the State was formerly a separate unit called the Piklon tahsīl, lying between 23° 47′ and 24° 4′ north latitude and 78° 0′ and 78° 20′ east longitude. It is now included in the Dīwānganj tahsīl.

Bamhori Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies in the east of the nizāmat. The extremes of latitude and longitude are 23°8' and 23°18' north, and 78°12' and 78°26' east. Its area amounts to 160.60 square miles. The tahsīldār in charge resides at Bamhori. The population was in 1901, 11,558; males 5,637, females 5,921; giving 72 persons to the square mile. The villages number 67. The soil is not of great fertility. Of total area 24,000 acres are ordinarily cultivated including 129 acres of irrigated land. Fairs are held at Kundāli and Bamhori in Kārtik. A Yunānī dispensary and a State post office are situated in the tahsīl at headquarters. The revenue amounts to Rs. 49,518.

Jaithāri Tahsīl.—The easternmost tahsīl lying between 23° 9' and 23° 20' north latitude and 78° 30' and 78° 50' east longitude. It has an area of 138° 05 square miles. The head-quarters are at Jaithāri village. The population in 1901 amounted to 9,412 persons; males 4,609, females 4,803; the density 68 persons per square mile. Villages numbered 65.

Of the total area cultivation occupies 31,084 acres, 46 being irrigated.

A school, a State post office and a Yunānī dispensary are located at headquarters. The revenue amounts to Rs. 46,525.

Silwāni Tahsīl.—It lies between 23° 10′ and 23° 26′ north latitude and 78° 22′ and 78° 41′ east longitude, with an area of 213·20 square miles. The headquarters of the tahsīldār are at Silwāni.

The total population in 1901 was 17,250; males 8,327, females 8,923; density 80 persons to the square mile. It comprises 91 villages. The cultivated area includes 39,467 acres and the irrigated 117.

A school, a Yunānī dispensary and Imperial and State post offices are located at headquarters. Weekly markets are held at Chunetia and Sāmkhera villages. The revenue amounts to Rs. 78,163.

Garhi Tahsīl.—This tahsīl, which has an area of 221.96 square miles, lies in the south-east of the nizāmat between 23° 14′ and 23° 32′ north latitude and 78° 3′ and 78° 20′ east longitude. Garhi village is the headquarters.

Population in 1901 amounted to 13,075 persons; males 6,584, females 6,491; density being 59 persons to the square mile. The villages number 102. The cultivated area amounts to about 30,324 acres, 143 acres being irrigated.

A school and a State post office are located at headquarters. The revenue amounts to Rs. 40,969.

**Ghairatganj Tahsīl.**—This  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$  lies in the hilly tract to the south-east between 23° 17′ and 23° 30′ north latitude and 78° 10′ and 78° 27′ east longitude. The area is 131·19 square miles.

Headquarters are at Ghairatganj. In Mughal days Khāmkhera (Khāmgarh of Blochmann) was the headquarters.

In 1901 the population amounted to 10,357 persons; males 5,127, females 5,230, giving a density of 79 persons per square mile. Villages number 61. The cultivated area comprises 25,353 acres, of which 24 are irrigated.

The tahsīl includes a school, a Yunānī dispensary and a State post office. The revenues amount to Rs. 38,899.

Sewāns Tahsīl.—It lies in the north-east of the nizāmat between north latitude 23° 22′ and 23° 44′ and east longitude 78° 15′ and 78° 46′ covering an area of 342 65 square miles. Headquarters are at Sewāns. Population in 1901 was 27,752; males 13,837, females 13,915, and density 81 persons per square mile. Villages number 187. The cultivated area is 68,803 acres, 94 acres being irrigated. Fairs are held at Sewāns and Sultānganj.

A  $Yun\bar{a}n\bar{\imath}$  dispensary, an school and an Imperial and a State post office are situated in the  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$ . It has a revenue of Rs. 91,504.

Nizāmat-i-Maghrib or Western district.—This nizāmat Situation, lies between 22° 46′ and 23° 54′ north latitude and 76° 28′ and Area and 77° 44′ east longitude. It comprises an area of 2,225·92 square miles. On the north it meets the Gwalior and Narsinghgarh States; on the east the eastern nizāmat and on the south

The land in this nizāmat is typical of Mālwā. Hills appear Physical only in the south. The important rivers in the tract are the Aspects. Pārbatī on the western border flowing through the Ashta and Siddiq-ganj tahsīls, the Ban in Berasia, Besh in Dorāha, Kolas in Bilquisganj and Lotra and Sīwan in Sehore.

The geological formation prevalent in this district is Deccan trap.

and west the Gwalior and Indore States.

Fauna.

Tigers are found in Bilquisganj and Nazīrābād tahsīls and nīlgai, sāmbar, antelope and leopards in most parts. The flora is of the usual Central Indian type.

Climate and Rainfall.

The climate is temperate like that of Mālwā generally. The rainfall is about 34 inches.

History.

The nizāmat contains most of the early acquisitions of the family and the history need not be recapitulated here as it has already been dealt with in the general account, and other information is given in the Gazetteer section. Briefly it was held by the Delhi emperors up to the 15th century when it fell to the Mālwā Sultāns. When this dynasty was destroyed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt in 1531 he made over Ashta and the surrounding districts to one Habib Khan in 938 A, H. (1532 A. D.). It passed to the Mughals soon after and was granted by Humāyun to Mallu Khān, who set up as an independent chief on the defeat of Humāyun.1 He was ousted by Sher Shāh in 1542 and the tract with the rest of Malwa came under Shujaat Khan. In 1561 Mālwā fell to Akbar and this tract was placed in the Sarangpur sarkar. In 1709 Dost Muhammad got Berasia and by 1713 had acquired almost the whole of the region. In 1797 it passed temporarily to the Marāthās and in 1806 the Pindārī leader Karim Khān held a large part of it in jāgīr. In 1818 Devīpura, Ashta, Ichhāwar, Dorāha and Sehore were made over to Nazar Muhammad, while Berasia was presented to the Darbär in 1861 as a reward for loyalty in 1857.

Census.

The reorganisation has made the returns in the Census report of 1901 inapplicable. The total population according to the recent reorganisation numbers 200,020 persons; 100,977 males and 99,043 females, giving a density of 90 persons per square mile. Classified by religions Hindus number 172,070, Musalmāns 17,858, Jains 2,105, Animists 7,954, Christians 21, and others 12. The nizāmat contains 4 towns and 1,102 villages. The towns are those of Ashta (5,534), Sehore 5,109), Ichhāwar (4,352) and Berasia (4,276).

Soils.

The soil in this nizāmat is some of the best in the whole state. Maize, jowār, tilli, wheat, gram, linseed and poppy are largely grown. Sugarcane is also produced in some parts. The area under cultivation is about 312,412 acres, of which 1,986% acres are irrigated. Pasture land is very plentiful in the Bilquisganj, Ichhāwar and Nazīrābād tahsīls.

Manufactures.

Sandstone is quarried in several places and basalt in a few localities. Fine clothes are made at Ashta and Sehore and dyed clothes produced at Ashta and Jāwar, the colour from

<sup>1</sup> B. G., 414. E. M. H., iv, 378, 392.

the al tree (Morinda tinctoria) being used. Ichhawar was once famous for its lacquer work, but the industry has died out.

Grain, ghī, oil-seeds, and crude opium are exported from Trade. many places, while piece-goods, sugar, salt, metals and kerosene oil are imported. Sehore is the biggest market town in the nizāmat. Traffic passes by metalled roads and unmetalled tracts to the Bhopal-Ujjain and Great Indian Peninsula railways.

The Bhopal-Ujjain railway traverses the nizamat with Communicastations at Sehore and Phanda. The metalled roads are those tions. from Dewas to Ashta, Sehore and Bhopal, and Bhopal to Berasia and Islamnagar.

A nāzim is in charge assisted by tahsīldārs in each tahsīl. Administra-The nazim is a district magistrate and civil judge. The Revenue. nizāmat is divided into nine tahsīls, Ashta, Ichhāwar, Bilquisganj, Berasia, Dorāha, Jāwar, Ahmadpur (Devīpura), Sehore and Nazīrābād.

The nizāmat contains 13 dispensaries, of which 11 are Yunānī. Watch and ward is kept by a body of 792 police under 14 sub-inspectors.

The revenue demand is Rs. 10,64,152.

Nazīrābād Tahsil.—The northernmost tahsīl in the nizāmat lying between 23° 35' and 23° 54' north latitude and 77° 12' and 77° 30' east longitude. The area amounts to 210.92 square miles. The tahsīldār lives at Nazīrābād. total population (1901) was 12,044; males 6,216, females 5,828; density 57 persons per square mile. Villages number 125. The cultivated area comprises 19,012\frac{2}{3} acres, 691\frac{1}{3} acres being irrigated. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 76,299. Much of this tahsil is alienated in jagirs, those of Mangalgarh and Parason being the largest.

Berasia Tahsīl.—Lies in the north-west of the nizāmat between 23° 32' and 23° 46' north latitude and 77° 17' and 77° 44′ east longitude. The area amounts to 249.47 square miles. Berasia town is the headquarters. Population in 1901 was 23,598; males 12,082, females 11,516; density 94 persons per square mile. One town, Berasia (4,276), and 134 villages are included in the tahsil. The cultivated land comprises 38,500 acres,  $1,123\frac{1}{3}$  acres being irrigated. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,02,620. As the nucleus from which the State was formed this tahsil possesses unusual interest.

Dorāha Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies between the Sehore tahsīl and Bhopāl Sekrohī between north latitude 23° 16' and 23° 32' and east longitude 77° 2' and 77°24'. It has an area of 242.14 square miles. The headquarters are at Dorāha. Population in 1901 was 25,952; males 13,217, females 12,735;

density 106 persons to the square mile. The villages number 109. Of the total area 48, 237½ acres are cultivated, 4,119½ being irrigated. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,54,555. Inspection bungalows stand along the Bhopāl-Narsinghgarh road at Khajuria, Hingoni and Jharkhera. A cattle market of importance is held at Shiāmpur village.

Ahmadpur (Devipura) Tahsil.—A new tahsil replacing the old Devipura tahsil. It lies between 23° 25′ and 23° 39′ north latitude and 77° 9′ and 77° 21′ east longitude. The area comprises 123°35 square miles. The headquarters are at Ahmadpur. Population was in 1901, 13,435; males 6,892, females 6,543; density 109 persons per square mile. The villages in the tashil number 69. The cultivated area amounts to 23,445½ acres, 1,029½ being irrigated. The chief market towns are Ahmadpur and Barkhera. The revenue amounts to Rs. 75,729.

Bilquīsganj Tahsīl.—This tahsīl is situated between 22° 52′ and 23° 16′ north latitude and 77° 10′ and 77° 26′ east longitude. Its area comprises 285.75 square miles. The headquarters are at Bilquīsganj. Population was in 1901, 12,568; males 6,461, females 6,107; density 44 persons per square mile. The tahsīl contains 115 villages. The cultivated area amounts to 28,746 acres, of which 1,262½ are irrigated. The land revenue is Rs. 95,211. Several fairs are held in the tahsīl notably at Hingalia, Kakaskalān and Barkhera.

Sehore (Sihor) Tahsil.—The central tahsīl of the nizāmat lying between 23° 2′ and 23° 21′ north latitude and 76° 57′ and 77° 17′ east longitude. The area comes to 224 68 square miles. Sehore town is the headquarters of the tahsīldār. Population was in 1901, 27,158; males 13,761, females 13,397 (excluding the British station of Sehore); the density is 121 persons per square mile. One town, Sehore (5,109), and 117 villages are situated in the tahsīl. The cultivated area amounts to 43,638½ acres, 2,875½ acres being irrigated. The revenue is Rs. 1,69,103.

Ashta Tahsīl.—The southernmost tahsīl lying between 22° 46′ and 23° 10′ north latitude and 76° 29′ and 76° 57′ east longitude. It has an area of 326°21 square miles. The headquarters are at Ashta. Population in 1901 amounted to 34,954 persons; 17,415 males and 17,539 females; density 107 persons to the square mile. The tahsīl includes one town, Ashta (5,534), and 194 villages. The soil in this tahsīl is of high fertility and grows much poppy besides other crops. The average cultivated area amounts to 46,214 acres, of which 2,656 are irrigated. The land revenue is Rs. 1,54,751. A big fair is held at Ashta in Chait.

Ichhāwar Tahsīl—Lies in the south of the nizāmat between 22° 54' and 23° 10' north latitude and 76° 54' and 77° 15' east longitude, with an area of 310.65 square miles. The headquarters are at Ichhäwar. Population in 1901 amounted to 25,488 persons; males 12,568, females 12,920, giving a density of 82 persons to the square mile. Villages number 132 and one town, Ichhāwar (4,352). The cultivated area comprises 33,406 acres, of which 2,992 acres are irrigated. The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,11,601. Much of this tahsīl was once held in jagir by the Bourbon family (see Ichhawar town). The chief market towns are Pipalthaun (Birjisnagar) and Diwāria, while fairs are held at Arnia-kalān, Rāmnagar, Kālāpīpal and several other villages.

Jāwar Tahsīl.—A tahsīl lying between 22° 46' and 23° 23' north latitude and 76° 28′ and 76° 45′ east longitude. area amounts to 252.75 square miles. Jawar is the headquarters of the tahsil. Population was in 1901, 24,823 persons; 12,360 males, 12,463 females; density 98. Villages number 112. The cultivated area amounts to  $33,381\frac{1}{3}$  acres, of which  $2,655\frac{1}{3}$  are irrigated. The revenue is Rs. 1,24,283. An inspection bungalow is located here.

Nizāmat-i-janūb or Southern district.—This nizāmat Situation. lies in the south of the State between 22° 32' and 23° 18' Area and north latitude and 77° 2' and 78° 52' east longitude. It has an Boundaries. area of 2,704.21 square miles. The headquarters are at Kaliakheri. It is bounded on the north-east and west by the State and on the south by the Narbada river which divides it from the Hoshangabad District of the Central Provinces.

The nizāmat falls into two sections, the Ghāt-upar and Physicel Ghāt-nīche, or the land above and below the Vindhyan scarp. aspects. The upper section comprises the Tal and Chandpura and the lower the Deori, Udepura, Bareli, Bāri, Shāhganj, Mardānpur, and Chhipāner tahsīls.

The Vindhyan range runs through the nizāmat, with peaks at Sulkunpur and Yārnagar reaching to over 2,000 feet. Three rivers traverse it, the Narbada, on which Mardanpur Baharkuch, Shāhganj and Chhipāner lie; the Barua which rises in the Tāl tahsīl and flows through Tāl and Chandpura, joining the Narbada; and the Betwa rising at Jhiribar in the Tal tahsīl.

The geological conformation is interesting as the Vindhyans on the east are composed of the sandstones typical of the group, while west of Ginnurgarh they consist of Deccan trap.

Tigers are by no means uncommon in this tract especially Fauna and in the jungles on the top of the scarp, while leopard, bear, Flora. chītal, nīlgai, and smaller classes of animal are common.

An occasional wild buffalo has been seen near Ginnūrgarh. The birds and fishes found are of the usual types. The flora is also of the type common in Central India. A good deal of teak is found along the range, with terminalia and other ordinary species.

Climate and Rainfall.

The climate varies on the upper and lower section, being in the first case equitable and pleasant throughout the year, but in the lower region very trying in the hot season. No record of rainfall has been maintained, but it is estimated at 35 inches.

History.

The district belonged in early days to the Gond chiefs of Garha Mandla. Although Sleeman says that Akbar took away this district with others it would appear that actually only the districts such as Raisen and Tal lying north of the scarp were really under Muhammadan governors.1 local records describe how it was taken by Khan Dauran Nasrat Jang, a date is also given, Muharram 1055 A.H. or February 1645, but at the same time it is said to have occurred in Shah Jahan's day, which is manifestly impossible. The district in these days is said to have been called the Satmahala-panjhazāri, and to have been divided into two chaklas, one comprising Ginnürgarh, Mardanpur, Tal, Shahgani, Chhipaner, Shamsgarh and Jagdeshpur (Bhopal) and the other Deori, Udepura, Bari, Barcli, and Chandpura. In the 18th century it fell to Dost Muhammad Khan as has been already narrated in the historical section.

Several places of interest lie in the *nizāmat* such as Ginnūrgarh, Bhojpur and Chaukigarh, while the whole country is said to be strewn with remains, mainly Jain.

Census.

Owing to the reorganisation of the *nizāmats* the Census figures of 1901 no longer apply, as given in the report. The total population of the *nizāmat* amounts to 243,557 persons; males 120,568, females 122,989, giving a density of 90 persons to the square mile. Classified by religions there are 168,759 Hindus, 12,697 Musalmāns, 1,282 Jains, 60,815 Animists and 4 others. The *nizāmat* contains no towns but 1,010 villages.

Soils.

The best soil lies in the Kaliākherī tahsīl, better known as the Tāl district, most of which lies in the site of the former Bhojpur lake. During the rains the deep alluvium of this tract becomes practically waterlogged, from the drainage of the surrounding hills, and at the same time derives great benefit from the natural manure which it then receives. Wheat is the principal crop grown, and in the season the whole region is one great field of green wheat. In the tahsīls

below the scarp conditions are less favourable, although much of the soil actually in the bed of the Narbada is of high fertility. The Chandpura tahsil is the least productive.

Wheat, gram, jowār and tilli are largely grown, with some Crops. poppy and sugarcane. Pān called Gangeri pān is grown at Asāpuri and has a great reputation. The area ordinarily under cultivation amounts to about 521,618 acres, of which 919 are irrigated.

Fine sandstone for building purposes is found in the Manufaceastern part of the nizāmat. At Chandpura chunetis or boxes tures. for holding the lime chewed with  $p\bar{a}n$  are made, and are often delicately inlaid with gold. In Deori sarautas or knives for cutting betel-nut are made.

Grain, cotton and oilseed are the chief exports, spices, Trade. cotton and silk cloths, and kerosene oil the main imports. No very large market is held in this nizamat. Exports go to the nearest railway station in British India in the south of the district, and on the Great Indian Peninsula main line on the plateau.

The chief fairs held are those at Bagalwari and Ketubhan. Fairs. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the nizamat in the west, while metalled roads run from Bhopal to Budhni, and Hirānia to Kaliākherī through the district. Use is also made of railway stations in the Central Provinces across the Narbadā. The Hoshangābād-Bhopāl road which also traverses the district is in bad order and seldom used.

A nāzim is in charge of the nizāmat with two assistants Administraat headquarters and a tahsīldār in each tahsīl. The tahsīla tior and number nine Tāl with headquarters at Kaliālshari which Revenue. number nine, Tāl with headquarters at Kaliākherī, which is also the nizāmat headquarters, and Bareli, Bāri, Chandpura, Bhaironda, Mardānpur, Shāhganj and Udepura.

The nazim is a District Magistrate and his assistants 1st class magistrates, the tahsildars being 2nd or 3rd class magistrates.

The land is at present assessed in accordance with the settlement of 1903 which expires in 1908. The land revenue is Rs. 11,10,979.

The police are in charge of an Inspector, the force which comprises 575 of all ranks being distributed through 14 thānās.

Village chaukīdārs who number 730 keep watch and ward in villages.

The nizāmat contains 26 schools and 14 dispensaries, of which 10 are Yunānī.

Tāl (Kaliākherī) Tahsīl.—The westernmost tahsīl lying between 22° 52' and 23° 16' north latitude and 77° 22' and 77° 54′ east longitude, having an area of 701°83 square miles. The headquarters are at Kaliākherī.

The tahsīl obtains its name from the fact that the old lake or Tāl of Bhojpur which formerly occupied the greater part of its present site. This lake which was drained by Hoshang Shāh of Māndu in the 15th century covered an area of about 250 square miles, and it is the alluvium of its bed that confers its great fertility on this district.

Population under the reorganisation is 35,536; males 17,865, females 17,671, giving a density of 50 per square mile. Villages number 267.

The soil is of unusual fertility, except in the south-east and extreme west where the Vindhyas traverse it. Maize, jowār and cotton are chiefly grown in the kharîf and wheat and gram at the rabi. Rice is also sown in the rains. The average cultivated area amounts to 69,475 while the irrigated land comprises only 55 acres. The revenue demand is Rs. 95,869.

Udepura Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies between 22° 58′ and 23° 10′ north latitude and 78° 22′ and 78° 40′ east longitude. The area amounts to 171°02 square miles. The headquarters are at Udepura village. Population amounts to 32,388 persons; males 15,881, females 16,507, giving a density of 190 per square mile. Villages number 74. The soil is of good class, about 76,694 acres being ordinarily cultivated, of which 353 are irrigated.

A large fair is held at Ketubhān village where cattle are sold.

A school, a Yunānī dispensary, and an English dispensary, and Imperial and State post offices are located at the headquarters at Udepura.

The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,56,636.

Bareli Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies between 22° 52′ and 23°7′ north latitude and 78° 12′ and 78° 26′ east longitude, having an area of 212.53 square miles. The population in 1901 was 38,352; males 18,996, females 19,356, giving a density of 180 per square mile. The tahsīl contains 111 villages, the largest being Bareli (3,167). The soil is of moderate fertility except in the extreme north and south. The cultivated area amounts to 88,400 acres, of which 117 are irrigated. The revenue demand is Rs. 2,10,131.

A school, a Yunānī dispensary and an Imperial and a State post office are located at Bareli, the headquarters of the tahsīl. At Jaingarh stands a 12th century temple.

**Bāri Tahsīl.**—This *tahsīl* is situated between 22° 48′ and 23° 10′ north latitude and 78° 0′ and 78° 13′ east longitude with an area of 200·39 square miles.

The population numbers 29,239 persons; males 14,437, females 14,802, giving a density of 145 per square mile. It contains 95 villages.

The headquarters are at Bāri, a large village with a population of 2,008 persons.

The cultivated area amounts to 55,368 acres, of which 181 are irrigated. Several fairs are held in the district, the most important being those at Bahār-kach and Bāri, one at the latter place being in honour of Sayad Sālār Māsud Ghāzi. Bāri or Chainpur-Bāri was the old Gond head-quarters. The revenue demand is Rs. 1,15,158.

A school, a sāyar outpost and a police station are situated in Bahār-kach.

Shāhganj (*Chīchli*) tahsil.—This tahsīl lies between 22° 44′ and 22° 57′ north latitude and 77° 44′ and 78° 5′ east longitude, with an area of 178° 37 square miles.

The population in 1901 was 28,143 persons, giving a density of 158 per square mile. It contains 80 villages.

The chief village and headquarters is Chichli, also called Shāhganj. The cultivated area amounts to 5,291 acres, 9 acres being irrigated. The revenue demand is Rs. 1,18,759.

The headquarters contains a police station, Urdu and Hindī schools, a Yunānī dispensary and Imperial and State post offices.

Chandpura Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies between 22° 56′ and 23° 18′ north latitude and 77° 48′ and 78° 12′ east longitude. It has an area of 347.09 square miles. Population is 9,200, giving a density of 26 to the square mile. It contains 80 villages. The headquarters are at Chandpura village which contains a Hindī school, a Yunānī dispensary and a police station. The nearest telegraph station is at Hirānia railway station, 23 miles distant. The cultivated area amounts to 18,008 acres, 91 acres being irrigated. The revenue demand is Rs. 27,544.

Deori Tahsīl.—This  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$  lies between 23° 2′ and 23° 15′ north latitude and 78° 35′ and 78° 52′ east longitude having an area of 150.09 square miles. The population numbered 21,870, giving a density per square mile of 145 persons. The village of Deori is the headquarters. There are in all 68 villages. It contains a police station, English and  $Yun\bar{a}n\bar{\imath}$  dispensaries and Imperial and State post offices. The cultivated area amounts to 46,932 acres, of which 74 are irrigated. The revenue demand is Rs. 92,914.

Mardānpur Tahsīl.—It lies between 22° 34′ and 22° 58′ north latitude and 77° 17′ and 77° 44′ east longitude. Its area amounts to 378·23 square miles. The population numbered 20,032, giving 53 persons to the square mile. The villages number 127. The cultivated area comprises 42,364 acres, of which 106 acres are irrigated. The revenue demand is Rs. 1,13,399. Hindī and Urdu schools, a Yunānī dispensary and a police station and State and Imperial post offices are situated at headquarters.

Chhipāner Tahsīl.—This tahsīl lies between 22° 32′ and 22° 57′ north latitude and 77° 2′ and 77° 23′ east longitude, having an area of 364 66 square miles. Population is 28,797, giving a density of 79 persons to the square mile. The villages number 108. The headquarters are at Bhaironda, which contains a police station, Urdu and Hindī school, Yunānī dispensary and Imperial and State post offices.

The cultivated area amounts to 73,159 acres, 132 acres being irrigated. The revenue demand is Rs. 1,80,569. Chhipāner, formerly the headquarters, is a village of some size and local importance.

# GAZETTEER.

#### A

Ahmadpur (Devipura), tahsil Ahmadpur, Nizāmati-i-maghrib.—A village lying in 23°31' N. and 77° 16' E., the head-quarters of the tahsil. Its Hindu name was Devipura. It contains the tahsil office, Imperial and State post offices, a school, and a Yunānī dispensary. Population was (1901) 799; males 407, females 392.

Amrāwad, tahsīl Raisen, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village situated in 23° 18′ N. and 77° 58′ E., 4 miles west of Narwar. Population 69; males 31, females 38. It must once have contained a fine temple of which remains still exist.

Amrāwad, tahsīl Bāri, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A large village in 22° 58′ N. and 78° 6′ E. Population (1901) 1,139; males 547, females 592.

Aonlighāt,  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$  Mardānpur,  $Niz\bar{a}mat-i-jan\bar{u}b$ .—A village at a ford on the Narbadā at a "Trivenī" situated in 22° 39 N. and 77° 32′ E. It is known for a religious fair held at the Somvati Amāvas. Population (1901) 217; males 108, females 109.

Asāpuri, tahsīl Tāl, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A village in 23° 5′ N. and 77° 40′ E. The place is interesting as containing the remains of an old temple apparently Vaishnav as a figure of Varāha is lying here.

An image of Asāpuri Devī of somewhat unusual type is also here. Probably the village obtained its name from the existence of the shrine to the goddess. A ruined Jain shrine is also traceable, with a 16 feet figure of Santi-nāth. Population (1901) 721; males 346, females 375.

Ashta, tahsīl Ashta, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—The headquarters of the Nizāmat-i-maghrib and of the Ashta tahsīl. situated on the eastern bank of the Parbati river 1,667 feet above sea level in 23° 1' N. and 76° 46' E. It stands upon the metalled road from Ujjain and Dewas to Schore being 42 miles from Dewas and 28 from Sehore station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway. Unmetalled roads connect it with Ichhawar and Chhipaner. It is the largest town in the nizāmat having a population in 1901 of 5,534 persons; males 2,785, females 2,749; the population in 1891 having been 6,280 and in 1881 5,793. The return by religions shewed Hindus 3,248 or 58 per cent.; Jains 447 or 8 per cent.; Muhammadans 2,829 or 33 per cent, and Animists 10. Ashta has always been a place of importance, its position making it a convenient resting place for armies marching eastwards from Ujjain. It is mentioned occasionally by Muhammadan historians. In 1634 Vikramajīt, the son of Rājā Jhujhār Singh of Orchhā, was defeated here by Khān Zamān and barely escaped with his life. When it fell to Dost Muhammad Khān he built the fort taking its material from a temple at Murawar village (23° 9' N, and 76° 29' E.). By 1128 A.H. (1715) and 1140 A.H. (1728) he had erected some of the gates and a baori.

In 1201 A.H. (1786) Sharif Muhammad Khān made Ashta his base, the town being then already in the hands of the Marāthās. It remained in the hands of the Marāthās and Pindārīs till 1817 when it was restored to Nazar Muhammad by the British Government. Nawāb Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān retired to Ashta fort after being defeated on 19th Rajjab 1253 A.H. (23rd August 1837) on the plain of Maghti, 2 miles from the town. He was then besieged by the State forces until September when the British Government interfered and the siege was raised.

Ashta is still a considerable centre for the opium and grain trade, these articles being carried by road to Sehore where there is a large market. The  $\bar{a}l$  dyeing industry still exists, but is in a declining state, though the brilliancy and permanency of the Ashta colours are still famous, a fact said to be due to the peculiar property of the water there. Ashta contains a police station and Imperial and State post offices, a school and a European and a  $Yun\bar{a}n\bar{i}$  dispensary. The only buildings of any importance

are the Jāma Masjid, built in the 46th year of Akbar (1601) and restored by the husband of the present Chief. The fort is now in a dilapidated state. On one gate is an inscription recording its erection by Dost Muhammad Khān in A.H.1128 (1715) and a well inside the fort with an inscription of Yār Muhammad Khān of A.H.1140 (1728).

#### B

Bagalwāra, tahsīl Bareli, Nizāmat-i-janīb.—A village lying in 22° 55′ N. and 78° 15′ E. noted for the big fairs held on the Narbadā in Kārtik, Māgh and Baisākh. Population (1901) 835: males 431, females 404.

Bahārkach, tahsīl Bāri, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A large village situated in 22° 49′ N. and 78° 6′ E. It contains a school, police and sāyar outposts. A fair is held here in *Chaita* attended by large numbers. Population (1901) 2,578; males 1,255, females 1,323.

Bamhori, tahsīl Bamhori, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—This village, which lies in 23° 13′ N. and 78° 18′ E., is the headquarters of the tahsīl. Its population in 1901 was 1,405; males 701, females 704. The tahsīl offices, a Yunānī dispensary, a State post office and a police station are located here.

It is perhaps the Balori or Bhori in sarkār Raisen of Akbar's day.

Bāndrābhān (Rāmuagar), tahsīl Shāhganj, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A village situated in 22° 48′ N. and 77° 50′ E., well known for the fair held there in Kārtik. Population (1901) 1,462; males 710, females 752.

Bareli, tahsīl Bareli, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—The headquarters of the tahsīl situated on the Ghogra in 23° 0' N. and 78° 18' E. It contains the offices of the tahsīldār, a Hindī-Urdu sehool, a Yunānī dispensary, a police station and Imperial and State post offices. Population (1901) 3,601; males 1,748, females 1,853.

**Bāri**, tahsīl Bāri, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—The headquarters of the tahsīl, lying in 23° 3′ N. and 78° 9′ E. on the Barna river. It contains, besides the usual offices, a school, a Yunānī dispensary, a police station and Imperial and State post offices. Population (1901) 2,008; males 922, females 1,086.

Berasia (Barasia), tahsīl Berasia, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.— Town situated in 23° 38' N. and 77° 27' E.

Berasia was in Akbar's day included in the sarkār of Raisen in the sūbah of Mālwā. In 1709 Dost Muhammad Khān acquired Berasia on lease and by rapidly extending its domination.

ions founded the Bhopāl State. In the 18th century it was seized by Yashwant Rao Ponwār of Dhār, and fell later on to Amīr Khān who made it over in  $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}r$  to the famous Pindārī leader Karīm Khān. After the suppression of the Pindārīs in 1817 it was restored to Dhār, but was confiscated in 1859, and in the following year was made over to Bhopāl as a reward for services rendered in the Mutiny.

In the town stands a mosque built by Dost Muhammad in 1714 which contains the tomb of his father Nūr Muhammad Khān.

Population (1901) 4,276 persons; males 2,205, females 2,071. Occupied houses 978. Hindus numbered 3,050 or 71 per cent., Jains 129, Musalmāns 1,097 or 26 per cent.

There are, besides the *Nizāmat* and *tahsīl* offices, a school, a dispensary, a British and a State post office.

Berasia is 24 miles by a metalled road from Bhopal town.

Bhaironda, tahsīl Chhipāner, Nizāmat-i-janāb.—Headquarters of the Chhipāner tahsīl in 22° 41′ N. and 77° 16′ E. It contains the usual offices, a police station, a sāyar-nāka, a Yunānī dispensary, a Urdu and Hindī school and Imperial and State post offices. Many weavers live here who make daris and other articles. Population (1901) 2,110; males 1,019, females 1,091.

Bhojpur, tahsīl Tāl, Nizāmat-i-janāb.—A small village situated in 23° 6′ N. and 77° 38′ E., celebrated for the remains of a magnificent temple and cyclopean dam. Population (1901) 237; males 113, females 124.

The great Saivite temple is in plan a simple square with an exterior dimension of 66 feet, and is devoid of the re-entrant angles usual in such buildings. Inside are four massive pillars, 40 feet high, supporting an incomplete but magnificent dome, covered with rich carving. The pillars, though very massive, have a tapering appearance as they are made in three sections, the lowest, an octagon with facets of 2½ feet, surmounted by a second octagon with facets of  $2\frac{1}{8}$  feet from which springs a 24-faced section. The doorway is richly carved above, but plain below. while two sculptured figures of unusual merit stand on either hand. On the other three sides of the building are balconies. each supported by massive brackets and four richly carved pillars. The temple was never completed and the earthen ramp used to raise stones to the level of the dome is still The lingam inside is of great size and unusual elegance, being 7½ feet high and 17 feet 8 inches in circumference. It stands on a massive platform 21½ feet square, made of three superimposed blocks of sandstone and, in spite of its great size the *lingam* and its pedestal, are so well proportioned as to produce a general effect of solidity and lightness truly remarkable. The temple probably belongs to the 12th or 13th century. Had it been completed, it would have had few rivals.

Close to this temple stands a Jain shrine 14 feet by 11 feet with a slab roof 20 feet from floor level containing three figures of tirthankars, one being a colossal statue of Mahāvira 20 feet high and the other two of Pārasnāth. This temple is also rectangular in plan and was possibly erected at the same time, but like the Hindu temple, it was left unfinished and bears a similar ramp for raising stones. On the rocks west of the temple, about 150 yards off, are numerous drawings. These represent the carvings and mouldings of the temple pillars, on a small scale, and are perhaps workmen's designs.

West of Bhojpur once lay a vast lake, but nothing remains except the ruins of the magnificent old dams by which its waters were held up. The site was chosen with great skill as a natural wall of hills enclosed the whole area except for two gaps, in width 100 yards and 500 yards, respectively. These were closed by gigantic dams made of earth faced on both sides with enormous blocks of sandstone, many being 4 feet long by 3 feet broad and 21 feet thick set without mortar. The smaller dam is 44 feet high and 300 feet thick at the base, the larger dam 24 feet high with a flat top 100 feet broad. These embankments held up an expanse of water of about 250 square miles, its southernmost point lying just south of Kaliakheri town, which stands in what was formerly the bed of the lake. and its northernmost at Dumkhera village near Bhopāl city. Tradition ascribes this great work to Rājā Bhoja of Dhār (1010-55), but it may possibly be of earlier date. The Betwa river being insufficient to fill the area enclosed, the great. dam between the lakes at Bhopal City was built, by which the stream of the Kaliasot river was turned from its natural course so as to feed this lake. Close to Bhojpur and east of the great dam is a waste weir cut out of the solid rock of one of the lower hills.1

The lake was destroyed by Hoshang Shāh of Mālwā (1405—34), who cut through the lesser dam, and thus, either intentionally or in a fit of destructive passion, added an enormous area of the highest fertility to his possessions. The Gonds have a tradition that it took an army of them three months to cut through the dam, and that the lake took three years to empty, while its bed was not habitable for thirty years afterwards. The climate of Mālwā is said to have been materially altered by the removal of this vast sheet of water.

<sup>1</sup> I. A., xvii, p. 348. J. A. B., xvi, 739; xviii, 885.

A well known series of verses runs:-

Tāl to Bhopāl tāl Aur sab talaiya Rānī to Kamalāpatī Aur sab Ranaiya Garh to Chitorgarh Aur sab Garhiya Rājā to Rāmchandra Aur sub Rojaiya.

Bhopāl City, tahsīl Huzūr (Islāmnagar), Nizāmat-i-Descriptive. mashrik.—The chief city of the State is situated on a sandstone ridge 1,652 feet above sea level, at Lat. 23° 16′ N., Long. 77° 25′ E., and occupying together with its suburbs an area of 8 square miles.

It stands on the edge of two great lakes, the Pukhta-Pul Talao (Lake of the Bridge of Stone), with a still larger lake, the Bara Talao (Great Lake), lying to the west. Few places can boast as picturesque a situation as Bhopal City. From the borders of the great lakes to the summit of the ridge, 500 feet above it, the town rises tier on tier, an irregular mass of houses, large and small, interspersed with gardens full of big and shady trees. In the centre of the city rise the tall dark-red minarets of the Jama Masjid of Kudsia Begam crowned with glittering golden spikes. Near the great dam which separates the two lakes lies a great pile of white palaces from which a broad flight of steps leads, through a lofty gateway, to the water's edge, while upon the heights to its west stands Dost Muhammad's fort of Fatehgarh. Two lines of fortification embrace the city, the inner ring enclosing the old town, the Shahr-i-khās or City Proper, and the outer the more modern quarters and suburbs. The two great lakes which lie at the foot of the town are a notable feature. There was originally only one lake, which was held up by the great dam which now separates the two lakes, built, it is said, by a minister of Rājā Bhoja of Dhār. The second dam which holds up the waters of the lower lake was built in about 1794 by Chhote Khān when minister to Nawāb Hayāt Muhammad. The area of the Upper Lake, called the Bara Talao (Great Lake), is 2½ square miles, that of the Lower Lake, the Talao Pukhta-Pul, ‡ square mile. The two are connected by an aqueduct admitting of the control of the flow and the regulation of the water-supply of the city which is drawn The water is pumped up from the upper from the lakes. lake by an engine and from the lower by a water wheel worked from the overflow.

Tradition relates that the city stands on the site of an old town founded by Rājā Bhoja of Dhār (1010—55), who is credited with the erection of the old fort, near the quarter of the town still known as Bhojpur, which was till lately used as a jail. A Rānī of Rājā Udayāditya Paramāra (1059—80), grandson of Bhoja, is said to have founded a temple here

known as the Sabhā-mandala, which was completed in A.D. 1184, and which occupied the site on which the Jāma Masjid of Kudsia Begam now stands.

It is, however, certain that there was never a town of any size here though possibly one was in contemplation or even commenced, a fact easily accounted for by the declining power of the Parmāra Chiefs of Dhār, at that period. Dost Muhammad Khān on 9th Zil hijja 1135 A.H. (6th July 1722) built the Fatehgarh Fort. He connected it with the old fort of Rājā Bhoja by a wall, which he carried on till it enclosed a site large enough for the city; the area so enclosed is that still known as the Shahr-i-khās, or City Proper.

Buildings.

In Nawāb Yār Muhammad's time, however, Islāmnagar was the capital, but Nawab Faiz Muhammad returned to Bhopāl, which has since been the chief town. In Nawab Havat Muhammad's time the walls and fortifications were considerably strengthened by Cahote Khan. In 1812-13, during the attack of the Nagpur and Gwalior forces, the whole town outside Dost Muhammad's wall was laid in ruins and it was not till Nazar Muhammad's succession that it commenced to recover. Times were, however, still unsettled, and the houses erected even then were poor structures with thatched Up to the end of Kudsia Begam's rule indeed the population consisted mainly of Afghan adventurers seeking military service who had no intention of settling down permanently. Nawab Jahangir, however, endeavoured to remedy this and induced people to settle permanently and build good houses. As a preliminary step he removed the troops, a somewhat disturbing element, out of the city limits to Jahangirabad on the south side of the lake. His scheme was successful and the city at once began to develop as a trading centre. Sikandar Begam on her succession with characteristic energy at once set to work to improve the city by making proper roads and lighting them with lamps. Shah Jahan Begam added many buildings, of which the Taj-mahal and Baramahal palaces, the great Tāj-ul-masājid mosque, as yet incomplete, the Lal Kothi, the new Central Hospital, the Lansdowne Hospital for women and the new Jail are the most important. Many buildings are being added by the present Chief, who is founding the new suburb of Ahmadabad some distance west of the city.

There are no buildings of any antiquarian interest. The fort of Rājā Bhoja is not, as it stands now, of any archæological value. A tradition is current locally that a temple called the Sabhā-mandala was built near the old fort by a Rānī of Rājā Udayāditya Paramāra of Dhār (1059—80) called Salmali. An inscription is also said to have existed, however, stating that the building was commenced in 1208 V.S. (1152) and

finished on Monday Kārtik Badī tīj 1241 V, S. (1184). This inscription, if it ever existed, has long since disappeared. There are few buildings, indeed, of any particular architectural merit, though there are many large houses, often two and three stories high. These are as a rule enclosed by high walls and though often massive and well built add but little to the beauty of the town. Many of the streets, however, are by no means devoid of beauty, the irregularity of the houses which form them, the sudden turns leading into unsuspected squares, and the great gateways which pierce the walls of bigger dwellings adding much to the picturesqueness. One most noticeable feature is the all prevailing sandstone dust, which covers everything, houses, trees and even the pariah dogs with a red pall. The houses are substantial, as the sandstone which abounds in the neighbourhood is the principal material used in building, even small houses being constructed of it. Of individual buildings the great unfinished mosque, of Shah Jahan Begam, is the only one with any pretensions to architectural merit, though the Jāma Masjid of Kudsia Begain built of a fine purple-red sandstone and the Moti Masjid, a miniature repliea of the great mosque at Delhi, are not unpleasing. The palaces, an irregular pile of buildings added to by each successive ruler, and constructed without any definite plan, have little to recommend them. The influence of European architecture is noticeable everywhere and markedly so in buildings now under construction.

There are many gardens in and around the city. Of these Gardens. the most important are the Aish-bagh (Garden of Delight) laid out by Kudsia Begam, which contains many large trees, a small mosque and a very fine baori; the Farhat-afza-bāgh (Increaser of Joy) of Sikandar Begam, which contains her tomb, surrounded by a fine screen of white marble; the Nūr-bāgh (Garden of Light), of which the western border skirts the lake, made by Nawab Jahangir, containing his tomb and those of Amīr Muhammad Khān and Sulimān Jahān Begam, a daughter of the present chief, and also a small mosque; the garden of Muiz Muhammad Khān, the eldest son of Nawab Ghaus Muhammad, which contains his own tomb and those of his father and his brother Faujdar Muhammad Khan, some time minister of the State; and the Wazīr-bāgh, which contains the tombs of Wazīr Muhammad Khān and his son Nazar Muhammad.

The Fatehgarh Fort with its  $B\bar{a}l\bar{a}kila$ , or eitadel, stands Fatehgarh on an eminence on the north side of the Bara Talao. The Fort. view from the ramparts is a magnificent one. In front the southern bank of the lake rises steeply from the water's edge while stretching far away to the west lies the great Bara Talac

reflecting the fort and the surrounding hills on its placid surface, to the east is the city with a pile of white palaces in the fore ground, and beyond the closely packed dwellings of the town, with the tall minarets of Kudsia Begam's mosque towering above them, and the old dam of Rājā Bhoja with the lesser lake beyond it; to the north the Tāj-mahal palace of Shāh Jahān Begam with its great tanks overlooked by the growing Tāj-ul-masājid, the "Crown of mosques," destined when completed to dominate the whole.

The fort is built in the usual style of Muhammadan strongholds, but can never have been a very formidable place either as regards position or structure. It now contains an arsenal of old arms and nine old guns on the ramparts. A huge and finely illuminated copy of the  $Kor\bar{a}n$ , 5 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, is kept in a room here; nothing is known as to its origin. The mausoleum of Dost Muhammad Khān stands near the gate of the citadel. A state granary is also situated within the walls.

Since the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line in 1884 and the Bhopāl-Ujjain branch in 1895, the trade of the city has expanded rapidly and with it the population.

Population.

Population in 1868 was 37,539; males 19,225, females 18,314; houses 7,292. In 1881 the population was 55,402; 1891, 70,338; 1901, 77,023 persons; males 39,177, females 37,846. This gives an increase of 39 per cent. since 1881 and of 9 per cent. in the last decade. Classified by religions Hindus numbered 33,052 or 43 per cent., Jains 1,327 or 2 per cent. Pārsīs 28, Musalmāns 41,888 or 54 per cent., Christians 223, Animists 234, Sīkhs 262 and Jews 9. The density is 15 persons per acre: the proportion of the sexes 97 females to 100 males, and 91 wives to 100 husbands.

The principal occupations followed were in-door servants. 4,763 with 4,510 dependants; grain and pulse dealers 2,548 with 294 dependants; Grocers 1,001 with 1,057 dependants; Cotton workers 1,647, numbering 158 cleansers, 722 weavers, and 767 spinners, with 1,714 dependants; money lenders 850.

Languages.

The prevailing language is Urdu, spoken by 93 per cent. of the population.

Religious edifices.

One hundred and sixty-four mosques stand in the city, of which 110 are supported by the State and 11 from the Begam's privy purse, 43 being private edifices. The Jāma Masjid of Kudsia Begam commenced in 1833 and finished in 1856 is the largest at present, the Tāj-ul-Masājids being incomplete. The Moti Masjid, a miniature copy of the great mosque at Delhi, is the most picturesque. There are 52 temples in the city, of which three receive a grant of land

from the State, for their maintenance. Of these five are Jain, three belong to the Nanakpanthi sect and three to the Kabirpanthis, while the rest are Hindu.

There is also a Roman Catholic Church built by Madame Dulhin, wife of Balthazar Bourbon, minister to Nawab Nazar Muhammad (see Ichhāwar) in 1873. A monthly grant of Rs. 70 is given by the State towards its maintenance.

In 1903-1904 the City was visited by plague. The mor- Plague. tality was very high, about 2,160 deaths occurring. Some opposition was at first offered to disinfection and inoculation, but popular opinion gradually came round and over 4,000 inoculations were carried out.

A good deal of cultivation is earried on in the low-lying por- Cultivation, tions of the town, poppy and vegetables being grown in some industries, wages and quantity.

Wages for labour are in the city 50 per cent. higher than in the districts, and the prices of grain almost as high, proportionately. Wheat selling in the districts for 22 sells in the city for 15, gram at 18 instead of 26 and maize at 27 instead of 42.

The standard of luxury has risen rapidly since the railways were opened, European goods being largely bought, even the poorer classes requiring a greater degree of comfort.

The chief industries are weaving and printing of cotton cloth, the making of jewellery and preparation of gutka, a mixture of saffron, lime, and other ingredients eaten with betel-leaf, of which the Bhopal variety is famous. Its constant consumption by both sexes of all ages is only too evident.

The city is not included in any of the nizāmats but forms Administraa separate administrative division, the Sekrohi (three kos) tion. or "six miles radius" which is controlled by the city authorities.

The city is managed by a municipality which was inaugurated in 1903. The members of the committee are not elected but nominated by the State. There are 39 members, of whom five are officials, including the State Engineer and Medical Officer; of the rest 11 are selected from among officials, and 23 from non-officials. The municipal income is Rs. 50,000 a year allotted from State revenues. The conservancy, lighting, and maintenance of roads, demolition of dangerous buildings, and control of cemeteries are its most important duties. In case of scarcity, relief is provided by the same body.

Besides the regular police there are four Kilādārs in charge respectively of the Fatehgarh fort, the  $B\bar{a}l\bar{a}$ -kila, the old fort of Naya Bhag, and the city wall. They keep the gates and are responsible for the patrolling of their charges.

The city is also watched by a regular police force of 416 all told under a special thanadar for the Sekrohi.

Guest house.

Two guest houses for European State guests known as the Purāni Kothī and Lāl Kothī, the latter being used by the Political Agent when visiting Bhopál, four sarais, the Sikandar Sarai, Sarai Muhammad Ghulām Hussain, Sarai Hāfiz Abdul, Sarai Munshi Munaur Khān and two dharamshālas lie within the city limits.

Wards, etc.

The city walls are pierced by seven gates. The four main gates are named after the days of the week, Pīr and Jumarātī on the north side, the Itwāra and Budhwāra on the east; the other gates are the Imāmī on the north side, so called from its being used by the Tāzia procession at the Muharram, the Ginnūrī gate from which a road used to lead to Ginnūrgarh before the lower tank was made, and the Kila darwāza in the old fort of Rājā Bhoja. An inner wall surrounds the Shāhjahānābād quarter, and is pierced by four gates called the Bāb-Shāhi, Bāb-Jahāngir, Bāb-Muzaffarī and Bāb-Muhammadī.

The city is divided into three main sections. The Shahr-i-khäs or City Proper, within the walls, Shāhjahānābād, which occupies the central portion and in which the Jāma Masjid of Kudsia Begam, the palaces and Tāj-ul-masājid stand, and at the north-east corner of the lower lake, Jahāngirābād, which is the Cantonment for the troops. These sections are subdivided into muhallas or wards.

The Shahr-i-khās is divided into 6 Chaukīs, each of which is sub-divided into muhallas.

The Chauki-Chauk, which is the most important, is situated in the heart of the city close to the Jama Masjid. It derives its name from the four roads which lead from it to the Jumarātī, Ginnūrī, Itwāra and Imāmī gates. It is chiefly inhabited by bankers and merchants. An open square serves as a market place. The Muhallas in this Chauki are Ibrāhim-pura; Kaserāpura, Itwāra-bazār; Lakherāpura; Muharram muhalla; Muhalla Kailetwāla; Masjid; Muhalla Rānī Sāhiba; Muhalla Gulya Dhāi; Kāzipura; Gūjarpura; Muhalla Teratūt; Muhalla Feroz Khail; Muhalla Atta Siyai Khān, memorable as the scene of the last fight but one in the great struggle of 1812. Chauki Somwāra is divided into 5 muhallas. The muhalla Hāwa Mahal contains the palace of this name now used for the Sulimānia school; the Mālipura; Fātimāpura established by Kudsia Begam on her return from Mecca; Bazār-pīr muhalla, Khīrki bis-Hazāri which was the scene of the second fight in 1812; the sally port bearing this name which was used in the fight has been closed up.

Chauki Pathar, which includes the palaces of the chief,

the Humāyun, Sadar, Sultān, Shankat, Moti, Shesha and Kadim Mahals.

Chaukī Talaiya, which has 18 Muhallas. Muhalla Raitghāt; Muhalla Bharbhunja; Muhalla Pari-ghāt (the fairies'ghāt, so called from its being frequented by the ladies of the palace); Muhalla Dhobiān; Muhalla Bawarchiān; Muhalla Talaiya; Muhalla Chobdār-pura; Muhalla Madār-bārāh; Muhalla Gondināla, formerly a drain for the city scwage, here the second fight in the siege of 1812 took place; Muhalla Tukki Dokria; Muhalla Sabz-mandī; Muhalla Nazar-ganj called after the Nawāb, it was inhabited formerly by Gonds chiefly; the Central police station stands here; Muhalla Budhwāra Bazār ncar the Budhwāra gate; Muhalla Pindārān formerly inhabited by Pindāras; Muhalla Beldārān; Muhalla Alī-ganj inhabited by Bohoras who are Shias whence its namc; Hātim-pura founded by Hātam Muhammad Khān, a son of Ghaus Muhammad Khān; Muhalla Mandir-kamali, which contains many Samādhis of Yogīs.

Chauki Imāmbāra.—Bhairu Muhalla, a prostitutes' quarter, the Post and Telegraph office are situated here; Muhalla Bhoipura; Muhalla Kumhārpura; Muhalla Balaipura; Muhalla Barhipura; Muhalla Bhangipura; Muhalla Pathār so called from the rock visible in it; Pindārapura (second) forms part of it.

Chaukī Pakka (Pukhtapul) - Muhalla Chataīpura lies south of the Budhwāra gate; Muhalla Yogipura, Chamārpura, formerly inhabited by tanners who were, however, removed to Jahāngīrābād; Muhalla Metwārpura, Muhalla Ahīrpura; Muhalla Bhoipura. The Lady Lansdowne Hospital is in this Chaukī.

Chauki Mangalwāra.—Muhalla Mangalwāra; Muhalla Chlaoni Vilāyat. The Railway station, Sikandarī and Hafiz Abdul Latif Sarais are in this *Chaukī*, Muhalla Chand Borh, Muhalla Kachhipura, Muhalla Hammālān.

Chaukī Jahāngīrābād or the military quarters where the State troops are cantoned. It contains Muhalla Barhkhera Kalān and Khurd Muhalla Jahāngīrābād where the troops live; the Purāni-kothī and Lāl-kothī guest houses, the State Distillery, Roman Catholic Church and Nūr Aish and Farhat gardens are situated in it. A fair is held here every Saturday.

Shāhjahānābād.—This quarter was founded by Shāh Jahān Begam and lics in the northern part of the city containing the Tāj Mahal, the Nūr Mahal, the 'Tāj-ul-masājid, the sarai of Munshi Hussain Khān, the Mina-bazār and cotton mill. It has seventeen Muhallas; Muhalla Khawāspura where the late chief's attendants lived; Muhalla Mughal-pura; Muhalla Barahmahal; Niāmat-pura; Kaisarganj near the Idgāh (Bait-ul-Idain) in which the Muhtājkhāna (House of charity) where doles are

given to the poor every Friday stands; Muhalla Jawāhar Bazār, Muhalla Bazār mandī, where a grain bazār is held every Thursday; Muhalla Bilquīs bazār called after a daughter of the present Chief, now deceased; Kaserapura; Chamārpura; Kolīpura; Najjārpura; Silāwatpura; Regimentpura, where the Imperial Service cavalry lines are situated: Lohārpura, Muhalla Gulzār-kuncha, the Nūr Mahal and State offices are here.

Education.

A Sardār's School for the sons of State sardārs has been lately started under a European Principal, three other State schools with about 600 scholars, besides numerous private institutions being also situated in the city. Special schools for instruction in medicine and midwifery are attached to the Central and Lansdowne Hospitals, besides two girls' schools and an industrial school for females.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Seven Hospitals and Dispensaries have been opened in the city including the Central "Prince of Wales' Hospital" and the "Lansdowne" Hospital for women in charge of a European Lady Doctor and three native shafākhānas.

Bhopāl is the junction for the Great Indian Peninsula and Bhopāl-Ujjain railways. It is 500 miles distant from Bombay.

Bilquīsganj, tahsīl Bilquīsganj, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—Head-quarters of the tahsīl of the same name situated in 23° 6′ N. and 77° 18′ E. It is called after Bilquīs Jahān, a daughter of the present Chief. Its original name was Jhagaria. It contains the tahsīl offices, a school, a State post office and a Yunānī dispensary. Population (1901) was 944; male 508, females 436.

C

Chainpur, tahsīl Bāri, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—This place is usually called Chainpur-Bāri to distinguish it from other Chainpurs. It is situated on the Keolari nāla in 23° 3′ N. and 78° 12′ E. Before Dost Muhammad's day it was held by a Gond Chief on whom Dost Muhammad wreaked vengeance for the murder of the Gond Chief of Ginnūrgarh. Population (1901) 570; males 286, females 284.

Chakhaldi, tahsīl Chhipāner, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A village of some size on the Kolar river in 22° 48′ N. and 77° 23′ E. It is said traditionally to have been the chief town in this region in the days of Rājā Bhoja, when it was known as Champāvati. It is possibly the Chakhoda in sarkār Handia. Population (1901) 789; males 375, females 414.

Chandpura, tahsīl Chandpura, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—Head-quarters of the tahsīl, situated between the Palakmati and the Chamarsel nāla in 23°8′N. and 77°59′E. It contains the tahsīl offices and a police station, Hindī school and a Yunānī dispensary. Population (1901) 1,302; males 626, females 676.

Chaukigarh, tahsīl Chandpura, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—This fort stands on the summit of a hill 1,769 feet above sea level, in 23° 6′ N. and 78° 7′ E. It is surrounded by thick jungle. There are still some interesting buildings inside it, including a baori. It was a Gond stronghold in the 17th and 18th century. Population (1901) 74; males 38, females 36.

Chhāter, tahsīl Udepura, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—Village situated on the Tendoni river in 23° 3′ N. and 78° 27′ E. It was originally the headquarters of the tahsīl. A darogah of the sāyar department is stationed here. It is a considerable local trade centre with a big market. Population (1901) 1,188; males 579; females 609.

Chhipāner, tahsīl Chhipāner, Nizāmat-i-janāb.—A big village on the Narbadā in 22° 35′ N. and 77° 12′ E. It was in Mughal days the headquarters of a mahal in the sarkār of Handia. It contains a school, a police out-post, a sāyarnāka and Imperial and State post offices. It was at one time also the tahsīl headquarters. Population (1901) 1,057; males 532, females 525.

Chīchli (Shāhganj), tahsīl Shāhganj, Nizāmat-i-janāb.— Headquarters of the tahsīl lying on the Narbadā in 22° 51' N. and 77° 50' E. As usual an attempt is being made to give the village a Muhammadan name, Shāhganj. It is 7 miles from Hoshangābād station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It contains the tahsīl offices, a police station, Imperial and State post offices, an Urdu and Hindī school and a Yunānī dispensary. Population (1901) 3,433; males 1,657, females 1,776.

Chunetia, tahsīl Silwāni, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A large village held in jāgīr, situated in 23° 13′ N. and 78° 29′ E. Population 1,000; males 458, females 542. It is a local trade centre and a large weekly market is held here.

#### D

Deori, tahsīl Deori, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—Headquarters of the tahsīl lying in 23° 8′ N. and 78° 44′ E. It contains the usual offices, a police station, a Yunānī dispensary and Imperial and State post offices. Population (1901) 2,836; males 1,324, females 1,512. Wazīr Muhammad died here in 1816. There are signs of old remains on a neighbouring hill. The sarautas made at this place have a great reputation. The betel leaf called bangla grown here is well known.

Dīp, tahsīl Tāl, Nizāmat-i-janāb.—Dīp was, as the name implies, once an island, in the old Bhojpur lake. It lies in 23° 6′ N. and 77° 32′ E. and is a railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901) 940; males 445, females 495.

Dīwānganj, tahsīl Dīwānganj, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village and tahsīl headquarters, situated in 23° 25′ N. and 77° 36′ E. It is a railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901) 822; males 424, females 398. The place has become a considerable trade centre. It contains, besides the tahsīl offices, a police station, a Urdu and Hindi school, a Yunānī dispensary and Imperial and State post offices.

Dorāha, tahsīl Dorāha, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—Village situated in 23° 24′ N. and 77° 12′ E. headquarters of the tahsīl. In old Buddhist literature the route from Paithana to Srāvasti is said to pass viâ Mahīssati or Maheshwar, Ujjain, Gonaddha and Bhīlsa.¹

Tradition has it that Daurāha or Dorāha obtained its name from the fact that two routes meet here, one from Ujjain and the other from the north-west, and it appears to be the Gonaddha mentioned above.

It contains the  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$  offices, a police station, a school, Imperial and State post office, and a  $Yun\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}$  dispensary.

Population was (1901) 2,368; males 1,196, females 1,172.

Dobi, tahsīl Shāhganj, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—Village in 22° 54′ N. and 77° 55′ E. A large weekly market is held here at which considerable sales of cattle and local produce take place. Population (1901) 233; males 124, females 109.

# बक्रमंद्र द्वापन

Garhi, tahsīl Garhi, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—Headquarters of the tahsīl, situated in 23° 24′ N. and 78° 11′ E. It was once called Islāmgarh, but the old Hindu name has gradually ousted the other. It contains a fort in which the tahsīl offices and police station are located. A Hindī and Urdu school and State post office are also situated here. Population 1,110; males 558, females 552.

Ghairatganj, tahsīl Ghairatganj, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.— This village, the headquarters of the tahsīl, stands in 23° 24′ N. and 78° 15′ E. Population 1,181; males 573, females 608. It was founded by Ghairat Khān. It contains the tahsīl offices, a police station, Urdu and Hindī school, a Yunānī dispensary and a State post office.

Ginnūrgarh (Ginnorgarh), tahsīl Mardānpur, Nizāmat-i-ianūb.—This fort stands on an isolated hill about 1,230 yards long by 150 broad at 22° 49′ N. and 77° 36′ E. The surrounding country adds considerably to the strength of the position; deep ravines stretching out on all sides.

Not far from the fort there is a second hill known as the Ashrafi pahār. Local tradition has it that a certain king when besieging the fort gave a gold ashrafi for each basket of earth contributed to make the mound, from the summit of which he was able to fire into the fort.

This place was of importance in early days as it is mentioned in the Bhopāl plates of Udayavarma Paramāra which are dated in V.S.1256 or 1200 A.D. It is here called Gunaura and is said to be situated in the *Vodasira-sakta* or circle of 48 villages belonging to the Narmadāpura pratīja-garanaka (district).<sup>1</sup>

The fort was long a Gond stronghold, but fell to Dost Muhammad in the 18th century.

It was used on more than one occasion as a place of retreat by Wazīr Muhammad when the local dissensions of Bhopāl became unbearable. The fort still contains some buildings of interest and until quite lately contained a small but exquisite palace in Mughal style which has now been destroyed, the materials having been used for a mosque at Kaliākheri.

Gokalpur, tahsīl Sewāns, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A small village lying in 23° 40′ N. and 78° 22′ E. Notable only for its religious fair held in Kānik. It is said to have been once called Kontolpur. It is like many other places popularly connected with the story of Chandrabhān and Bakha. A small fort in ruins and a tank are situated here.

The population in 1901 amounted to 274; males 137, females 137.

Gorakhpur, tahsīl Deori, Nizāmat-i-janīb.—A large village lying in 23°8′ N. and 78° 46′ E. Population (1901) 1,184; males 584, females 600.

Gulgaon, tahsīl Diwānganj, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village in 23° 29' N. and 77° 44' E. It was in Mughal days known as Shāhpur and was the headquarters of the tahsīl. Population 778; males 380, females 398. It is a railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Gunjārīghāt, tahsīl Shāhganj, Nīzamat-i-janūb.—A deserted village on the Narbadā in 22°48′ N. and 77° 49′ E. at which a religious fair is held at the new moon of the month of Kārtik.

## H

Hardot, tahsīl Garhi, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village in 23° 31'N. and 78° 19'E. It is an important trade centre. Population 944; males 470, females 474.

1

Ichhāwar, tahsīl Ichhāwar, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—The head-quarters of the tahsīl of the same name, situated in 23° 2′ N. and 77° 5′ E., 13 miles by unmetalled road from Sehore and 56 from Bhopal. It has a population (1901) of 4,352 persons; males 2,152, females 2,200; classification by religion giving 3,098 Hindus, 152 Jains, 1,083 Musalmans, 16 Animists and 3 others.

The town stands on the site of the village of Lakshmipura. Tradition assigns possession to the Gonds, who according to Sleeman were ousted by Akbar in 1564.1

This town and much of the surrounding country was for many years held in jāqīr by the Bhopāl Bourbons, who have given a succession of shrewd councillors and valiant soldiers to the State. In about 1560 Jean Philipe Bourbon of Navarre, a cousin of Henry IV (of France) came to India owing, it is said, to his having killed a man of high position in a duel. He came to Madras accompanied by a priest, whom he left there on proceeding to Bengal and Delhi. He entered the service of Akbar, married Juliana, a Christian lady from Goa, sister of Akbar's Christian wife,2 and was created a The family continued in the service of the Delhi Emperors. In 1739 at the sack of that city by Nādir Shāh Francis Bourbon was in charge of the seraglio. He and his family however escaped from the city and fled to the fort of Shergarh, which they held in jagir in the territory of the Narwar Chief. The family intermarried with Muhammadans and Armenians. The family remained in Narwar in safety till 1778, when the Raja, who was jealous of his powerful feudatory, attacked Shergarh and massacred Francis, then 60 years of age, and all but four of the family, who managed to escape to Gwalior and took refuge with the Christian families at that place. On the capture of Gwalior in 1780 by Colonel Popham, Salvador Bourbon informed him of the straits into which his family had fallen, and some territory was assigned to them. Soon after (1785) Salvador Bourbon took service in the Bhopal State under the Mamola Sahiba. On her death he was forced to fly from Bhopāl, but returned in 1796 to serve under Wazīr Muhammad, and became a General in the State army.

<sup>1</sup> J. A. B., vi., 2. 621. C. A. S. R., xvii, 96. 2 The existence of Akbar's Christian wife has not been proved, and she is never mentioned in Jesuit records of the day. Juliana is however mentioned as being a lady doctor connected with Akbar's harem who assisted the Missionarics. The Bishop Apostolic of Agra writing in 1832 remarks that the Jesuits were helped by a lady doctor in the seraglio "per impeg-no di una certa signora Guliana di Goa che come dotteressa si trovava nel seraglio del suddito Imperatore-" J. A. B., lxv, 38 and lxxii, 49.

Salvador was deputed by Wazîr Muhammad to meet Jean Baptiste Filose when he advanced on Gwalior (1813), and their meeting is said to have been most amicable, Jean Baptiste exclaiming "We are both sons of France; why should we fight?" Salvador for his services received a jāgēr of twelve thousand a year, in perpetuity.

His son Balthazar Bourbon, also called Shehzād Masīh became minister under Nazar Muhammad. He acted as the Nawāb's representative in concluding the treaty of 1818. Balthazar accompanied the Bhopāl Contingent force serving with Colonel Adams as far as Kotah. In 1826 a fresh sanad was granted by Kudsia Begam conferring a jāgīr of 34 thousand a year on him. He dicd on 1st July 1829, leaving an illegitimate son, by a Brāhman woman called Sebastian.

Balthazar had married in 1821 the daughter of a Captain Johnstone by a Pathān lady of rank, whom he appears to have married in Delhi. She was always known as Madame Dulhīn (the lady bride). Madame Dulhīn, who adopted Sebastian, always served near the person of the Begam as lady in waiting and had special charge of the young Shāh Jahān.

In 1857 the Bourbon family were of the greatest assistance to Sikandar Begam. Sebastian was made Captain of the city and replaced the guard at the gates by Christians. When Colonel Durand arrived from Indore he was escorted to Hoshangābād by the family, and was thus saved from being massacred by some Muhammadan troops in the Agent to the Governor's escort. On 11th July 1857 the fugitives from Agar, consisting of four men, six women and four children, arrived at the gates of Ichhāwar at 8 p.m. They were most hospitably received by John de Silva, several of the Bourbon family, and an amusing half-caste Irishman Nicholoas Reilly. The Roman Catholic Church at Bhopāl was built by Madame Dulhīn. There are members of the family still residing in the State, who bear both Christian and Muhammadan names.<sup>2</sup>

# Tree of Main Line.

<sup>1</sup> Letter in Times of India, of August 1st, 1857.

<sup>2</sup> Asiatic Quarterly Review, 1887.

There is nothing of interest in the town. A small fort built by the Marāthās is still standing.

A school, an Imperial and a State Post Office are also situated in the town.

Islāmnagar, tahsīl Huzūr (Islāmnagar), Nizāmati-mashrik.—Situated in 23° 22' N. and 77° 27' E., 6 miles north-west of Bhopāl. Population was in 1901 1,314; males 681, females 633.

This town played an important part in the early days of the State history. Soon after the acquisition of Berasia in 1709, Dost Muhammad was informed that the Deora Rājputs of Jagdeshpur, as it was then called, had started out on a foray, leaving only their old men and families behind. Dost Muhammad Khan at once collected a body of men and after pitching his camp on the Tahal river sent a message to the Jagdesh Thakur desiring an interview. The Rajputs visited him next day, when Dost Muliammad Khan after receiving them with many professions of friendship seated them. After a visit of some duration Dost Muhammad Khān rose and stepping outside called for atar-pān. This was a signal to his men, who were apparently parading outside, to cut the tent ropes and murder the Rapputs. It was at once done and the corpses after being collected were thrown into the Tahal river, called from that day the Halāli nadī or stream of slaughter. Dost Muhammad Khān then seized Jagdeshpur and erected a substantial fort there in 1127 A. H. which he made his headquarters and which in fact was the capital of the State until the time of Nawab Faiz Muhammad, when the new city of Bhopāl, founded in 1722, became the chief town. This town and fort were much improved by Bijai Rām when minister of the State.

Islāmnagar was the scene of the spirited defiance hurled by Motī Begam, sister of Nawāb Hayāt Muhammad, at the minister Murīd Muhammad Khān, who had dared to promise the cession of the stronghold to Sindhia's general. In 1806 it was made over to Sindhia by Ghaus Muhammad and remained in his possession until restored to Nazar Muhammad by the British Government in 1818. In 1838 Kudsia Begam and her daughter Sikandar returned to the fort in order to escape from the violence of Nawāb Jahāngīr. While here Sikandar Begam gave birth to Shāh Jahān on 6th Jamādi-ul-awal 1254 (29th July 1838). The tombs of Nawāb Yār Muhammad Khān and Nawāb Hayāt Muhammad Khān stand in the fort.

Islāmnagar contains the tahsīl office, a school, a Yunāni dispensary, a police thāna and a State post office.

## J

Jaithāri, tahsīl Jaithāri, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—Head-quarters of the tahsīl in 23°13′ N. and 78°38′ E. Population (1901) was 1,028; males 490, females 538. It contains a school, a State post office, a police station and a Yunānī dispensary.

Jāmgarh, tahsīl Bareli, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A village in 23°7' N. and 78°20' E. Population (1901) was 5; males 3, females 2. This place still contains a mediæval temple of the 12th or 13th century. It is apparently the only old Jain temple left standing in this stronghold of Islām.

Jāwar, tahsīl Jāwar, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—Headquarters of the tahsīl, situated in 23°2'.N. and 76°30' E. It contains the tahsīl office, a police station, a school, a State post office and a Yunānī dispensary. Population was, in 1901, 158; males 88, females 70.

#### K

Kaliākherī, tahsīl Tāl, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—This place is the headquarters of the nizāmat, and of the Tāl tahsīl. It is situated in 23°2′ N. and 77°40′ E. in the bed of the old Tāl lake. Population (1901) was 327; males 162, females 165.

It contains the nizāmat and tahsīl offices, an Urdu and Hindī school, Imperial and State post offices, Yunānī and English dispensaries and a police station. Two tanks lie near the village. It is connected with Hirānia station on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, 6 miles distant, by a metalled road.

Ketubhān (Ketughān, Ketāgaon), tahsīl Udepura, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—Village situated in 22° 58′ N. and 78° 27′ E. It is noted for the big fair held in Pus and Māgh which is attended by 4,000 or 5,000 persons. Much traffic in cattle takes place. Population (1901), 817; males 373; females 444.

Kundāri, tahsīl Bamhori, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A large village 1 mile south of Bamhori in 23°10′ N. and 78°19′ E. Population (1901) was 1,978; males 986, females 992. A large religious fair is held here in Kārtik.

## $\mathbf{L}$

Lādkoi, tahsīl Chhīpāner, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A big village in 22°49′ N. and 77°16′ E. It is a trade centre of some importance. Population (1901), 1,273; males 623, females 650.

## M

Mahalpur, tahsīl Garhi, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village situated in 23°17′ N. and 78° 5′ E. Population (1901) 30; males 14, females 16. In the jungle near the village stands a colossal erect Jain image, the only important thing in this place. It is possible it once stood in a temple of which the remains, however, no longer exist. The image has been badly mutilated, but must once have been a good piece of sculpture as the ornamental work still extant is very fine. The enormous single block from which it is hewn is curiously enough made of rock brought from at least two miles, and not of local stone.

A ruined fort, which must once have been very picturesque, stands here. It contains Hindu or Jain remains built into its walls.<sup>1</sup>

Māljhir (Silgarh of maps), tahsīl Bāri, Nizāmat-i-janūb.— This village lies in 22°58′ N. and 78°3′ E. The signs of a very fine temple are still visible here, many stones being richly carved. The patel has removed many carved pieces to build a private shrine in his house. Population (1901), 223; males 116, females 107.

Mardānpur, tahsīl Mardānpur, Nizāmat-i-janāb.— Headquarters of the tahsīl situated on the Narbadā in 22° 39' N. and 77° 30' E. In Mughal days it was the headquarters of a mahal in the Handia sarkār of the sābah of Mālwā. It contains the tahsīl offices, a police station, Urdu and Hindī schools, a Yunānī dispensary and a State post office at Rehti. Population (1901) 882; males 436, females 446.

#### N

Narwar (Birjis-nagar), tahsīl Raisen, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.— A village situated in 23°19' N. and 78°2' E. Population

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Vredenburg of the Geological Survey who saw this image informed me of the fact given in this notice.

(1901), 386; males 197, females 189. This neighbourhood must once have contained a magnificent Hindu or Jain temple. If tradition is correct, it stood at Sacher (25° 22' N. 77° 59' E.) 4 miles N.N.W. The place is full of remains which have been used in buildings. One fine image about 4 feet high carved out of a single block and finely decorated now stands on a platform by some village deities. Mr. Vredenburg of the Geological Survey rescued this image from a heap of rubbish. The ridge to east of Narwar terminates just above the village in a lofty head-land of weird aspect. It is surrounded by tall cliffs, terminating in bleak wind-swept pinnacles, where one Pir Mahāraj, the genius loci, is believed to reside. He is an object of adoration by both Hindus and Muhammadans. Hundreds of little clay horses presented to him lie here, as well as many small flags stuck into crevices in the rock, On the loftiest and bleakest peak two nakāras (drums) have been placed with their sticks. In the dead of night Pîr Mahārāj often rouses the neighbourhood by playing upon them, while at the Dasahra he is always to be seen riding round the hill at midnight.1

Nazīrābād, tahsil Nazīrābād, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—A village situated in 23°50′ N. and 77°17′ E. It is the headquarters of the tahsīl. It contains tahsīl offices, a police thāna, a school, a State post office and a Yunānī dispensary Population was (1901) 858; males 470, females 388.

azuus Puus

Pīklon, tahsīl Dīwānganj, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—This village lies just beyond the main block of the State in 24° 2′ N. and 78° 2′ E. It was formerly the headquarters of a separate tahsīl which was in the last reorganisation amalgamated with Dīwānganj. Population 835; males 432, females 403.

R

Raisen, tahsīl Raisen, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—The town and famous old fort of Raisen are situated at 23° 20′ N. and 77° 47′ E., 22 miles from Bhopāl and 12½ by metalled road

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Vredenburg, to whom I am indebted for this account, adds "Since recording these notes I have travelled a great deal in Baluchistān, where identical legends are told about a personage called Pīr Sultān, who is held in great reverence by the Baluchis. Just like Pīr Mahārāj of Narwar he plays the drum at night and is seen riding in the moonlight. On one occasion in the Baluchistān desert, amongst the hills of the Khoh-i-Sultān, I actually heard this singular sound, which is remarkably like that of a kettle drum. The locality was surrounded by tall cliffs and possessed a vivid echo. I have no doubt that the sound in that case was an echo of the hills caused by the wind. I suppose that Pīr Kaisar and Pīr Khwāja worshipped all over Sind are also identical with Pīr Sultān and Pīr Mahārāj".

from Salāmatpur station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The fort stands on an outlier of sandstone rock 1,980 feet above sea level, the town lying at its foot.

Raisen is the administrative headquarters of the *Nizāmati-mashrik* and of the Raisen *tahsīl*. The population was in 1901 3,495; males 1,728, females 1,767.

Raisen must always have played an important part in the history of Mālwā; from its foundation in Hindu times although it is not mentioned by historians before the 15th century. Abul Fazl, however, remarks that it is one of the famous forts of Hindusthān.

The name is most probably a corruption of Rājavāsini, but might possibly be, as one local tradition has it, from the name of its founder Rai Singh.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that it shared the fate of Bhīlsa, and fell to Altamsh in 1235. It was taken by Ala-ud-dīn Khiljī in 1293.

In the 15th century it was one of the strongholds of the Sultans of Malwa.

In the reign of Sultan Mahmud II Khilji of Mandu (1510-30) the Rajputs he had introduced into his service ultimately became very powerful, and practically independent of their overlord. In 1520 Raisen fell to Silhadi, a Rajput, who is variously styled a Gahlot, a Tonwara and a Purbia by different authorities.<sup>2</sup>

Silhadi was a local chief of considerable importance holding, besides Raisen, Bhīlsa, Sārangpur and other places. After he annexed Mālwā in 1531, Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt made over Ujjain City, Ashta and Bhīlsa to Silhadi in jāgīr.

Later on Bahādur Shāh became suspicious of Silhadi and determined to attack him on the plea that he had enslaved Muhammadan women and introduced them into his harem. The luxury of his household was the talk of the district. It was stated that he had four bands of dancing girls whose clothes were all of gold brocade, and many of these were said to be Muhammadans from Sind.

Bhopat Shāh (or Rai), Silhadi's son, was at this time at Bahādur's court and at once left to warn his father. Silhadi, leaving him in Ujjain, went out to meet Bahādur Shāh. Bahādur, however, continued his advance and Bhopat fled from Ujjain, to his grandfather Rānā Sanka at Chitor. Bahādur Shāh then proceeded to parcel out Mālwā and put Habīb Khān into Ashta, Dāna Khān into Ujjain and Mallu Khān

<sup>1</sup> The Rājasayan mentioned in the Paramāra land grant of V. S. 1200 may be this place. See I. A., xix., 352.

2 E. M. H., iv, 378, 391, 397. B. G., x, 273. Erskine—Babar's Memoirs, 378.

into Sārangpur.1 He sacked Bhīlsa (1532), which Silhadi had held for 18 years, and then marched on Raisen. The town and fort were in the hands of Lakshman Singh, Silhadi's brother. Lakshman was defeated and retired into the fort, After a siege of some days Silhadi, seeing that it must fall. and knowing that if it did his wife and family who were living there would probably be killed, offered to become a Musalman if the garrison were spared and to arrange for the surrender of the fort. He then became a Muhammadan, taking the name of Salāh-ud-dīn. Lakshman, however, was opposed to this step and knowing that Bhopat Rai was bringing up the Rānā asked for time. Silhadi in the meantime fell into disgrace and was imprisoned in Mandu fort. The Rana's attempt to relieve Raisen proved abortive and Lakshman thereupon agreed to surrender the fort if his brother were released. Bahadur Shah assented and Silhadi was set at liberty and the fort would have been made over but that Durgāvati, Silhadi's wife, the daughter of Rānā Sanka, would not brook such disgrace and committed jauhar with some 700 women, in the fort, the men rushing out and fighting to the death. Thus did Raisen fall into the hands of Rahadur Shah on May 10th, 1532,

Bahādur Shāh then put Bhīlsa, Chanderī and Mālwā generally under the Governorship of Sultān Alam Khān Lodī, a son of Bahlol Lodī.<sup>2</sup>

After the defeat of Bahādur Shāh by Humāyun at Māndu (1535) Mallu Khān of Sārangpur contrived to seize most of Central and Eastern Mālwā and proclaimed himself king under the title of Kādir Shāh, even striking coins.<sup>3</sup> Bhopat Rai, who held Raisen, paid tribute to him as his overlord.

His exaltation, however, was short lived, as in 1542 Sher Shāh entered Mālwā and ousted him from his possessions. At this time Raisen and Chanderī were held by Puran Mal, who is sometimes styled a son of Silhadi (possibly an illegitimate son), who was holding the estate for Partāb Rai (or Shāh), the infant son of Bhopat Rai. On reaching Gāgron, Shujāat Khān sent Rām Shāh, the Tonwāra Rājā of Gwalior, to fetch Puran Mal, who, however, refused to come until Shujāat Khān himself went. Puran Mal's wife was suspicious and

<sup>1</sup> B, G, 363 pp.

<sup>2</sup> This man was in 1526 proclaimed king under the title of Ala-ud-dīn by some of the nobles in opposition to Ibrāhim, and Bābar was invited by Daulat Khān to enter India in support of his candidature. an invitation which gave Bābar the opening which ended in the Mughal conquest. He was defeated at Hodul near Delhi by Bābar and later on confined in a fortress in Badakshan, whence he escaped and fled to the Sultān of Gujarāt. His son was Tātar Khān, who was killed at Mandrael on a wild expedition to Delhi. E. M. H., v, 25, 27, 106; vi, 11.

foresaw treachery. The historian notes how upon Puran Mal's setting out his wife Ratnāvali, who was exceedingly beloved by him, sent to Shujāat Khān saying "I will then break my fast when I shall see Puran Mal again, and the whole time he is away I will sit on a bastion of the fort and watch for his return." The power of the Rājput Chief may be guessed from the fact that Puran Mal entered the presence of Sher Shāh with a retinue of "6,000 horsemen, none of whom were forty years of age." He was well received and returned in safety, leaving his younger brother Chhatar Mal as hostage.

Not long after this in the year A.H. 950 (1543) Sher Shāh, apparently suspicious of the power of Puran Mal, attacked the fort. Abbās Khān gives a full and vivid account of this affair. Sher Shāh had determined to starve out the garrison, but his Afghāns, piqued by the taunts of the enemy, who made constant sallies from the fort which they were not allowed to return in kind, would not be restrained. One morning 1,500 of them, contrary to orders, attacked Puran Mal's troops. Afghāns and Rājputs joined battle and up to the first watch of the day neither party had succeeded in driving the other from the ground. At length the Afghāns got the advantage and finally drove their assailants from the field. Sher Shāh though pleased with the victory publicly reprimanded the men for their disobedience, but ultimately rewarded them.

The siege continued for six months, after which Puran Mal asked for terms. Puran Mal finally promised to evacuate the fort if Adīl Khān, Sher Shāh's eldest son, and another noble would promise that the garrison should pass out unharmed. The promise was given and the fort at once surrendered, Puran Mal being given a camp behind the Sultān's.

The next act was one unworthy of Sher Shāh's great name. After Puran Mal had remained in camp some days "the widows of the chief men of Chanderī and others waited for Sher Shāh by the roadside, and cried out to him. They said: 'We have suffered from this inhuman and malignant infidel all kinds of tyranny and oppression. He has slain our husbands and our daughters he has enslaved, and has made dancing girls of them and has seized our lands, and all our worldly goods—if you do not do us justice, hereafter in the day of resurrection we will accuse you.' As Sher Shāh was a believing and just ruler, on hearing these zeal-stirring words of the oppressed the tears dropped from his eyes and he said, 'Have patience for I have brought him out by promises and oaths.' They replied 'Consult with your Ulamas.'" Sher Shāh, however, to his credit, hesitated

to break his word, but his Ulamas to whom he referred the question decided that Puran Mal must die. At sunrise, therefore the camp was surrounded. Puran Mal, suspecting what was on foot, went into his tent and cut off the head of his wife Ratnāvali, his companions following his example. "While the Hindus were employed in putting their women and families to death, the Afghāns on all sides commenced the slaughter of the Hindus. Puran Mal and his companions, like hogs at bay, failed not to exhibit valour and gallantry, but in the twinkling of an eye all were slain."

Sher Shāh made Raisen one of his principal forts, manning

it with a large garrison including 1,000 artillery.2

In the time of Akbar Raiscn was the headquarters of a sarkār in the sūbah of Ujjain. In about 1760 Faiz Muhammad, on the pretence that the Governor, Nuid Alī Khān Khwājāsera, was aiming at independence, seized the fort, reporting his reasons for doing so to the Emperor Alamgīr II, who feeling his powerlessness at once issued a royal sanad confirming him in possession of it.

In 1796 Raisen was made over by Murīd Muhammad Khān to Bāla Rao Inglia as a pledge for the performance of his promises, but was retaken<sup>3</sup> very soon by Wazīr Muhammad, and has since then remained in the possession of the family.

The fort is well placed and must have been a formidable stronghold in early days. It is surrounded by a massive stone wall pierced with nine gateways, three to the north, three to the west, and two on the southern face.

The wall is surmounted by thirteen bastions, three on the east, five on the north, and three on the west. There are the remains of several buildings inside, including a mosque and a school built by Ghanīm-ul-mulk.

Three Hindu palaces are also standing called locally the Bādal mahal, Rājā Rohani kā mahal, and Attardār kā mahal. There are also four tanks, the Dura, Duri, Madagan and Sāgar tanks, and 48 wells.

There are several Hindu inscriptions on the walls and one or two Persian. There are some very curious rock paintings here representing hunting scenes.

The town has nothing of special interest in it. It contains the  $Niz\bar{a}mat$  and  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$  offices, Imperial and State post offices and a  $Yun\bar{a}n\bar{\imath}$  dispensary.

Rāmgarh, tahsīl Bamhori, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village situated in 23° 14′ N. and 78° 20′ E., now almost deserted.

<sup>1</sup> E. M. H., iv, 392 ff. v., 188.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, 417.

B The Anagram containing the date 1 is given on p. 21. Note 3.

It was an important place during the Gond occupation and still contains the remains of a fort. In Mughal days it was the headquarters of a mahal in sarkār Hindia. Population was in 1901, 64 persons; 33 males, 31 females.

Rehatī, tahsīl Mardānpur, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A big village in 22° 43′ N. and 77° 28′ E. It contains a police outpost, a sāyar-nāka, a State post office, and a school. Population (1901) 1,324; males 665, females 659.

S

Salkanpur, tahsīl Mardānpur, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—A village lying at the foot of some hills in 22° 45′ N. and 77° 30′ E. It is well known for the fair held in Baisākh. Population (1901) 69; males 39, females 30.

Sānchi, tahsīl, Dīwānganj, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—Ancient site in 23° 29′ N. and 77° 49′ E., 5½ miles from Bhīlsa, on the Indian Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The country between Sānchi and Bhīlsa is famous as the site of the most extensive Buddhist remains now known in India, though, as Fergusson has pointed out, they may not have possessed the same importance in Buddhist times, and owe their survival to their situation in a remote and thinly-peopled part of India. Besides the topes described in this article other similar structures exist close by at the villages of Sonāri, Satdhāra, Bhojpur and Andher. Several relic caskets were found in them.¹

The present village of Sanchi stands at the foot of a small flat-topped hill of sandstone rising some 300 feet above the plain. On the centre of the level summit and on a narrow belt leading down the western slope of the hill stand the principal remains, which consist of the great  $st\bar{u}pa$ , a smaller one, a chaitya hall, and some ruined shrines.

The great  $st\bar{u}pa$  is the chief object of interest, standing conspicuously in the centre of the hill. This building forms the segment of a sphere, solid throughout, and built of red sandstone blocks, and has a diameter of 110 feet at the base. A berm 15 feet high, sloping outwards at the base, forms a raised pathway  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide round the  $st\bar{u}pa$ , giving it a total diameter of 121 feet 6 inches. The top of the mound is flat and originally supported a stone railing and the usual pinnacle. This railing was still standing in 1819. When complete, the full height must have been  $77\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The  $st\bar{u}pa$  is enclosed by a massive stone railing, with monolithic uprights 11 feet high, which is pierced by four gates covered with carving both illustrative and decorative. To the north and south originally

<sup>1</sup> Cunningham—Bhīlsa Topes. J. R. A. S., 1905—681 ff.

stood two monoliths which may have borne edicts of Asoka, one of which near the east gate was still entire in 1882 and measured 15 feet two inches in height. Just inside each gate is a nearly life-size figure of one of the Dhyāni Buddhas, but unfortunately they have been moved, and no longer occupy their original and correct positions. The carved gates are the most striking features of the edifice. They stand facing the four cardinal points, and measure 28 feet 5 inches to the top of the third architrave, and with the ornamentation above, 32 teet 11 inches. They are cut in a white sandstone rather softer than the red stone used in the mound, and are profusely carved with scenes from the Jātaka stories, and other legends. It is noteworthy that Buddha himself is nowhere delineated. Bodhi trees or foot-prints alone represent him; of the meditating or preaching figures common in later Buddhist sculpture there is no trace.

The construction of the mound is assigned to 250 B. C. and it was probably erected by Asoka. The gates, judging from the inscriptions upon them, are slightly earlier than the beginning of the Christian era. Of the history of Sānchi we know nothing. Neither of the Chinese pilgrims, Fa Hian or Hiuen Tsiang, makes any mention of the place, while the Mahāvanso merely narrates a tale of how Asoka, when sent as a young man to be the governor of Ujjain, married the daughter of the Sreshtin or headman of Chaityagiri or Vasantanagar of which the ruins, now known as Beshnagar, may be seen near Bhīlsa, but no mention is made of this stūpa.

Close by are the ruins of a small temple, built in Gupta style and probably of the 4th century A. D. Beside it stand the ruins of a Chaitya hall or Buddhist church which is of great importance architecturally, being the only structural building of its kind known to us, the other known examples of Chaitya halls being rock-cut. All that remains is a series of lofty pillars and the foundations of the wall which shew that it was terminated by a solid apse. To the north-east of the great  $st\bar{u}pa$  formerly stood a smaller one, which is now a heap of To the east on a kind bricks with a carved gateway before it. of terrace are several shrines certainly not Buddhist but now containing colossal figures of Buddha. On the western slope of the hill, down which a rough flight of steps leads, is the smaller  $st\bar{u}pa$  surrounded by a railing, without gates.

Several relic caskets and more than four hundred epigraphical records have been discovered in this neighbourhood, the last being cut on the railings and gates.

A fragment of an edict pillar of the emperor Asoka carrying a record similar to that on the Allahābād pillar and the pillar

lately discovered at Sarnāth has been discovered here. The record is addressed to the Mahā-mātra or religious supervisor in charge of Mālwā and appears to refer to the up-keep of a road leading to or round the  $st\bar{u}pa$ . Great interest attaches to the numerous inscriptions on the gates and railings. are from corporate bodies, as from the guild of ivory workers of Vidisha (Bhīlsa), and from private individuals of all classes, landholders, aldermen (Sethi), traders, royal scribes and troopers, shewing how strong a hold Buddhism had obtained on all classes of the people. No different sects are mentioned, such as are met with in Buddhist cave records, but the presence of Saivite and Vaishnava names prove the existence of these forms of belief at this period. The donors live at various places, Eran (Eranika), Pushkara (Pokhara), Ujjain (Ujeni), and others. The records run from the 1st or 2nd century B. C. to the 9th and 10th, and include some of unusual interest. One assigns the gift of an upper architrave to the south gate to Rano Sarī Satakarnī, one of the Andhra kings in characters which fix the date of its erection in the first half of the 2nd century B. C. Two records dated (in the Gupta era) in 412 and 450 A. D.2 record grants of money for the feeding of beggars and lighting of lamps in the great vihār (monastery) of Kākanādabota. Another record appears to refer to a Kushan king, probably Jushka Vasudeva. In these records the name of the place is written Kākanāda or in Pāli Kākanāva, the name Sānchi occurring nowhere.

The  $st\bar{u}pa$  was first discovered by General Taylor in 1818, and was described by Captain Fell in 1819. It has since been the subject of many accounts by various writers, besides forming the basis of two books, A. Cunningham, Bhilsa Topes (1854) and J. Fergusson, Tree and Serpent Worship (1868 and 1873).

In 1828 Mr. Maddock, Political Agent at Bhopal, and Captain Johnson, his Assistant, injured the two  $st\bar{u}pas$  by a careless examination. Though then well known the place was practically neglected till 1881-82, when the breach in the great stupa was filled in and the fallen gates were re-erected. site is now in charge of the Director-General of Archeology, the Bhopal Darbar giving a yearly grant towards its up-keep.

In 1868 the Emperor Napoleon III wrote to the Begam asking for one of the gates as a gift. The Government of India. however, refused to allow it to be removed, and instead plaster casts were taken and sent to Paris; there are also casts at the

E. I., viii, 166.
 C. I., I., iii, 29, 260, 279.
 E. I., ii, 369. J. R. A. S., 1903-329.

South Kensington Museum in London, at Dublin, Edinborough and elsewhere.

J. Burgess, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1903, 325, gives a summary of Sānehi literature.

Sehore (Sihor), tahsīl Sehore, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—Sehore is the headquarters of a tahsīl and also a British Civil and Military station. Sehore stands 1,750 feet above sea level in 23° 12′ N. and 77° 5′ E. It is situated on the Bhopāl-Ujjain Railway. The total population in 1901 was 16,864, of whom 5,109 inhabited the native town, and 11,735 the military station, the two portions though administratively separate forming one continuous site, near the junction of the Siwān and Lotia streams, which have been dammed to give an ample water supply.

Town.—As is usual in such cases the native town has suffered since the foundation of the British station, its trade and general importance passing to the latter place. A small fort stands in it in which the tahsil and thana offices lie. Close by is a mosque erected, tradition says, on the site of a Hindu temple. It bears two records, one stating that it was built in A. H. 732 (1332 A. D.) and the other that it was repaired in A. H. 1281 or 1864 A. D. by Sikandar Begam.

# I

# Inscription by Mughis-ud-din.

سپهر مجد , مُعالي و شمش دولت ودين آلغ سپه کش دوران مملک مغيث الين رزير عرصهٔ گيتي پناه مُملك و مُلک ببزم خسرو و رستم بگاه جُستن کين بعلم و عقل بمانند آمف است و خضر بخير طاعت توفيق حق يقين و معين بوقت سعد نهاده بنا اين مسجد که هست رونق او رونق سپهر برين بسال هفصد و سي و دوگشت از هجرت تمام از کرم خالق زمان و زمين

1

Mughis-ud-din the exalted canopy (centre) of greatness, the sun of riches and of the faith, the greatest commander of the age, the governor of vast territories, the defender of the kingdom and the king, like Khusru in the council, like Rustum in the field, equal to Asuf and Khizr in wit and wisdom and the sincere promoter of the true faith. By the grace of God the creator of time and space in an auspicious moment when the 732nd year had passed of the Hijra era, the foundations of this mosque from which even the sky borrows lustre, were laid.

 $\mathbf{II}$ 

مسجدے بود درینجا کہن رافتادہ کرد معبود زنو بہر سجود آبادش بنی اول او بود مُغیث الدین شاہ مفصدو سی و دوم بود سن بنیادش شدہ تجدید و نواب سکندو بیگم صدر آرائی بهویال چو ایزد دادش بانی ثانی او چون شدہ فارغ ازرے سال تاریخ فراغ آمدہ از ایجادش

## H

Here stood an old mosque in a ruined state. It was reconstructed by God for the performance of devotion to him.

Its first founder was Malik Mughis-ud-dīn who laid its foundation in 732 A. H.

It was repaired and renewed by Sikandar Begam whom God made the decorator of the throne of Bhopāl.

The date when this second founder of it had become free (from the task of building) is given in the word. وراغ (1281 A.H.)

The population was (in 1881) 5,206; 1891, 5,108; 1901, 5,109; males 2,636, females 2,473; comprising 2,895 Hindus, 94 Jains, 2,102 Musalmans, 4 Christians and 14 Animists.

The place was once famous for its fine muslins, but the manufacture has almost wholly died out. Sehore does not appear to have been of any importance in Mughal days. In 1814 it was the scene of the fight between Sindhia's general Jean Baptiste Filose and Yashwant Rao, which gave Sindhia an excuse for withdrawing his troops and saved Bhopāl city from being taken.

Station.—The British station was founded in 1818 after the Pindārī war, when the site was selected by Captain Stewart for his headquarters and that of the Contingent force required to be kept up under the treaty.

Until 1842 the Political Officer in charge ranked as an Agent to the Governor-General, who communicated direct with the Governor-General, but in that year his status was reduced to that of a Political Agent.

It has now become a large and flourishing trade centre. A large fair, the Hardaul *mela* is held in December, which is attended by merchants from British India.

The population of the station rose from 11,124 in 1891 to 11,755 in 1901; males 6,244, females 5,511, comprising Hindus 8,886 or 75 per cent., Sīkhs¹ 284 or 2 per cent, Jains

139, Musalmans 2,372 or 20 per cent., Christians 63 and Animists 11.

The British station is directly under the control of a Superintendent, acting under the Political Officer. He exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge. An adequate local income is derived from taxes on houses and lands and other miscellaneous sources. It amounts to about Rs. 60,000 a year, the expenses to about Rs. 50,000.

Bhopāl Battalion.—In 1818, after the treaty concluded with the Nawab, the contingent force which the Bhopal State had agreed to maintain was quartered at Schore. The Bhopal contingent, as it was designated, was supplied from the Bhopal State Army, deficiencies being made good by drafting men in from the State regiments. There were no British officers with the corps which was directly under the orders of the Political Officer. These State levies, however, objected to wearing uniform or undergoing proper discipline, and, in 1824, the contingent was reorganised and a nillitary officer attached as Commandant, the force then consisting of 20 gunners, 302 cavalry and 674 infantry, the last being rearmed with muskets in place of the matchlocks they still carried. The troops were employed to police the district and furnish escorts. Several reorganizations took place at different periods, the number of British Officers being raised to 3 in 1847. In 1857 the force consisted of 72 gunners, 255 cavalry and 712 infantry. Most of the men were then recruited in Northern India, Sikhs being enlisted both in the cavalry and infantry. The regiment shewed symptoms of unrest at this period, but never mutinied in force and assisted in protecting the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, and also escorted the Political Agent and European residents of Schore to Hoshangabad, to which place they retired at the request of the Begam. The artillery served as a complete unit under Sir Hugh Rose throughout the campaign. In 1859 the force was reconstituted as an infantry Battalion and became the Bhopal Levy. In 1865 it was again reconstituted as the Bhopal Battalion, and in 1878 was employed in the Afghan campaign on the lines of communication. In 1897 it was brought under the orders of the Commanderin-Chief and the station was included in the Narbudda District instead of being, as hitherto, a Political Corps, directly under the Governor-General. In 1903 it was reconstituted in four double companies of Sikhs, Muhammadans, Raiputs and Brahmans with 8 British Officers and 896 rank and file, and delocalised, receiving the title of the 9th Bhopal Infantry. and in the following year for the first time since its creation

was transferred from Schore on relief, being replaced by a regiment of the regular army. The Bhopāl State contributes towards the up-keep of the force. The original contribution was fixed at 1.3 lakhs, but was finally raised in 1849 to 2 lakhs.

The station is policed by 43 constables of the Central India Agency Police under a Sub-Inspector. Schore is on the Ujjain-Bhopāl branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; it is also connected by metalled roads with Indore, 96 miles, Bhopāl 22 miles, and Narsinghgarh 44. A high school opened in 1839 by Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson when Political Agent and affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1867, and a girls' school opened in 1865, both largely supported by the Chiefs of the Agency, stand in the station. A charitable Hospital was opened in 1855 and a Leper Asylum by the Begam of Bhopāl in 1889. A dâk bungalow for Europeans and two sarais for native travellers and a Protestant Church, built in 1868 by Colonel Osborne, who was for 16 years Political Agent at Bhopāl, are also situated here. A Government post and Telegraph office have been opened in the station.

In 1857 the Contingent troops showed signs of unrest and a number of them broke out into open mutiny. On 4th July Colonel Durand, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who had been obliged to leave Indore, arrived at Sehore. Finally the Begam pointed out that the presence of Europeans at Schore added to her difficulties in keeping order, and Major Richards, the Political Agent, and Colonel Durand. therefore, determined to leave and the party, 23 in number, proceeded to Hoshangābād under an escort of Bhopāl troops. The treasury at Sehore and the command of the Contingent troops were made over to the Begam. On the signs of further unrest in the Contingent they were, on August 6th, attacked by the State troops and disarmed. In January 1858 on the arrival at Sehore of Sir Hugh Rose's force, 150 of the mutineers were condemned and executed. Some attempted to escape, but were killed by the guards.2

Sekrohi—The Sekrohi circle is a unit of 3 kos or 6 miles round Bhopāl which forms a separate administrative unit. It is dealt with by the City Magistrate and generally from headquarters direct.

Senwās, tahsīl Sewāns, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—Headquarters of a tahsīl in 23° 37′ N. and 78° 23′ E. Population 3,752; males 1,767, females 1,985. It contains a police station, Yunānī dispensary, school and Imperial and State post offices, beside the tahsīl. Tradition says this place was

2 "Delhi Gazette," January 15, 1858.

<sup>1</sup> Narrative of Events regarding the Mutiny in India, 1807-9.

founded by one Siah niece of Alha and Udal, the famous Banāphar heroes.

Shāhganj, tahsīl Shāhganj, Nizāmat-i-janūb.—See Chichli.

Shamsgarh, tahsīl Bilquisganj, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.—A village lying in 23° 8′ N. and 77° 23′ E., 10 miles south of Bhopāl.

It is said to have been of importance under the Gonds of Ginnūrgarh, when it was called Sonhra. In Mughal days it received its present name. It contains a small fort and some Jain remains. The latter consist of the remains of two temples. One of these is a replica of the Jain shrine at Bhojpur, being a rectangle 26 feet long by 15 feet broad. The walls are gone but three colossal tirthankars still stand. Similarly to the shrine at Bhojpur, the floor level is below that of the doorway.

Many carved stones are lying about, but no trace of any spire is to be seen, and in all probability the roof was made of flat slabs.

The other temple was Hindu but nothing except fragments remain.

All round lie pieces of images, carving and of relics from these buildings.

Population was (in 1901) 64 persons; males 39, females 25.

A State post office and a police thana are situated here.

Siarmau, tahsīl Silwānī, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village in 23° 26′ N. and 78° 35′ E. It is an important local trade centre where a large weekly market is held. Population 773; males 387, females 386.

Siddigganj, tahsīl Jāwar, Nizāmat-i-maghrib.— Headquarters of the tahsīl in 22° 52′ N. and 76° 38′ E. Population 1,239; males 647, females 592. Besides the tahsīl offices, it contains a police station, a school, a State post office and a Yunānī dispensary.

Silwāni, tahsī! Silwāni, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village and tahsīl beadquarters situated in 23° 18' N. and 78° 29'. E. This is perhaps the Siwāni of Abul Fazl, though that name may refer to Siwāns also. It contains the tahsīl offices, Urdu and Hindi schools, a Yunānī dispensary, police station and Imperial and State post offices. A large market is held here weekly. Population (1901) 3,021; males 1,468, females 1,553.

Sulla, tahsīl Raisen, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A depopulated village in 23°15′ N. and 77° 54′ E., 5½ miles south of Raisen. Many fine but badly mutilated Jain remains lie in the village.

Sultānganj, tahsīl Sewāns, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village situated in 23° 30′ N.; 78° 36′ E. Population 256; males 123, females 133. It is a place of some importance locally.

## U

Udepura, tahsīl Udepura, Nizāmat-i-janīb.—Headquarters of the tahsīl lying on the Dhamna nāla in 23° 5′ N. and 78° 33′ E. Population was (in 1901) 3,167; males 1,506, females 1,661. It contains the tahsīl offices, Urdu and Hindī school, police station, Yunānī and English dispensary and Imperial and State post offices.

Umraoganj, tahsīl Dīwānganj, Nizāmat-i-mashrik.—A village in 23° 12′ N. and 77° 39′ E. Population (1901) 433; males 235, females 198. It is a place of some local importance.

# APPENDIX A.

Letter (in Persian) from Colonel Muir dated 1st Rabi-us-sāni 1192 Hijri (29th April 1778).

My kind friend Nawab Sahib,

The union and amity which exist between yourself and the (East India) Company are well known to me, and were lately proved by the active assistance and consideration displayed at the time of Colonel Goddard's march through your district. I have received a full account from Captain Palmer of your arrangement with Colonel Camao. As you are the sincere friend of the Company I trust you will now manifest that friendship which is the result of mutual amity, and take no heed of the measures which Colonel Camao was obliged to adopt.

I have a large force with me which will soon reach you. If God wills the removal of your enemies and the restoration of peace in your dominions will be achieved as you desire, by our combined action as our interests are identical. You should leave no stone unturned in your efforts to drive away the enemy and safeguard your territories till the arrival of this force which will soon reach you. Our combined armies will root up the foe and your dominions be for ever free from change.

(Finally) whatever you may desire will always be acted upon.

Hoping to meet you.

Seal of Colonel Muir, 1192.

1 The Persian here is most vague.

# APPENDIX B.

TREATY between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nawab Nuzur Mahomed Khan, Ruler of Bhopal, concluded by Captain Josiah Stewart on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by His Excellency the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-Genebal, etc., etc., and by Kubrum Mahomed Khan Bahadur and Shahzad Musseeh Saheb on the part of the Nawab Nuzur Mahomed Khan in virtue of full powers granted by the Nawab —1818.

### ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nawab of Bhopal, his heirs and successors; and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

# ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to guarantee and protect the principality and territory of Bhopai against all enemies.

#### ARTICLE 3.

The Nawab of Bhopal and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

#### ARTICLE 4.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. But their usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations and necessary correspondence with neighbouring zemindars and managers on matters of small importance shall continue.

#### ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not commit aggression on any one. If by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

#### ARTICLE 6.

The State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of six hundred (600) horse and four hundred (400) infautry for the service of the British Government. Whenever required and when necessary, the whole of the Bhopal forces shall join the British army excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the Country.

#### ARTICLE 7.

The British troops are to be at all times admitted into the Bhopal territory, the commanding officers of such troops using their utmost endeavour to prevent injury to the crops or other damage, and, if necessary, shall canton there; in which event the Nawab engages, for himself, his heirs and successors, on application to that effect, to cede to the British Government, to serve as a depôt, the fort of Nuzzurghur or of Goolgaon with ground to the distance of 2,000 yards, all round the fort.

#### ARTICLE 8.

The Nawab, his heirs and successors, will afford every facility to the British troops in obtaining supplies; and all articles of supply required for them shall be purchased in and pass through the Nawab's territory free of duty.

#### ARTICLE 9.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not in any manner be introduced into that principality.

## ARTICLE 10.

The Nawab having exerted himself and employed the resources of his Government with zeal and fidelity in the late service against the Pindarees, the British Government, in order to mark its approbation of his conduct and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent hereby grants to the Nawab, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity the five mehals of Ashta, Jehawar, Schore, Dooraha, and Daveepoora to be held by them in exclusive authority.

## ARTICLE 11.

This treaty, consisting of eleven articles having been concluded at Raisen and signed and scaled by Captain Stewart and by Kurram Mahomed Khau Bahadur and by Shabzad Musseeh Sahob, Captain Stewart engages to obtain the ratification of the Governor-General within three weeks from this date; and Kurrum Mahomed Khan and Shabzad Musseeh tengage to obtain the ratification of the Nawab Nuzzur Mahomed Khan in two days.

Done at Raisen this 26th day of February A.D. 1818, corresponding with the 20th of Rabbee-ul-sance 1233 of the Hegira.

L. S.	सन्त्रमेव नवने	(Sd.) J. STEWART.
L. S.	(Sd.) KURRUM	MAHOMED KHAN.
I. S.	(Sd.) SHAHZUD	MUSSEEH SAHEB.

This Treaty was natified by His Excellency the Governor-General at Lucknow on the 8th day of March 1818.

Company's (Sd.) HASTINGS, Seal.

# APPENDIX C.

## The Bhopal Battalion.

After the treaty concluded with the Nawab in 1818 the Contingent Force which the Bhopal State therein agreed to maintain, was quartered at Sehore. The "Bhoral Contingent" as it was designated was supplied from the Bhopal State Army, deficiencies being made good by drafting men in from the State Regiments. There were no British Officers with the Corps which was directly under the orders of the Political Officer. These State levies, however, objected to wearing uniform or undergoing proper discipline, and, in 1824, the Contingent was reorganised and a military officer attached as Commandant, the force then consisting of 20 gunners, 302 Cavalry and 674 Infantry. The last being rearmed with muskets in place of the matchlocks they still carried. Soon after this they took part in a fight with Chain Singh of Narsinghgarh in which 44 of the enemy were killed. They were usually employed to police the district and furnish escorts. Several reorganizations took place at different periods, the number of British Officers being raised to 2 in 1847. In 1857, the force consisted of 72 gunners, 255 Cavalry and 712 Infantry. Most of the men were recruited in Upper India, Sikhs being enlisted both in the Cavalry and Infantry.

The regiment shewed symptoms of unrest at this period, but was never in full mutiny, although their behaviour necessitated the withdrawal of the Political Agent, and subsequently the Bhopal State troops

were obliged to disarm them by force.

A detachment, consisting mainly of Sikhs, assisted in protecting the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, and also escorted the Political Agent and European residents of Schore to Hoshangabad, to which place they retired at the request of the Begam. The Artillery as a complete unit served under Sir Hugh Rose throughout the campaign. In 1859, the force was reconstituted as an Infantry Battalion and called the "Bhopal Levy." In 1865 it was again reconstituted as the "Bhopal Battalion" and was in 1878 employed in the Afghan campaign on the lines of communication. In 1897, it was brought under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and included in the Narbada District instead of being as bitherto a Political Corps, directly under the Governor-General.

In 1903, it was reconstituted in four double companies of Sikhs, Muhammadans, Rajputs and Brahmans with 8 British Officers and 896 rank and file, and delocalised, receiving the title of the "9th Bhopal Infantry." and in the following year for the first time since its creation, was transferred from Schore to Allahabad on relief, being replaced by the "46th Punjabis." The Bhopal State contributes towards the upkeep of this force. The original contribution was fixed at 1.3 lakh but was finally raised, in 1849, to 2 lakhs.

# APPENDIX D.

#### POLITICAL OFFICERS AT BHOPAL.

An account has been given where possible.

1818
1818-23
1824-28
1823-24, 1824-28
1828-34
1834-39, 1840-41
1839-40
1841-42
1842-47
1847-49
1849-50, 1854-56
1>50-53
1853-54

Major SAMUEL CHARTERS MACRHERSON. - Entered the Madras Army, 1827, in the operations against the Raja of Gumsur in Orissa 1835: inquired and reported on the wild tribe of Khonds in Gumsur and the measures required for the suppression of Meriah or human sacrifice among them, 1837-39; as principal assistant to the Collector of Ganjam he reformed the Khonds, 1842-44: appointed agent to the Governor-General in 1845 to suppress human sacrifice and female infanticide in the hill tracts of Orissa: his conduct investigated and charges against him found untenable: Political Officer at Beneral Reports Greater where found untenable: Political Officer at Benares, Bhopal and Gwalior, where with Dinkar Rao, he kept Sindhia loyal in the mutiny of 1857; died at Calcutta, April 15, 1860. ग्रह्मा है ।

Mr. W. H. RICKARDS.	1865-59
Captain W. GORDON-CUMMING.	1950
Captain A. R. E. HUTCHINSON.	
Major A L. McMullin.	1859-60, 1861-62
major A 11. montollia.	1860-61

Colonel John William Willoughby-Osborne; entered the Madras Army, 1875-78 and 1875-78 and 1875-78 and 1875-78 1850; British Agent to assist the Makaraja of Rewah in his Government. 1878-79. 1857-62; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1871; served through the Indian Mutiny; wounded in the action; C. B., Honorary Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, 1860; Political Agent in Bhopal and Resident at Gwalior, 1863-81; died, October, 8, 1881.

Colonel E. THOMSON. Mr. HENEY CLEMENTS BARSTOW.-Late Bengal C. S. Arrived, 31st 1874-75 Oc ober 1861, and served in the North-Western Provinces as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector:

served under the Government of India, Foreign Department, January 1874, to October, 1875, as Officiating Political Agent, Bhopal; Officiating Superintendent, Dehra Dun, February, 1876; Magistrate and Collector, Cawupore, April, 1880; retired November, 1886.

1876-78 and 1881-87. Major-General WILLIAM KINCAID, Indian Army—Ensign, Madras Army, March, 1849; appointed to adjust boundary dispute, Bhopāl Agency, March, 1864; Assistant Political Agent; Bundelkhand, and Judge, Small Cause Court, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, 1866; Second-in Command, Mālwā Bhīl Corps; Deputy Bhīl Agent and Political Assistant, Mānpor, and Commandant, Mālwā Bhīl Corps and Political Agent in Bhopāwar, 1869—76; Political Agent, Bhopāl, August, 1876; Political Agent, Bhopāwar, and Commandant, Mālwā Bhīl Corps, October, 1879; Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1881—87; returned to Europe, 1887, to U. S. list, October, 1889.

1789-90

Major WILLIAM FRANCIS PREDEAUX, C.S.—Joined Bombay force, 1860; Assistant Political Resident, Aden, 1864; Political Agent and His Majesty's Consul-General at Zānzibār, 1873; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India, 1875; Resident, Persian Gulf, 1876; Political Agent in Bhopāl, 1879; Governor-General's Agent with the King of Oudh, 1880; Resident, Eastern States, Rājputāna, 1882; retired 1887.

1881

Lieutenant-Colonel Patric Wilson Bannerman, I. A.—Eusign. Bombay Army, June, 1852; Assistant to the Superintendent, Nīmach, July, 1859; Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, Central India, 1860. and Political Assistant in Bhopāwar, also Bhīl Agent and Commandant, Mālwā Bhīl Corps, August, 1865; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah, March, 1871; Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1880; Resident, Eastern States, Rājputāna, October, 1881; Resident, Gwalior, March, 1882; acted as Agent to Governor-General in Central India, 1883-84, and again in 1887; reverted to Military Department, 1888, to U. S. list, June, 1890.

1887-90

Major-General Henry Wylle, C.S.I.—Ensign, October, 1861; arrived, 15th November, 1861, and took part in the North-West Frontier campaign, 1863; the 2nd Yusufzai expedition, (medal and clasp), the Bhutān campaign, 1865 (clasp); the Abyssinian expedition, 1868 (medal), and the Hazāra campaign, 1868 (clasp); on special duty in Baluchistān, with Major Sir R. Sandeman, 1875—77; Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistān, 1877; served in the Afghān campaign, 1878—80 (medal); C.S.I., February 1881; Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, 1882; Political Agent, Bhopāwar, February 1885; Jhālawār, April, 1885; Bhopāl, March, 1887; Resident, Nepāl, October, 1891; Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Balcuhistān, February, 1893; retired, April, 1900.

1890-91

Sir Abthur Henry Temple Martindale, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Madras).—Arrived, 10th November, 1875; served in Madras as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and in the Foreign Department of the Government of India as Attaché and Assistant and Junior Under-Secretary to Government; Officiating Assistant to Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, February 1885; Officiating Resident, May—June. 1885; First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, November, 1886; Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, April, 1887; First Assistant to Governor-General's Agent,

Central India, October, 1888; Political Agent, Bhopāl, July, 1890, and Jhālawār, January, 1892; Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwāra, May, 1894; Resident at Gwalior; Acting Resident, Western States of Rājputāna, June, 1895; Agent to Governor-General, Rājputāna, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwāra, March, 1898; C.S.I., 1900; K.C.S.I., 1904; retired, October, 1905.

Lientenant-Colonel Maldolm John Meade, C.I.E., I.A.—Arrived, 1891-95, 1898 10th November, 1873; served under the Military and Foreign Departments, and was appointed, Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, and Assistant Superintendent in Thagi and Dakaiti Department, August, 1878; from 1879, was Assistant to Governor-General's Ageut in Central India, for various periods; Superintendent of operations for Control of Moghias, July, 1885; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1887; Political Agent in Bhopāwar, 1889; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of the Rewah Stato, 1891, and in Bhopāl, 1891; Political Resident, in Persian Gulf, 1897; C.I.E., 1900; Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1901; Resident, Baroda, 1901.

Major LAWRENCE IMPRY, I.A.—First commission, 10th March, 1883; 1895 and again Political Assistant, 1889; Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in 1902-01. Rajputāna, 1890; Assistant Commissioner, Merwāra, 1895; Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1895; again Assistant in Rajputāna, 1895; Political Agent, Alwar, 1898 to 1899; Political Agent in Bhopāl, 1902 to 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Henry, Newill, I.A.—Arrived, 25th 1895-26 December, 1865; served under the Foreign Department in the Thagi and Dakaiti Branch, 1872; Cantonment Magistrate, 1882; 2nd Assistant to Resident at Hyderabad, 1884; from March, 1887, served as Political Agent at Bhopawar and afterwards in South East Baluchistan; Political Officer in charge of Sardar Ayub Khan, November, 1889; Acting Political Agent, Jhalawar, 1892; Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, 1895; Political Agent, Bhopaland Resident, Western States of Rajputana, 1895-97; Resident at Gwalior, 1897; transferred to U. S. List, 1899.

Major CHARLES ARNOLD KEMBALL, C.I.E., I.A.—First commission, 1893 1881; Political Assistant, 1892; Political Agent in Bhopal, 1896; Acting Political Resident in Persian Gulf, 1900 to 1904; C.I.E., 1903; Political Agent in Loralai, 1905.

Lieutenant-Colonel LINDSAY SHERWOOD, NEWMARCH, I.A.—First 1898-1900 commission, 1879; from February, 1885, served as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Indore, Ajmer, and Quetta; Assistant Resident, Mysore, 1889; First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajpatana, 1892, and in same capacity in Central India, 1893; Political Agent, Bhopal, 1896; Political Officer with Sardar Ayab Khan, 1901; Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, 1903; Political Agent in Malwa, 907.

Mr. John Lang, I.C.S — Arrived, 1890, and served in Bengal as 1900-1902 Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Under Secretary to Government; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1896; Political Agent in Bhopal, 1900; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1901; Magistrate and Collector, 1902.

Major John Manneus-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., I.A.—Served under the 1801-1905 Foreign Department, 1887; on special duty to Sikkim in connection with the negotiations with the Chinese Amban, 1883; Assistant to the Officer

on special duty at Gilgit 1889; Assistant to the Governor-General's-Agent, Rājputāna, 1892; on deputation to Kotah State, 1892; on duty under the orders of the British Agent at Gilgit, 1893; on deputation with Kābul Mission, 1893; C.I.E., 1894; Political Agent, Bundelkhand, 1894; First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchīstān, 1894; Assistant to Resident in Kāshmir, 1896, in charge of ex-Amīr, 1897; Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, 1898; Political Agent, Gilgit, 1898; Political Agent, Bikāner, 1901; Political Agent, Mālwā, 1903; Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1904; Resident in Nepāl, 1905.

1905

Major Charles Hamerton, Pritchard, I.A.—First commission, 1882; from 1888, acted as Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan, engaged in boundary settlement work in Mewar (1889—1890); Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, and to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, 1890, and Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, 1891; Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana, 1893; Settlement Officer, Tonk, 1894; Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, 1896; Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, 1897; Political Agent in Bundelkhand, 1899; Resident, Gwalior, 1902; Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, 1902; Political Agent, Bhopal, March 1905.

1905

Captain Charles Eckford Luard, M.A. (Oxon.), I.A.—Served in Military Department, 1892—96; Cantenment Magistrate. Nowgong, and on Famine duty in Bundell hand, 1897. Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India, 1898; Assistant to Governor General's Agent in Central India, 1899; on deputation in connection with Census work in Central India, 1900-1902; officiated as Resident Indore, 1902; Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, 1902; on deputation as Superintendent for compilation of Imperial Gazetteer in Central India, 1902; Political Agent in Bhopal, 1905, in addition to the Gazetteer work.

1905-1906

Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell Colouhoun Colvin, I.A.—Joined, 1879; employed under the Military Department to 1886; appointed Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajoutana, 1886; Private Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1887; Governor to the Nawab of Rampur, April, 1887; Resident Political Officer, Rampur State, 1894; Assistant to Resident in Mysore, 1897; Political Agent in Bundelkband, 1897; Superintendent of State Council, Cooch Behär, 1899 to 1903; on special duty in Central India, November, 1905; Political Agent, in Bhopal, 1905; Political Agent in Bharatpur, 1906; retired 1907.

1904

Major Stuart Farquhaeson, Batley, I. A.—First commission, 6th February, 1884; Political Assistant in Räjputana, 1888 to 1892; Political Agent, Bikaner, 1899; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, November, 1900; First Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in Central India, 1904; on special duty in Central India, 1905; Political Agent in Bhopāl, 1906.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

सन्त्रमेव नवने



सन्त्रपंत्र नवने

TABLE I.

#### BHOPAL STATI

### Temperature.

esa shows above sea	JANUAR		JULY.	NOVEMBER,	
and of observato					
	level.	Divisional range.  Mean.  Divisional range.	Mean. Divisional range.	Mean. Divisional range.*	Remark
1 2	2 3	4 5 TO	7 8	9 10	11

<sup>\*</sup> Average temperature between maximum and minimum of each day.

TABLE II.

BROPAL STATE.

## Rainfall.

	1.			NIZ: MAT	S OR DIS	TRICTS.		
Year,	Average total for state.	Average total for northern district.	Average total for western district.	Average total for southern district.	Average totai for eastern district.	averege total for Bhopal town,		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-  ',
891-92						₹5°4		
392 <b>-9</b> .} . ,	4. j		1			51.8		1
5P3-84 · ·		-	1.45 M	3		60.8		-
894-95		183	1316	3/5	13.	34.8		!
895-90		160	N.		1	24.5		Ì
896-97		6				35.7		į
897-98		1	est i			31.2		
898 <b>-99</b>	. [			b 11		49'2		
890-1900 .						2.79		
900-01				-	Ja	46.8		1
901-02	. 24.28	21.69	17.70	32.57	19'43	40.8		ļ
902-03	. 39.17	32.88	29.40	2 10	32.47	38'73		
903-01 . ,	. 29.98	28.97	26 83	30.11	31.21	29-97		
904-05	. 37:35		35 19	37.86	36.73	30.64		1
905-08	39.63		44.58	38-43	37.29	39.4		
906-07								1
1907-08								
1908-09			1		i			
909-10 .			1					
1910-:1								1
911-12	.1							1
912-13	.1							
913-14 . ,								
914-15	. 1		•					
915-16			1					
916-17	. ]							1
191 <b>7-1</b> 8 191 <b>9-1</b> 9			j					
919-20	.}		i	1	•	1		

Norg.—The reorganization has divided the state into three districts, viz., the Eastern, Southern and Western, since 1905.

TABLE III..

Bhopal State;

Distribution of population, 1901.

					Tota	L ropul	TION.	UBBA	N POPUL	ATION,	oile.
Serial number.	Administrative Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Number of towus.	Number of villages.	?ersons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	4	Б	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nizāmat-i-mashrik	1,072	ger Sel	961	145,823	7 <b>2,6</b> 53	73 <b>,17</b> 0				74
2	Nizāmat-i-maghrib	2,226	4	1,102	200,020	100,977	99,043	19,271	9,778	9,493	90
3	Nizāmat-i-janāb .	2,704		1,010		120,568	122,989	as .		<b></b>	90
4	Bhopāl city •	,,,	1		76,561	39,886	37,675	76,561	38,886	37,675	•••
					· .——						
	Total .	6,902	Б	3,073	605,961	333,084	882,877	95,832	48,664	47,168	<b>5</b> 6

Note. - The population figures are exclusive of railway and Schore Station.

TABLE IV.

BHOPAL STATE General Statistics of Population.

138

		1901.			1891.			1881.	
Particulars.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Регвопв.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	6	8	7	8	9	10
Religion	665,961	333,084	332,877	952,486	491,885	460,601	954,901	498,643	456,258
Hindus . ,	483,611	242,5:3	241,038	TE S					
lains	6,397	3,196	3,201	lee.	国企				
Musalmāns .	83,988	43,056	40,932			egil S	i I		
Ohristians	210	104	106						
Animists	91,441	43,974	47,467						
Other	814	181	1						
Civil Condition.	1248,428	142,121	108,302						
Married , .	320,726	157,375	163,350						
Widowed	96,818	33,588	68,225						
Education.									
Literate	29,483	26,453	8,030			Ì			
Illiterate	636,478	1306,631	320,848						
Language.									
Hindl .	331,075	178,133	182,943		1				
Urdu	147,779	76,113	71,666		!			1	
Bundelkhandi .	2,421	1,266	1,156		1				
Other	154,686	77,578	77,113						

#### TABLE V.

#### BROPAL STATE

#### Tital Statistics.

				Bir	THE.			Dea	TE+.	Ì	
Tea	r.		Tcfal.	Males.	Females.	Rates per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rates per 1,000.	Rewinne
1		_	2	3	4	б	6	7	8	. 8	10
908-04			14,094	7,672	6,422	21.1	22,919	11,616	11,304	34-4	
004-05	٠		16,846	8,893	7,953	25.2	16,560	9,195	8,365	24.8	
90 <b>5-0</b> 8	,		16,924	9,160	7,764	25 4	21,210	10,745	10,465	22.3	
90 <b>6-07</b>			!							i	
907-08			1		Li J	4.1					
908-09							G.				
909-10		•									
910-11		•	İ		(India)		200				
911-12			,		6.0	रम्ब र				Control	
912-13	٠.										
913-14	•										
914-15											
915-16											
1916-17											
1917-18											
918-19											
1919-20				-							

140

#### TABLE VI.

BHOPAL STATE.

## Deaths according to Causes.

					To	TAL DE	ATES 1	PROM			
	Year.		Othercauses.	Plagne.	Cholers.	Small-pox.	Речетв.	Bowel com- plaints.	Accidental d caths.	Total.	Remaurs
	1		 2	<b>a</b>	4	- 5	6	7	8	9	10
003-04			2,340	11,580	69	816	6,269	1,827		22,910	
04-05			4,943	2,060	F95	312	6,514	2,135	•••	16,860	
908-06			3,651	7,044	1,163	2,133	0,802	2,015	<b>,</b>	21,210	
90 <b>6-07</b>							1	:			
907-08											
908-09		•									
909-10						93					
910-11											
913· <b>12</b>					타하	12 2				1	
912-13											
918-14											
914-15				<i>!</i> 							
915-16								!			
91 <b>6-</b> 17											
917-18											
918-19											
9 <b>19-3</b> 0								i			
				. 1							

141

TABLE VII.

BROPAL STATE.

# Agricultural Stock.

[				HORSES	S AND	CATTLE	c.			cks.	CA	BTS.	
Year.	Bullocke.	Сожв.	Male,	Female.	Borses.	Магев.	Colts and fillies.	A8896.	Sheep and Goats.	Ploughs with 2 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	REMARKS.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14
1905-08	154,337	210,526	14,450	61,223	3,023	4,343	, - ,	3,109	34,080	43,535	-	24,733	
1906-07												}	!
199 <b>7-</b> 08				1							!		
1908-09				16									
1909-10													
1910-11						W							
1911-12				d			À.						
191 <b>2-</b> 13				1			7						
1913-14					नवम	न मध	aper sale as						
1914-15													
1915-16					İ								
1916-17	ļ												
1917-18													
1918-19													
1919-20													
										[			

#### TABLE

### Leading

				AREA IN				1	v	мвев	OF		POI	PULATI	ON.
Year.	Squai	RE MI	LEs.		Acres.		To	w	18.	Vr	LIAGES			1901.	
	Total.	Khālsā,	Jāgir.	Total.	Khālsā.	Jagir.	l'otal.	Khāleā,	Jāgīr.	Total.	K dālsā.	Jāgīr.	Total.	K bālsā.	Jagir.
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	-		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Normal year . 1901-02 1902-03 1903-04 1904-05 1906-06 1906-07 1907-08 1906-09 1909-10 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20	6,902 6,902 6,902 6,902	5,857 5,867 6,867 5,957 5,957 8,857	1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545	4,417,500 4,417,483 4,417,483 4,417,483 4,417,483	3,459,303 3,393,943 3,459,261 3,419,813 3,458,032 3,429,004	959,200 1,023,540 059,222 907,070 959,471 980,479	6	8 8 8			2,430 2,134 2,430 2,430 2,410 2,421	643 939 643 660 654	665,961 665,961 665,961 685,961 665,961	507,801 567,673 571,640	158,166 159,510 158,166 93,286 94,321 92,723

V 111.

BROPAL STATE.

### Statistics.

	CULTI	VATED	AREA					REVE	NUE.			
	TOTAL.		In	LIGATE	р.		TOTAL.		INCOME D	ERIVED FR	OM LAND	ARKS.
'fotal,	Khālsā.	Jagir.	Total,	Kbālsā.	Jagīr. ·	Total.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.	Total,	K balsā.	Jāgīr.	REMIRKS
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,116,800 1,109,410 1,116,803 4,124,120 1,191,539 1,145,939	918,500, 845,834 818,457 912,057 920,600 935,388	263,600 198,346 212,06 <b>3</b> 210,739	27,857 27,706 26,538 23,534	21,089 22,430 20,038 17,960	6,788 5,276 5,660 5,668	30,72,488 31,60,322 33,02,420 34,79,923 35,23,697 35,93,200	-C 73	7,50,722 5,53,029 5,73,217 5,70,598	28,79,169 26,51,900 28,31,100 26,46,600 26,89,689 23,79,17	23,00,882 19,19,700 2,11,700 20,91,300 21,36,089 23,00,882	5,69,267 7,32,200 5,29,400 5,55,309 5,63,600 5,69,288	

#### APPENDIX TO

Leading Statistics

							Ark	A IN	Numi	BLE OF	
Serial number.	Adminis	itrat	ive D	ivisio	ns.		Equare miles.	Bighas.	Towns,	Villages.	Population 1901.
1			2				3	4	5	8	7
1	Nizāmāţ-i	-ma	.shri	i k			1,972	1,893,292		961	145,823
	Khālsā					-	1,539	1,477,856		769	121,642
	Jägir	•	•		-		433	415,936		202	24,181
2	Nizāmat-	i-m	agh	rib			2,226	2,136,890	4	1,102	200,020
	Khālsā		•				1,778	1,706,440	4	889	165,969
	Jägir	•		:			448	<b>43</b> 0,450		213	31,051
3	Nizāmat-	i•ja:	nűb	<b>;</b> •		1	2,701	2,596,043		1,010	243.557
	Khālsā						2,040	1,958,210	٠.,	7 <b>7</b> 3	209,066
l	Jägir	•	•			•	664	637,833		237	34,491
4	Bhopal e	lty							1	 	76.561
	K hālsā							***	1		76,661
	Jāgīr		•	٠	•	٠	***				***
				то	tal		6,902	6,626,225	5	3.073	665,961
	Khālsā					•	5,357	5,142,006	6	2,421	578,238
	Jägir					•	1,845	1,484,319		659	93,733

(a) 960 bighas = 13 bighas =

TABLE VIII.

BHOPAL STATE.

for a normal year.

CULTIVAT	ED AREA.	REVE	NUE.	
otal.	Irrigated.	Total.	Income derived from land.	Remarks,
8	9	10	11	12
ghas.	Righas.	Rs.	Rs.	
468,618	2.980	6.54,098	6.01.977	
375,938	2,063	5,25,974	4,73,853	
92,680	927	1,29,124	1,28,124	
457,863	29,107	11,?1,:48	10,64.154	
378,489	22,265	8,90,918	8,33,524	
89,374	6,812	2,30,630	2,30,630	
	1 000	10.00.000	12,10,97	
782,427	1,378	12,96,822		
648,655	1,260	10,86,289	10,00,445	
133,772	18	2,10,533	2,10,533	
		***	2,060	
	. •	***	2,060	
•				
1,718,908	33,465	30,72,468	28,79,169	
1,403,082	25 <b>,57</b> 8	25,03,181	23,09,882	
315,826	7,887	5,69,287	5,69,287	

<sup>1</sup> Square mile or 640 acres.

TABLE

Statistics of Agricul

					UNCULT	IVATED		
	Year.		. Total area in acres.	Total.	Porest.	Culturable.	Waste,	Total.
-,.	1		2	a	4	5	6	7
						3		
905-06			4,117,483	3,271,544	1,186,443	1,127,519	957,582	1,145,9>6
906-07				7-13/A	4	į		
907-08				10				
908-09	•				d that			
909-10	٠	•		AND		3 1		
910-11	•	•		Trans.		1		
911-12	•			-1-1	पंत्र सम्ब			
912-13 913-14	•			814.74	에에 취하다?			
914-15				1			İ	
915,16							Į	
916-17			ĺ	i			1	
91 <b>7</b> -18			i					
918-19								
919-20			:				1	
		:					1	
		j		;			1	
			1			1	1	
					į			
					;			

IX.

BHOPAL STATE.

# ture and Irrigation.

	(	ULTIVA	TED.						
Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Orbis and Bands,	Other sources.	Total.	Бгу.	Area under double crops.	Area under mixed crops.	REMARKS,
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
111	14,678	1,257	5	6,376		1,123,639	\$2,904		

APPENDIX TO

Statistics of Agriculture and

				UNCULTI	VATED.	
Serial Number	Administrative Divisions.	Total area In bizkas (a)	Total.	Forest.	Culturs ble.	Waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nizāmāt-i-mashrik	1,893,292	1,4:4,674	882,602	562,400	279,612
2	Nizāmāt-i- <b>m</b> aghrib .	2,136,890	1,869,027	515,681	722,546	499,801
3	Nizsmāt-1-janūb	2,593,043	1,819,616	681,352	406,879	<b>726,88</b> 5
	'Fotal	6,620,225	4,907,317	1,779,696	1,891,824	1,438,298

(a)  $1\frac{1}{2}$   $\delta tghas = 1$  Acre. 960  $\delta tghas = 1$  sq. mile or 640 Acres.

TABLE IX.

Irrigation for a normal year.

BHOPAL STATE,

			CULT	LVATE	D.					
			inn	GATRD				crops.	rops.	
Total,	Canals.	Wells,	Tanks.	Orbis and Bands.	Other sources.	Total.	Dry.	Area under double crops.	Area under mixed crops.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
468,618	•••	2,228			763		466,038	5,698		
467,863	***	18,468	1,885	基本	8,764	29,107	439,756	19,815	<b>v</b>	
782,127		1,331	•••		47	1,378	751,049	8,828		
1,718,908	***	22,017	1,8%		9,563	33,465	1,695,443	34,556		

TABLE

Area in Acres under

						R	HARIF				<del></del>	
<b>Үсат.</b>	Total of both erops.	Total,	Bice.	Jonar.	Makka.	Bājra.	K odon.	Kntki.	Sugarcane,	Tobacco.	Tilli.	Bamell.
	3	8		- B	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13
forwal yea	r 1,169,848	<b>433,06</b> 0	8	10	23,350	73	9,958		2,253	1,578	68, 257	11,377
						17						
				E. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	त्रमंद	11	7					
	it.											

X.

BHOPAL STATE.

principal crops.

						RABI.					
Cotton.	Miscellaneous.	Total,	Wheat.	Gram,	Barley.	Bejra.	Masur.	Alsi,	Poppy.	Miscellaneous.	Remark
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				E		8-	4.5				
85,352	20,895	735,783	104,926	94,731	1,026	159,443	10,829	19,572	12,478	32,778	
				1							
							)				
				7	श्रम	F132					

APPENDIX

Area in Bighas under

96.							KHA	rly.		
Serial Number.	Administrative Divisions.	Total of both Crops.	Total.	Rice.	Jowar.	Makkā.	Bājrā.	Kodon.	Sagarcane.	Tobacco.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nizāmāt-i-m (shrik	474,301	134,661	8,517	49,051	8,000	108	7,148	359	18
2	Niză năt-i-maghrib	4~7,709	255,982	7,032	169,332	23,578		589	2,855	1,84
3	Nizāmāt-i-janāb .	. 1,254	288,046	12,130	69,895	3,438		7,203	<b>18</b> 5	837
		-1		1						
			बयम	1 - 11 -						
ļ										
		ĺ						(		

\*See note on column 3 of

TO TABLE X. principal crops for 1905-06.

BROPAL STATE.

			}				RAE	31.				
Till	Rameli.	Cotton.	Miscellan- eous.	Total	Wheat,	Gram.	Barley.	Bejra,	Masur,	Alsi.	Poppy.	Miscellan-
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26,501	12,413	14,397	7,942	339,640	216,617	36,026	32	60,918	7,323	8,429	1,066	9,299
8,203	4,653	34,176	5,223	231,727	167,423	27,: CO	1,446	8,838	1,847	4,0.0	17,558	¥,280
67,681		<b>79, 1</b> 55	18,163	532,308	223,340	78,771	61	169,409	7,074	16,899	97	8 <b>6,6</b> 88
				E.	3							
				2	स्रमेह							
								1				
102.86	17.065	128,028	81,828	1,109,675	607,389	142,097	1,539	239,165	16,244	29 358	18,716	i9.167

Table IX (Appendix).

154

TABLE XI.

Statistics of Factory Industries.

BHOPAL STATE.

				G	INNI	NG FA	CTORIE	8.	COT	TON F	RESS	ES.	
			Ì	Nu	MBER	OF .			Νυ	MBER (	) <b>7</b>	. }	
,	Year,			Factories.	Gfns.	Hands employed,	Rates of wages.	Outturn in maunds.	Factories.	Presses.	Hands employed.	Outturn in bales.	Brhader
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1691	,			One	1	142	2 as. to		1	1	111		
1901-03 .				One	1,	142	Ditto	503	1		111	<b> </b>	
1902-03 .			,	One	1	142	Ditto		4	1	111		
1909-04 .	•			One	1	142	2) 43. to 3 as.	M ds. 10,793	1	1	111	2,698	
1904-05 .				One	1	169	Ditto	6,118	1	1	111	1,279	
1905-06 .	٠		•	One	1	142	8 as. to	8,310	1	1	124	1,575	
1906-07 .				One	1	140	Ditto	4,540	× 1	.1	140	1,132	
1907-08 .				1		J.L.	Ö.	17.				1 1	
908-09		•				A.	2.2						
1909-10 .	,					-	rrina s	ya.	1				
1910-11 .						610	Aria 3						
1911-12 .				1	}				:				
1912-18 .					1								
1913-14 .				1			1						
1914-15 .			,	ĺ		1	{		1				
1915-16 .		,											
1916-17 .					į		1						
1917-18 .						-							
1918-19						1	}					ĺ	
1919-20 .				i	1	Į		1					

TABLE XII.

Quantity of minerals produced in Tons.

BHOPAL STATE.

Year.		Coal.	Gold.	Iron.						ļ									REMARKS
1	_	2	3	4	Б	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19
1881-90 .	•			15	-										1				
i8 <b>91-190</b> 0			 I	14			ı											j	
1901-02		,		4															
1902-03		 I		4															
1903-04 ,	•			6			1	100	1	3	A.	and the same of							
1904-05 .			!	6			Ę					in the	3	Ì					
1905-06 .			: -	7				T							į	i 			
1006-07			!			:		16	爽	4		7							
1907-08 .			1																
1908-09 •		!						K	1 in	1		F	1						
1909-10 .	•	]										النو							
1910-11 .	•	1			]				4-2	119	事:	귀					 		
1911-12 .		-								1									
1912-13 .	•	į																	
1913-14 .	•																		
1914-15 .	•					:													
1915-16 .	•						1												
1916-17 .	٠														!		ļ		
1917-18 . 1 <b>9</b> 18-19 .	•		1																
1919-20													1		!				

156

TABLE XIII.

BHOPAL STATE,

Prices of food grains.

		_	,	,	,	Sar	R PER RI	PRE.				
	Year		Jowar.	Wheat,	Makka.	Gram.	Māng.	Māsh (urad).	Masūr.	Bājra.	Rice.	Salt,
878	(Far	ntue)	11	8	11	10	10}	93	₽ <del>3</del>	10	6	73-Famine
1881	•	٠	24	19	24	22	191	19}	19	19	12	71
894	•	•	40	26	40	35	32	30	29	0	11	8
	(Far	nine)		9	12	11	11	11	10	10	63	8 Scarcity
1890	•	•	11	87	12	10}	10}	101	9	10	61/2	8 Famin
19 1		•	18	11	13	121	11	101	12	13	8	9‡
1902		•	27	15	27	187	100 m	13	14	0	8	9 <del>1</del>
1903		•	23	13}	23	19	22	221	16	14	72	91
1904		•	28	131	23	19	21	21	17	14	8	101
1905		•	25	15	24	12	13	14	11	14	73	121
1906		•	163	143	171	161	16	141	13	*****	71	14
1907		•		1								ļ
1908		•							1			
1909		•	Ĺ		1			1			1	4
1910		•					1319					
1911		•			T.	400	35. 1	1	ļ			
1912	•	•				uzaù	i du	į				
1018	ι,					1	1 1 2		ļ			
1914												}
1915	· .	,						1				
1916	١.											
<b>1</b> 917	, .											
1918			į					1				
		•										
1919		•		ļ								
1926		•			1			!				
								1				
						1		:				
					1			i			1	

### TABLE XIV.

Wages.

BHOPAL STATE.

		5	SKILLR	D LAB	ove.		U,	ABOUH	ED	CAE	t Hie	E.	
Year		Carpenter.	Мазов.	Blacksmith.	Sculptor.	Beldār.	Male.	Female.	Child.	Cart drawn by two bullucks.	By four bullocks.	Pouy.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		As.	As,	As.	Ar.	As.	As.	As.	As,	As.	Au.	Ar.	-
1 <b>67</b> 8	•	4	4	4	5	2	113	1	2	. 8	<i>,,</i> ,	6	This is the year of
1881		5	4	5	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	11	1,1	10		7	famine.
1897		4	4	4	5	2	11	1.	3	. 8		6	Scarcity of rain.
1899	•	4	4	4	5	2	13	1	2	8	,	6	Famine raged.
1901	٠	5	5	5	6	23	2	13	1	10	149	7	Labourers at the Railway Station have to work: hard and receive higher
1902	٠	5	4	5	6	21	2	113	1	10		6	wages.
1903		5	4	5	8	21	2	11	1	10	] 	6	· 1
1904		6	5	5	7	23	2	11	1	12		8	!
1905	٠	6	5	6	7	3 '	2	11	1	12	,	8	
1906		6	5	5	7	3	23	11	1	12	•••	8	
1907					Ì		Ì	i					
1908	•						i		Ì	i	1		1
1909	•	Ì						i	1				
1910	•									i	1	-	
1911	•										-	ļ	
1912	٠										1	1	
1913	٠							i			i		
1914	•								Ì	į	Ì		
1915						•		}	1	1	1	1	
1916	•			}	1			1			!	1	
1917	•										1		
1918	•	ţ [		1	1	Ý.		1		1	i	į	
1919	•		!								1		
1920	. •		1			1					i		i

#### TABLE

### Roa

									-			MILEAG	B.		
			Ye	ar.						Metal	led.	Unmetal	le <b>d.</b>	Total	
			_	1					_ _			3		4	
1905-08					•	•		edu	2.4		194	•••			194
1908-07	•					12	ST.			2			!		
1907-08						16									
1908-00		•										 			
1909-10	•	•			•	1	1								
1910-11	•	•	٠	•				-4							
1911-12	•	•	•	•	•	-1									
1912-18	•	٠	٠	•		٠	होत	744	-						
1913-14	٠	•	٠	٠		•	•						ļ		
1914-15	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•							
1915-16	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	-						
1916-17	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	$\cdot  $						
1917-18	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•							
1918-19	•	٠		•	•	٠	•	•							
1919-20		٠	•	٠	•	-	•	•					1		

XV.

BHOPAL STATE.

ds.

MRTALLE	D BOADS CONSTRU AINTAINED BY	CTED AND	
Jovernment.	Native State.	Local funds.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
33	161		
		स्टिंग बन्दा	व नधन

LEGISLATION
Civil Justice - Courts

TABLE

			Mun	SIF AND COU	Tansild ets.	ARR'	Distr	COUL	Sadan A: et.	MIN8,	SADAR-U	-sadr'
Year	8.		Suits for money and moveable property.	Title and other suits.	Bent Sults.	Total.	Suits for money and moveable property.	Title and other suits.	Rent suits.	Total.	Suits for money and moveable property.	Title and other suits.
1			2	3	4	5	в	7	8	9	10	11
1881-90			4,543	£91	2,178	7,612	1,044	35	166	1,245	57.2	150
8 <b>9</b> 0-1900			3,093	640	867	4,000	677	<b>5</b> 33	87	797	376	45
900-1901			2,600	366	706	3,672	262	27	79	868	532	62
901-1902			1,342	276	550	2,177	228	95	124	447	214	156
1902-03			2,717	237	684	3,638	395	43	134	572	241	9
1903-04												
1901-05		.	2,507	799	48	3,353	179	168		347	361	65
1905-06	•		2,439	777	45	3,261	252	141	1	394	259	106
1906-07					10	Q".	LIVE.	3				
1907-08					(Is		全高	/				
908-09	•					Territor						
1909-10					1	19444			1			
1910-11	•	•				!			İ			
1911-12	•	-			,			ŀ	ļ			
1912-13				[			'		İ			
1913-14		•		}								
1914-15		٠										
1915-16	•											
1916-17		٠				,		į				
1917-18	٠											
1918-19												
1919-20								- 1				

XVI.

AND JUSTICE.
and Suits instituted.

BHOPAL STATE.

The content of the	COURT.		NAIB NA	SIR-UL-M	Гунам'н	COURT.	Nasi	R-TL-MU	HAM'S C	ourt.	
723 637 71 708 421 124 27 151 424 211 635 594 127 22 149 84 20 104 370 114 100 214 10 7 17 250 180 28 159 363 28 13 41 426 139 71 210 27 11 2 40 365 105 84 189 26 10 35	Rent suits.	Total.	Stits for morey and moveable property.	Title and other suits.	Rent suits.	Total.	Suits for money and moveuble property.	Title and other suits.	Rent Buits.	Total.	Rewarks.
421    124    27      151    424    211      635      594    127    22      149    84    20      104      370    114    100      214    10    7      17      250    180    28    153    363    28    13      41                                    426    139    71      210    27    11    2    40      365    105    84      158    26    10      35	12	18	la.	15	16	17	18	19	02	21	22
421    124    27      151    424    211      635      594    127    22      149    84    20      104      370    114    100      214    10    7      17      250    180    28    153    363    28    13      41                                    426    139    71      210    27    11    2    40      365    105    84      158    26    10      35	\	723					637	71		708	
594 127 22 149 84 20 104 17 17 250 180 28 159 363 23 13 41 41		421	124	27			424	211		635	
370 114 100 214 10 7 17 17 250 180 28 153 363 28 13 41		591	127	22	12 J	149	84	20		104	
		370	114	100	7.1	214	10	7	!	17	
426 139 71 210 27 11 2 40 365 105 84 159 25 10 35	}	250	180	28	159	363	28	13	***	41	
426 139 71 210 27 11 2 40 365 105 84 158 26 10 35			,		***						
(3(34)		426	139	71	be .	210	27	11	2	40	
	•••	365	105	84				10		35	

LEGISLATION
Criminal Justice—

TABLE

		Ī	MAG	ISTRAT	e's cot	IRT.	8	ESSION	s cour	T.		HIGH
		- {	Numbe	e of fre	SONS TR	ied for	Nunn	E OF PR	REONE TR	IBD BOR	NUMBER	OF PER
Ye	ar,	1	Total.	Offences against person and property.	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	Offences against the special and local laws.	Total.	Offences against per- son and property.	Offences against the Indian Penal Code,	Offences against the special and local laws.	Total.	Offences against per. son and property.
1			2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881-90 1890-91 1890-91 1900-01 1901-02 1902-03 1903-04 1904-05 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13			8,268 7,029 5,800 6,887 5,494  5,406 6,352	3,713 3,268 2,441 3,880 2,774  3,542 2,003	2,848 2,390 2,364 1,325 1,395 2,561 2,970	1,704 1,971 995 1,632 1,826  303 979	1,092 1,301 1,368 1,027 720  371 425	725 840 894 459 943  256 240	282 378 377 433 269  113 162	86 83 87 198 108 	21 281 300 200 310  134 259	5 108 127 67 164  92 160
1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20	•											

XVII.

BROPAL STATE,

AND JUSTICS.

Courts and work done.

COURT		)		D	ISPOSA:	L OF WO	RK IN				1
EONS TR	IED FOR	MAGIET	BATE'S (	COURT.	Ses	stons Cor	URT.	Hie	n Cour	r.	
Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	Offsices against the special and local laws.	Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Cases disposed of,	Persons acquitted,	Persons convicted,	Cases disposed of.	Persons a equitted.	Persons convicted.	Cases disposed of.	Remark
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	3	4,839 3,846	3,428 3,183	5,731 6,938	<b>5</b> 98 654	494	756 819	53	12 178	11 151	
167 89	6 44	3,321 4,496	2,479 2,991	4,784 5,241	614 508	714 521	742 623	85 71	217 198	195 149	
106	40	3,952	1,842	3,820	317	403	827	106	191	140	
]			•••			···					
52		4,414	1,354	3,181	228	107	104	48	140	138	
79		8,519	1,297	3,486	276	132	84	194	216	238	l
	•••			बन	Pri	पन	•••		***		•
				:							
				1							
- 1					- 1					1	

TABLE

#### Finance

				state.		C	USTO <u>M</u>	в.		Exciss.		Вт
Ĭ	ar.		GBAND TOTAL.	Total revenue of the state. Khāteā.	Land revenue.	Total.	Opiam.	Other sources,	Total.	Country spirits.	Other sources.	Total.
	1		9	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Average years 1890 /	for end	10	34,49,827	28,50,500	21,25,200	3,79,400			50,700	46,500	4,200	16,800
Ending			36,65,432	29,08,400	22,28,300	2,54,000	10	3	58,600	53,500	5,100	41,200
1900-01		٠	33,83,916	26,30,600	21,10,400	1,91,500	ON THE SAME		40,300	35,800	5,000	45,000
1901-02			30,19,822	22,69,100	19,19,700	1,99,500	1,000		37,100	32,800	4,300	43,800
1902-03			33,02,429	27,49,400	21,01,700	3,03,000	D00-02-74	2,98,000	35,200	81,800	3,900	31,300
1903-04			34,79,923	29,06,706	20,91,300	2,42,791	7,763	2,85,028	59,546	54,320	5,226	45,815
1904-05			35,22,897	29,52,299	21,30,100	2,31,963	5,763	2,26,200	55,761	52,321	3,388	48,765
1905-06	•	•	35,93,200	30,23,912	23,09,882	1,59,588	8,036	1,51,552	60,451	56,163	4,289	46,370
1906-07	•	•				1.0	116					
1907-08		٠			-		100					
1908-09	•	•			80	यम्ब						
1909-10	•	•										
1910-11	•	•										
1911-12	•	•										
1912-13	•	٠							ļ		.	
1913-14 1914-15	•	•									ļ	
1915-16	•	•									l	
1916-17	•								j	ĺ		
1917-18											l	
918-19												
919-20												
									[	1		

XVIII.

BROPAL STATE.

Receipts.

Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Court-fee.	Other sources.	Law and Justice.	Tānkā.	Tribute.	Other assessed tares.	Forest.	Registration.	Compensation for salt.	Miscellaneous,	Extraordinary,	Jēgir income.	Rewisses
12	18	14	15	18	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	.25	2
<b>16,29</b> 0	510		***	18,000		5,300	3,800	5,500	900	10,000	4,800	81,200	7,99,827	
40,660 44,395	540 605		***	19,100	4	7,000 11,000	5,690 5,900	15,900 8,400	2,730	10,000	9,300 11,400		7,56,93 <b>9</b> 7,53,316	
43,171 0,620	629		, 41	21,900		1,100 3,300	4,000 5,900	10,100 7,800	1,200	10,000	5,200 6,100		7,50,722 5,53,029	
l5,665	680 150			24,500 22,790		2,864	CONT.	20,679	1,241	10,000	7,300	3,97,075	5,73,917	
42,060 43,688	705 1,869	 928	 5	21,905 14,015	2,557	2,510	5,455 8,208	47,680 46,933	1,178 842	10,000	10,448 3,06,066	8,66,595	5,70,598 5,69 <b>,9</b> 88	
						केई. प्रस्ता	P F	다 다 다						

TABLE Finance

		of the	CRARGE BESPEC COLLEGE	TOT				SALAB	ire ari
Year.	GBAND TOTAL.	Total expenditure state, Khālsā,	Land Bevenus.	Forest,	Cost of chief's establishment.	General adminis- tration.	Law and Inclice.	Police.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	в	7	8	9	10
Average of 10 years ending 1830.	29,71,127	21,74,800	16,800	3,500	14,900	3,51,900	34,500	1,10,100	14,700
io years ending 1900 .	42,06,732	34,99,800	1,85,900	7,900	15,100	4,31,300	43,000	1,26,900	61,800
1901	40,68,616	33,15,300	1,97,600	9,000	14,700	2,55,000	53,500	1,68,500	56,900
1901-3 ,	32,18,269	24,67,547	1,96,300	10,500	15,200	1,79,400	42,500	1,58,300	34,800
1908-3	28,28,054	22,75,025	1,96,600	10,600	1,500	2,61,400	56,400	1,54,700	29,200
1909-4	34,17,817	28,44,500	2,02,40	18,600	17,400	2,40,980	78,778	2,12,012	49,737
1904-5	29,05,606	23,35,068	2,02,366	18,594	17,379	22,310	74,910	1,79,049	81,028
1905-6	32,99,707	27,30,419	1,83,93	16,213	3,85,418	5,31,958	72,464	2,82,781	44,123
1906-7	}	The state of the s	3		17				
1907-8									
1906-9		ē	न्यम्ब						
1909-10	1	1			1				
1910-11	ļ	ļ		}					
1911-19	1								
1912-15	}	1							
1913-14	.}	1		1					{
1914-15	1								
1915-16	1		}		1				1
1916-17	1	1		}					1
1917-18	1				{				1
1939-19	.	1		{					1
1919-10	}								j

XIX.

BROPAL STATE.

# Expenditure.

XPENS:	Es.	miscellaneous	Teie: Paid									
Medical.	Other Heads.	Pension and miscel civil charges,	British Govern- ment.	Native states.	Military.	Famine Relief.	Irrigation.	Civil Public Works.	Miscellaneous,	Extraordinary.	Jägir Expenditure.	Driverson
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2
<b>19,80</b> 0	2,77,600	1,77.591	1,61,300	•••	3,18,200		200	2,88,100	1,07,634	2,78,075	7,99,987	
36,400	3,82,700	2,61,136	1,63,100	<	4,98,700	1,01,200	100	5,05,100	4,28,111	2,61,353	7,56,932	
57, 00	4,28,200	3,32,398	161,300	***	6,22,300	800	SOLET!		3,32,957		7,53,316	
50,40			1,61,300		5,84,700	100	200			1,41,095		
18,800	1		1,61,300	•••	5,15,300	, n	9		1,48,919		5,53,029	
52,900			1,61,290	***	5,40,978	1.5	1		1,47,128		5,73,217 5,70,598	
50,432 50,946	i i		1,61,290 1,61,290	•••	4,05,012 8,83,500			1,47,832	1,39,355 22,600	5	5,69,988	
					केर्जु सन्दर	(2) (1)	न					
							,					
							•					
					İ							
		1										

TABLE

Revenue demand at successive settlements and

Name of			~		IAZES UF	SETTLEMEN
Name of Districts.	1835-37	1839-42	1848-57	1858-77	1878-1902	1903-07
2	3	4	5	в	7	8
Nizāmāt-i- mashrik.			,,,	***		,,,
Nizāmāt-i- magbrib.		***	···		,.,	***
Nizāmāt-i- japāb,		 120		***		•••
	r,					
		115.37×	्राह्म १ चण्डे			
			- M	į		
	!					
					1	
T	10.01.50					30,83,80
	Nizāmāt-i- mashrik. Nizāmāt-i- maghrib. Nizāmāt-i-	Nizāmāt-i- mashrik. Nizāmāt-i- maghrib. Nizāmāt-i- janāb.	Nizāmāt-i-mashrik. Nizāmāt-i-maghrib. Nizāmāt-i-janāb.	Nizāmāti-mashrik. Nizāmāti-maghrib. Nizāmāti-janāb.	Nizāmāt-i	Nizāmāt-i-

N.B. - Fresh settlement is at present in progress

XX.

BHOPAL STATE.

ND DEI	MAND.		PRESENT REV	ENUE DEMAND	AND CESSES.	lwcidh:	NON PER	
			Rovenue.	Сезвея.	Total.	Culti- vated area.	Total area.	REMARKS
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			4,18,212-4-6	46,143-6-0	4,64,355-10-6	,,,		
•••		.,.	9,65,574-13-3	1,07,943-13-0	10,73,518-10-3			
•••		44.7	7,75,203-7-3	1,01,170-9-9	8,76,374-1-0		,	
			4					
				ाशहरू सन्त्रपेव न	पन पन			
					:			
			61 NO 000 0 0	25,52,257-13-9	04 14 940 Y C			

						quor.	COURT	BY Is.	ldi.	D	RUGS.		
						eign Li		allons.	i sad Bi			UMPTION UNDS ON	
	Year	•		• • • • • •		Receipts from Foreign Liquor.	Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.	Beceipts from Tari and Bindi.	Total receipts.	Ganjā.	Bhang.	Charas.
	1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
l0 years,	averag	e	sndi	ng 18	90		46,500	71,205		4,200	87	21	10
lO years,	BYSTAG	e	endi	ng 19	00		53,500	71,709		5,100	85	20	34
1901			•	•	$\cdot$	***	35,300	60,270		5,900	66	17	1
1902			•	•	$\cdot$		32,800	53,740	3	4,300	64	15	1
1903			٠	•		🦠	31,300	51,830	7	3,900	67	14	. 1
1904			٠	•	$\cdot  $	***	54,320	59,129		5,226	73	11	í
1905	• •		•	•		•••	52.321	55,808		3,833	78	9	
1906	• •		•	•		•••	56.162	67,810		4,289	80	10	
1907			٠	٠									
1908	• •		٠	•	•			1111		1	1		
1909	• •		•	٠	•		Alternative and the second	4	1		1		
1910	• •		٠	•	•		1 1 -25	a dudy	N.		1		
1911	٠.		٠	•	•		बन्धप	। महाने			-		
1913	• •		•	•	•					[			
1914	•		•	•	•	}	}						
1915	•	•	•	•	•								
1916	•	'	•	•	•			}	}				
1917	•	•	•	•	٠	}		}		}			1
1918	•	•	•	•	•		,		}				
1919			•	•	•		ì						
1920		•	•	•	•		1						ļ
	•		•	•	•						113		
						1	ĺ	1					

XXI.

cise.

OPTUT	¥.			10,000	DENCE TEIPTS PO OF POP ON FROM	er Ula-	NUM OV SI FOR BALE	THE	
Total receipts.	Consumption.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Liquor including Tāri and Bindi.	Drags.	Opiam.	Country liquer.	Drugs and opium.	Remarks.
LO	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
[	119	50,700	•••	486	43		909	206	<del></del>
	116	58,600	•••	561	53		815	212	
	104	40,300	•••	530	75		759	185	
	103	37,100	***	491	64		225	179	
5,000	104	40,200	***	469	58	75	692	175	
7,763	101	67,309	•••	815	78	118	670	165	
5,763 8,033	103	61,467 68,484	***	808 863	63	116	642	160	
					77	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (	序		

TABLE

# Muni

						Inc	M R.					EXPE
77	ear.				nd lands.				and rges.		W A	TRE SUPPLY DRAINAGE,
10	ear.			Oetroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration collection charges.	Public safety.	Capital	Maintenance.
	1			2	3	4	5	в	7	8	0	10
1903-04				,.,			10,232-1-8	10,232-1-6				19,429-2-0
90 1-05						1957	11,446-14-0	11,446-14-0				49,278-3-0
905-06		•			. !	2,667-3-6	16,896-11-9	19,563-15-3				24,556-12-9
906-07						65		2				
907-08			-			161						
908-09			.		j	Ĩ						
909-10						j						
910-11		٠				属						
911-12	•					(2)	ਦੀ ਨੇਜ਼ਾ	(2.)				
1912-13			.			100	30.67 XXIII					
913-14	•					 £	स्त्राचेत्र ज्ञाः	ä				
914-15		•					a da al-					
915-16	•	•	•									
916-17	•		. [									
917-18		٠										
918-19		•										
919-20		٠									ĺ	

XXII.

cipality.

Conservancy.	Ligbting.	Public works and roads.	Public Institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks,
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8,040-11-3 27,380 29,586-9-3	1,853-10-3 4,282-12-6 4,727-11-3	6,860-14-0 6,429-7-3 8,420-5-0	17,400-1-8 16,601-1-6 19,310-13-0	103-10-9	53.497-2-6 1.05.921-8-3 86.617-3-3	Nore.—Figures of Octro and Hospitals are no included under Municipa lity. Educational figures also have no connection yet the numbers of the cit, proper have been inserted in this tabls.  The water-supply scheme also does not stand con nected with Municipality The profit derived from the sum credited in the bank under this head is about = Rs. 98,000 which is in cluded in the figures in certed in column 5 of thi table, and the expense incurred under this head are about = Rs. 50,000 yearly.

TABLE

# Educa

			H16 SCHO	GH OLS.		ode.	Ur Patr	PBB IARY.	Lот Рвім	VER		ERR CIAL OLB.
	Year.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions,	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Namber of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Namber of Scholars.
	1		2	3	4	б	6	7	8	9	10	11
981		-			***		65	1,675	1	57	30	72
.886		•		•••	1	17	66	1,705	1	62	30	750
891		$\cdot$	1	8	1	18	67	1,690	1	58	30	76
896	•	•	1	8	11	18	67	1,692	1	60	32	808
901	•		1	8	1	19	68	1,725	1	62	35	980
902			1	6	1	19	68	1,760	1	57	33	740
903	•		1	7	1	20	72	1,862	1	58	33	75
904	•	•	1	9	1	23	77	1,862	1	•••	33	723
905	•	•	1	10	1	25	77	1,504	1		33	729
906	•	• [	1	10	1000	25	78	1,793	1		33	630
907	•	•			AN		17.					
1908	•	٠.			(is)		Total I		ĺ			
1909	•	٠			-	1000	200			1	1	
1910	•			)	7	प्रयोग	4114	)				
1911	•	٠										
1912	•	٠										
1913	•	•										
1914	•	٠									Ì	
1916	•	٠								İ	1	
1916	•	•				Ì .	•				ĺ	
1917	•	•		]								
<b>9</b> 18	•	•									Ī	
1919	•	•										
1920	•	•		]		1				ı		

XXIII.

BROPAL STATE.

tion.

	OLS.	Pri sono		TR OLS,	Ro scho		Gir sono
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Number of Scholars,	Number of Institutions,	Cost.	Number of Beholars,	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholans.	Number of Institutions.
19	18	17	16	15	14	18	12
(1) R94,285-11 were contril Aligarh College and R4,000 College at Indore and R6, School in Central Province expenses are not included given in 1905, (2) 30 students of nobles sch Alexander School are excluded	1,870	160	34,698	18	1	25	1
892 College at Indore and R6,	1,892	161	34,680	19	1	26	1
902 expenses are not included	1,902	161	34,690	20	1	26	1
010 (2) 30 students of nobles scho	1,010	162	51,776	20	1	70	8
7	2,092	165	53,880	21	1	90	3
	2,169	170	34,256	22	I	169	4
	2,257 2,180	171	29,132	23 18	1	307	4
	2,239	169	39,914	15	1	339	5
	2 252	171	1 12	16	1	340	6
	4	Film	1			ł	
7		오랜				1	Ì
		\$0.5	Take 1	1		l	
1	7 ]	日司	सन्त्र	)	- !	Į	
				1		ļ	ļ
			1	j	}	}	
	İ		1	j	j		j
					ĺ		j
	1	Į	[		ĺ	ĺ	[
	1	ĺ			ĺ	1	
	1	Ì	İ	{	ļ	İ	
				ł			
		}	ł	}	1		1
			- 1	]			

### TABLE XXIV.

Police (1903-04).

2		nt.		یرا	les.		7	OUN- ED ICE,		BAL ICB.	l ice.		
Serial Number.	Name of Thana.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Officers.	Private.	Paid in kind.	Poid in cash.	Municipal Police.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 111 112 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 12 22 23 24 25 26 29 9 9 0 31 32 24 40 41	Sehore Ashta Jawar Ashta Jiwar Siddikgani Iohhawar Birjisnagar Bilquisganj Khajuri Berasia Nazirabad Doraha Ahmadpur Raisen Birgrisgunj Garhi Sonwäs Sultänganj Silwani Sonwäs Sultänganj Silwani Piklon Diwanganj Silwani Piklon Diwanganj Silwani Ramgarh Jaithäri Genga Ghairatganj Tal Nurganj Bhaironda Ladhkai Chilpäner Udepura Bareli Chändpura Bareli Chändpura Bari Bahärkach Mardäupur Rebti Shähganj Doori Bhopal City Proper. Z Kotwäli 3 Jahängirabäd 4 Shahänjahäuäbad	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	121111111111111111111111111111111111111	332222222222222222222222222222222222222	888 106 65 53 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	7	337				5,413 15 3 10,390-6 0 5,215 8 9 5,035 8 0 2,222 0 6 7,122 4 9 4,773 7 3 4,669 12 0 2,869 14 3 11,717 3 0 5,994 14 3 5,413 12 6 2,172 11 9 2,702 11 0 8,023 8 9 2,107 15 0 5,221 12 9 2,181 7 9 5,945 8 0 8,529 10 3 2,047 14 0 2,468 5 9 9,715 6 8 4,345 12 9 2,019 12 0 2,085 13 0 1,10,859 10 3	Included in Dora ha Thana below.
1	Total .	1	6	51	129	2,333		367			36	2,85,060 11 0	

177

### TABLE XXV.

BHOPAL STATE.

# Army for 1905-06.

						Num	ER OF		na.	
	Arm	•			Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Men.	Followers.	Serviceable guns.	Remarks.
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7
I	mperial Se	rvice.								
iry		•	•	•	17	72	800	253		
					17	72	300	258	25.	
	State Reg	ular,								
¥	• •	•	•	٠	3	12	52		4	
ry	•	•	•	•	10,	25	133		1	
Ţ		•	•		19	-87	i 430	7.20 7.11	•••	
					82	119	615	20	4	
	Irregula	r.								
y				•	7	67	335	40	• •••	
					7	67	338	40		
		Тот	AL	j	56	258	1,251	313	4	

TABLE

Jai

				Nu	MBER (	<b>.</b>	DAIL:	RAGE 7 JAIL ULA-	1,000.	enan ce				ADM	ISSION
,	Year.		ļ				TIO	×	rtality per	Jail maint	er.	manufactur	per prisoner.	Two :	BR 2
				Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Male.	Female.	Rate of jail mortality per 1,000.	Expenditur on Jail maintenance.	Cost per prisoner.	Profits on Jail manufacture,	Earnings per p	Male.	Female,
	1			,	3	4	5	6	37	8	9	10	11	12	13
881			_	1	4	31	212	24		15,408	65	317	1	2,052	288
891			. ]	1	4	32	564	27	14	28,214	47	637	1	4,433	380
901-02			.	1	4	32	812	51	26.5	41,703	48	2,207	2	516	43
902-03				1	4	32	1,013	56	12.6	47,385	45	457	0-7	552	30
903-04				1	4	32	296	90	56.9	24,873	64	581	1-8	576	21
904-05				1	4	. 32	447	18	33.2	26,776	57	605	1-4	443	63
1905-06				1	4	32	441	22	60'4	27,832	60	609	1.5	421	24
906-07								St. A	#1P						
907-08							1	1,55	1	1					
908-09	٠	٠					77	त्रम	मञ	1					
909-10	•	•								1					
10-11	•	•										ĺĺ			
91 <b>1</b> -12	•	•		Í			ĺ	}							
912-18	•	•	•	- 1											
913-14	•	•	•		'			]							
914-15	•		٠												
915-16	•	•					l								
916-17	•	•										9			
917-18	•	•													
916-19	•	•	•					1							
919-20	•	•			4										
			- 1		1										
			1							1 1					

XXVI.

ls.

	- 6 435.	5- Yea	10 RS.		R 10	101	ION	L11 Pulso		Sent OF DI	BNCE SATH.	Rewarks.
Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female,	Maie.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1,100	3	2,1521	183	557			10.60	68				
2,659	126	4,538	234	1,137				127	2	2	,,,	
134	6	140	2	40	1			70	1	4		
180	2	212	4	19				59		***		
222	4	138	2	84	2		in the	61 46	144	1	••	
181	4	130	8	34	1			46	485			
							CAN CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH	序。				

TABLE

Medi

	Number	09		AVERAGE BER OF	Expe	NEES	MRT F	ROM	Es
<b>Чевт.</b>	Civil Bospitals and Dispen- saries.	Beds.	In-door Patients.	Out-door Patients.	State Treasury.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees, endowments and other sources.	Total.	Betablishmen t.
1	2	3	4	4 5	5):2-	7	8	9	10
1981 1891 1901 1902-03 1903-04 1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1912-20	10	39 35 35 32 32 33 34	12 14·19 42·93 37·16 60·66 58·91 69	1,790·18 2,309 3,238·51 1,523·39 2,330·15 1,665 1,394	25,855-12-0 51,264-10-3 78,602-10-3 70,083-13-0 37,920-12-3 34,143,75-9 37,454-1-0			25,955-12-0 51,284-10-3 78 602-10-3 70,083-12-0 37,929-12-3 34,143-15-9 50,946- 1-1	13,717-12-0 23,662 0 0 49,015-3-0 36,563-0-0 29,989-10-3 20,233-11-0 39,454-7-4

XXVII.

cal.

RNDITURE	OM				: 		VAC	CINATIO	N.		
Medicine.	Diet.	Buildicgs, etc.	Miscelianeous,	Total.	Lunatie A.ylum.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful opera-	Rate per 1,000 of populations.	Total expenditure on vaccina-	Cost per successful case,	REWARES
11	12	13	14	<b>516</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4,421-10-0 6,820-0-0 10,116-0-6 7,754-12-6 6,122-9-3 6,547-4-0 9,768-3-0	1,140-0-0 1,476-12-6	19,653-10-3 17,160-11-3 24,482-6-0 449-9-3 465-9-9	833-6-0 377-6-6 548-14-0	25,955-12-0 51,284-10-3 78,602-10-3 70,083-12-0 87,929-12-3 34,148-18-9 50,946-1-1		31,427 25,018  26,178	27,413	47·18	551 4,836 3,972-4-0 4,820-4-0 	i i	

### TABLE XXVII.

### Fairs.

No.	Name of fair.	Place where held.	Time when held.	Duration of time.	Nature of fair.	Average number attending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8
1	,	A. Kemdali	2nd of Katik	1 day .	Religious	frem 200 to 300.	
2		Bamhori .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	
3		Daingaoa .	Kātik Sudi	Ditto	Ditte .	300 to 400	
4		Rāisen .	Jaith	Ditto	Ditto .	400 to 500	
5		Parwāria .	Baisākh .	15 days .	Ditto .	300 to 400	
6	.,,	Birpar .	Ditto	1 day	Ditto .	Ditto	
7		Begwān 🕺	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	
8		Chandpur .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	
9	Paujheer .	Silwānī .	Asarh	Ditto	Ditto .	300	
10	•••	Khimaria .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	200	
11		Soyankhera .	Weekly	1.1	Ditto .		
12		Chanetia .	Ditto			,,,	
13		Senwas .	Kunwar and Chait.		Religious	1,000	
14	***	Gokalpur .	Katik .	3	Ditto .	500	
15		Jhirpui ,	Baisakh	1 day .	Ditto .	200	
16		Ashta	•••				
17		Bhūsa .	Chait	Ditto	Ditto .	1,300	
18		Urnia . (Iehhāwar).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	200	
19	,	Bordi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditte .	200	
20		Baoria Gneain	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	200	
21		Bhackheri .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	200	
32		Birgisnagar ,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	800	
23		Jhalki .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	300 to 400	
24		Diwaria .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	400 to 500	
25		Dhābla māta	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	
26		Dhāhla Roy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	200 to 300	

### TABLE XXVIII-contd.

# BROPAL STATE

### Fairs.

No.	Name of fair.	Place Where held.	Time when held.	Duration of time.	Nature of fair,	Average number attending.	SEMABES.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	**1	Rāmnagae (Ichhāwar)	Baisākh .	1 day .	Religious	200 to 300	
28	***	Ghāzikheri	Chait .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
29	•••	Kalapipal .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditt	200 to 300	
30	***	Kheri	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
31	***	Lāykheri .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
32	•••	Neilbarh .	Katik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
33	•••	Niapura .	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
34	Jhhägoria	Bilquisganj	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
35		Uljhaman .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
36		Barkhera . Nathu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
37	•••	Siwānia	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
<b>3</b> 8		Kulas	Dicto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
39	***	Mungalia. (Chhop)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
40	***	Burkhera .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
41	***	Jāwar	Kunwar	Ditto	Ditto	500 to 600	
42		Chhipāner .	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
43	***	Bugwāra .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
44	***	Piplāni , ,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
45	**1	Sukerwäs .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
46		Mohai	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
47		Cantonment Schore.	lst January	15 days	Commer- cial and religious	10,000	
48		Sirwānia .	Kuuwār	1 day	Raligious	200	
49	***	Lasuria	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
50		Bid dikganj .	4th March .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
<b>5</b> 1		Paghāria .	3rd March .	Ditto	Ditto	400 to 500	
52	***	Khunekhera	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

### TABLE XXVIII-contd.

BROPAL STATE.

### Fairs.

No	Name of fair.	Place where held.	Time when held.	Duration of time.	Nature of fair.	Average number attending.	REMARKS,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53	Muadar Kamela.	Islāmnagar	Rabussani .	2 days .	Religious	1,000	
54	Ditto	Taradli	Chait	1 month	Com- mercial and religious	500	
55	Ditto	Ketubhān .	Pous or Magb.	1 day .	Ditto	4,000	
56	Siyad Salar Masood.	Bari	Kätik	Ditto	Religious	200	
57	Ghazi	Ditto	Jaith	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
58	Ditto	Umrawadh .	On every Saturday.	Ditto	Ditto	Pitto	
59	Ditto	Ditto	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	200	
60	Chandi Kamela.	Chainpur .	Kātik	Ditto	Ditto	150	
61	Ganeshji Kamela.	Digdiga	Magh	Ditto	Ditto	200	
62	Mirghun Näth	Dongaria	Bhādon	Ditto	Ditto	250	
63	Bhainro	Murhia	Jaith	Ditto	Ditto	50	
64	Ditto	Ditto	Baisākh	Ditto	Ditto	50	
65	Ditto	Bugalwära .	Māgh	I mouth	Com- mercial and religious	4,000	
66	Ditto	Umaria (Tal)	Chait	lday .	Religious	300	
67	Ditto	Bāu drābhān Shāhgauj.	Katik	Ditto	Ditto	300	
68	Ditte	Gangarighal	On Amāwas and Poorna Māshi.	Ditto	Ditto	500	Two times in one month.
69	Ditto	(Mardånpur) Sulkanpur.	Bairākb .	Ditto	Ditto	Ďįtto	At the junc- tion of the river Gunjarl and Narbada.
70	Ditto	Anolighat .	On Sumwati	Ditto	Ditto	1,000	River Narbadā.
71	Ditto	Bhorāl	S wan	Ditto	Ditto	1,000	On each Monday in the month Sawan.

### TABLE XXVIII-concld;

BHOPAL STATE.

### Fairs.

No.	Name of fair.	Place where held.	Time when held.	Daration of time,	Nature of fair.	Average number attending.	RBMARUS.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
72	Bhojaryan Kamela.	Bhopāl	Bhadon	i day	Religious	7,000	
73	Ditt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
74	Gwalchawani	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
75	Dol Gyāras ,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7,000	
76	Ram Nāomi.	Bhopāl	Katik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
77	Sbivarätri .	Neon (in the Suburbs of Bhopsi).	Phagun	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
78	Mahābir .	Bhopāl .	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
79	Gaugor	Ditto	Chait	Ditto	Ditto	8, 000 to	
80	Mohamei .	Ditto	Asarb 	15 days .	Disto	0 to;300	

TABLE XXIX.

BHOPAL STATE.

### Post and Telegraph.

					CLASS.					
Place			Tahsil.	and ned.	Pos	Post.		RHMARKS		
			14,0011,	Telegraph and Post combined,	Imperial.	State.	Te l e g r a p h separate.			
1			2	3	4	5	6	7		
[elamnsgar			Huzür (Islāmnagar)			1	""			
Gunga .			Ditto	•••		1	***			
Bamhori		•	Bamhori		1	1	•••			
Jaithāri .	•	•	Jaithari .		25	1				
Diwanganj			Dīwangarj .		E 21	1				
Salamatpur	٠	•	Ditto	,	為	1	•••			
Ramgarh	•	•	Ditto	(	F	1	***			
Pikhlon		•	Ditto			1	***			
Reisen .		٠	aisen		1	1		1		
Bilqnleganj			Ditto .	20 mg '		1	•••			
Silwani .			Silwani	जांच जा	1	1				
Benwie .			Senwās	•••	1	1	***			
Bultanganj			Ditto	***		1	***			
ihairatgan <b>j</b>			Ghairaiganj			1	•••			
Jarhi .			Garhi		1	1	***			
Jdepura			Udepura	•••	1	1	•••			
sari .			Bari	•••		1	•••			
Bareli .			Bareli	***	1	1		1		
ahirkach			Ditto	***	1	1	***			
īi.			Tal	•••	1	1				

Norm.—The State post offices have been abolished since 1st July 1908, and British post offices costed wherever necessary.

### TABLE XXIX-contd.

BROPAL STATE.

# Post and Telegraph.

						Cı	A88.		
Place	•.		Tahsil		and ined.	Po	st.	n d a	REMIRES
27110	•	,	18081-		Telegraph and post combined.	Imperial	Stata.	Telegraph separate.	
1			2		3	4	5	6	7
Vurganj	•	•	Tal .		,		1	•••	
handpura	•		Chaudpura				1		
hhipäner			Chhipāner		-41	1	1	***	
leh <b>randu</b>			Ditto			1	1	•••	}
Bhodokoi	•	٠	Ditto	. 6		-	1	***	
eori .	•		Daori .	12.0		压3	1		
hāhgenj	•	•	Shāhganj	100		1	1	•••	
lehti .			Mardaupur			126	1	***	
hmadpur			Ahmadpur	. 7		1	1	•••	
shta .			Ashta .			1	1	•••	
hhāwar	•		1ch hāwar			1	1	•••	
epolthom			Ditto			7	1	·	
hamaherga	rh		Bilqisgani	- 16			1	•••	
eraaia .			Beraala	. 7	***	1	1	•••	
āwar .			Jāwar .		व्यक्ति न	17 1	1	•••	
iddikganj			Ditto				1	•••	}
orāha .			Dorāha .		•••	1	1	••	
hajuri ,			Ditto		•••		1	***	
ehore .			Schore .		1		1	•••	
Vazīrābād			Nazīrābād		•••		1	•••	
Bhopāl .			Bhopal .		1	2	1	1	
				Ì					
						[			

#### TABLE XXX.

Famine. Expenses incurred during the Famines of

	1897	1899	1900	
	1997	1000	1250	
	ħ	n	A	
Belief works (including depart- ments, kitchens and hospitals)	1,02,03	1,92,903	48,161	
Civil kitcheas (a)				
Poor houses	23,100	8,525	9,534	
Civil Establishments, Contin- gencies, etc. (c)			0	
Suspension of land revenue .	5,11,360	12,15,147	19,00,000	
Remission of land revenue	3,05,804	7,18,123	2,29,528	
Advances	40,12,105			
Misoeliansous				
Amount given by the Indian Famine Charitable Fund.	PRINTER PRINTE	Nu.		
	हमा सम्बन	4 2 1		
				1
		01 84 800	D1 OF 020	 
TOTAL .	49,54,618	21,34,698	91,87,223	

<sup>(</sup>a) Every year Rs. 60,000 in general alms are distributed through two departments called 'Sadabart' and 'Wazait.'
(b) H. H. spent large sums of money from her private purse (Decri Khās).
(c) No establishment was kept, but men from other departments were temporarily engaged in the time of lamine and hence no expenses are shewn here.

# TABLE XXXI.

Statement of Sardars and Jagirdars.

리스님니의 귀되어

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDÄRS

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted.	For whit rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note,-There are in all 166 holdings of different value. Of these Nos. 1 to 4 are held by Her Highness Nawab

5	Tal .	Singaldip	1222 F.	Relationship wing the ruling family.	th f.ife tenure	Nawab Wazīr Muhammad Krān.	Bakshi, Bahadur Muhammad Khān.
				ो है। दिस् उने संयोग न	H		
6	Tal . Dīwānganj	Blikheria and an other.	1222 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawab Wazīr Muhammad Khān	Ditt <sub>O</sub>
7	Tāl .	Bavaria and Gehankhera.	1222 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
8	Derāha .	Chandukheri	1222 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ð	Tāl .	Ajwain and 4 others.	1222 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	Do	Int-Kheri and 2 others.	1263 F.	Relationship ,	Life grant	Nawāb Sikandar Begam.	Nawab Umarao- doja Baki Muhammad Khan.
11	Tal Dinanganj	Lalpura Gobindpura.	1222 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawah Wazir Muhammad Khan.	Bakshi, Bahadur Muhammad Khan.

XXXI.

AND JIGIRDIES.

BHOPAL STATE.

Present holder.	Area in Bīghas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appiointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
ρ	01	11	12	13	14

Sultan Jahan Begam and her three sons. They comprise 185 villages assessed at Rupces 1,95,431

Mizu Bat Mah- ammad Etian	2,340	128	Rs. 3,4·)6		The present holder is descended from Bakhsi, Bakadur Muh- anumad Kian, the "Span Sa'ar" (Commander in Chief) of the State forces and the most
				3	by al Official of the State. In 1259 F. Baladur Muhammad Klan died and the fagir was divided between his two widows: one of whom is dead and the other, Izzat Begam, now enjoys the fagir.
			11,1		In 1263 F. Bakshi Lahi Muham- mad Khan married Shah Julan Begam and obtained a jögir of 148 villages.
		and the second	-ते । इन्हेप्यू ग्रमेव नयन	>	The fagir mentioned above passed on the death of the widow to Latif Mehammad Kl Ea, son of Bukshi Pāki Muhammad Kl.ān. When he died in 1274 F. Latif Muhammad Miān Majid Muhammad Klān came into the possession of the jāgir in 1312 F.
					The present jagirdar was born in 1874 A.D.; knows Persian; holds appelntment in State.
Mian Saadat Muhammad	1,827	133	1,152		Mian Sasdat Muhammad Khan,
Khān.	1,787	21	2.3	}	being the son of Latif Muham- mad Ki ap, obtained a imper in
TOTAL .	3,614	357	1,590	1	1311 F. He was horn in 1876.
Mian Rauf Muh- ammad Ki an	1,641	59	1,430	••	Son of Latif Muhammad Ktan; born in 1882; obtained the tante in 1811 F. Knows Per- sian and Urdu.
Mian-Jath Muh- ammad Khān.	1,567	230	1,438	••	The present holder is the 4th son of Latif Mohammad Khān and succeeded to the Estate in 1323 A. H. He was born in 1884.
Mian Salar Muh- amanad Ki an alona Abdus- samad Whan.	10,485	719	3,155		Particulars according to No. 5. The present holder succeeded to the Estate in 1304 F. He was born in 1873.
Sardar Bl .	3,030	451	2,398		History according to No. 5. The present holder was born in 1840, and obtained the jaggra as the wife of Nawah Rakī Muhammad Khān.
Izert Bi	975	62 6	165 313		The present holder is the widow of Bakshi Sadar Muhammad Khān
TOTAL .	1,813	58	478		(see No. 5).

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDARS

DISTRICT.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, horeditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original granțee.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tāl ,	Bojhora and 2 others.	1263 F.	Relationship	Life grant.	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Nawab Umrao- dula Baki Muhammad Khan,
Do	Sarra Sortar	1263 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Umwai and 6 others.	1233 F. (1825 A. D.)	Ditto	Hereditary	Nawāb Kudsia Begam,	Nawab Muiz Muhammad Khan, son of Ghaus Muham
Doraha Bilquis- ganj.	Barkheri and 2 others. Mandora Nilhar.				••	mad Khān.
Islāmna- gur. Dīwān- ganj.	Maholi . Hinotia and 3 others,		(हिंदू हैं) सन्दर्भव	PE)		
Bārī .	Shamnapur and 5 others.	1236 F.	Ditto	Life tenure	Faujdar Muham- mad Khān.	Yār Muhammad Khāu.
Bilquls-	Akola and Goganwara, Borekheri		••			
Doraha Islamna- gar.	Mubarakpur Lamba- Khera. Miscellaneous	::	••	::	::	:: ::
Bareli . Bari	garden land. Shamnaput l'ans-Fipa-	1286 F.	Ditto	Life tenure	Nawab Kudsia Begam.	Mian Fauzdar Muhammad Khan.
<b>la!</b> .	Unchand and 2 others.	1277 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam,	Miān Hatim Muhammad Khān.
	Do.  Do.  Do.  Doraha Bilquis- ganj. Isläuna- gar. Diwan- ganj. Barri  Baroli Bilquis- ganj. Doraha Islamna- gar. Bareli Barri	Do. Sarra Sortar  Do. Sarra Sortar  Do. Umwai and cothers.  Doraha Barkheri and 2 others.  Bilquisgani. Bilanna-gar. Hinotia and 3 others.  Bareli Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bilquisgani. Borekheri Mub2rakpur Lamba-Khera.  Miscellaneous "Bir" and garden land.  Bareli Shamnapur Bari ia.  Duchand and 2	Tal . Bojhora and 1263 F.  Do Sarra Sortar 1263 F.  Do Umwai and 6 others. (1825 A.  Doraha Barkheri and 2 others. Mandora Niihar.  Islama- gar. Hinotia and 3 others.  Bareli . Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli . Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli . Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli . Shamnapur and 5 others.  Bareli . Shamnapur lamba- Khera. Miscellaneous "Bir" and garden land.  Bareli . Shamnapur lamba- isans-ripa- iia.  Dunchand and 2 1277 F.	Tai . Bojhora and 2 others.  Do Sarra Sortar 1263 F. Belationship  Do Umwai and 6 others. (1825 A. D.)  Doraha Barkheri and 2 others. Mandora Nihar.  Islauna gar. Diwangani. Hinotia and 3 others.  Baroli . Shamnapur and 5 others.  Baroli . Akola and Goganwära. Borekheri	DISTRICT. Willage. What reason granted. What reason granted. What reason granted. What reason granted. What reason granted. What reason granted. What reason granted. So therewise.  2 3 4 5 6  Tai . Bojhora and 1263 F. Belationship Life grant.  Do Sarra Sortar 1263 F. Ditto Ditto  Do Umwai and 1233 F. (1825 A. D.)  Doraha Barkheri and 2 others. Mandora Nihar. Silaunaganj. Hinotia and 3 others. Hinotia and 3 others.  Baroli . Shamnāpur and 5 others.  Baroli . Akola and Gozauwāra. Borekheri . Borekheri . Borekheri . Borekheri . Borekheri . Mubārakpur Lamba-Khera. Miscellaneous "Bir" and garden land. Bareli . Shamnāpur lāns-ripaiia.  Donaha Bareli . Shamnāpur lāns-ripaiia. Ditto Life tenure lāns-ripaiia.	DISTRICT.    Manual of village.   Water granted.   Son granted.

### and Jägirdärs.

Present holder.	Area in Bīgnas.	Population in 1901.	Total income at which assessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the state.	Brief history of present holder giving date of his birth and suc- cession; casts or clan; appoint ment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
Sard <b>ā</b> r Dulhin ,	3,859	113	602	••	The present holder is the widow of Latif Muhammad Khān (see No 5) and succeeded to the Estate in 1278 F.
Sulian Dulhin .	5,599	43	595		The present holder is the widow o Majid Muhammad Khān. (For particulars see No. 5.)
		(3)		14. A	
Miān Yāsīn Mu- hammad Khān.	19,634	2,017	8,909		The present jaourdar is the son of Nawab Muiz Muhammad Khau and grandson of Nawab Chaus Muhammad Khan. His mother
•,	10,034	1,309	12,131	Ø	did not belong to his father's tribe. He was born in 1852.
	2,238	145	991		He was educated at the Daly College. He succeeded his father in 1868. He has 8 sons
	843	122	1,042		father in 1868. He has 8 sons his eldest son Arjumand Khai was born in 1880.
	7,166	341	3,995	경) · ·	
TOTAL .	39,915	3,934	27,008	i	
Yar Muhammad Khan.	9,932	1,382	7,945		The present holder is the cides: son of Mian Fauzdar Muham
	4,719	693	2,611		mad Khān, son of Nawāb Ghau Muhammad Khān. His mothe
	461	57	327		was not an Afghan. He was born in 1848. He knows Per
	1,609	41	790	.,	sian and Urdu, and is also a poet. He has three sons, Mian Dost Muhammad Khān, the
	3,334	245	1,495		eldest being born in 1868.
TOTAL .	19,955	2,418	13,647		
Mian Dost Muh-	1,932	259	1,047		The present jagardar is the son o
ammad Khāu.	1,482	333	1,042		Mian Yar Muhammad Kian He was born in 1868. Know
TOTAL .	2,814	592	2,089		Persian and Urdu.
Mian Akbar Muhammad Khān.	1,771	273	2,060	••	The present holder is descended from Mirāzi-Khel family: he is the eldest son of Mign Hāfan Muhammad Khān, but the mother was not an Afchān Mian Hātim Muhammad Khān was a sten-brother to Muiz Muhammad Khān and was a jāsīsīdā under the latter after his brother's death. Hātim Muham mad Khān had already received a jāgīs. He was born in 1866 he knows Persian.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Begial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted,	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Criginal grantes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1×	Tāi ,	Itaya-Khurd and 2 others.	1277 F.	Relationship .	Life tenure.	Nawab Shah Jahan Begam.	Mian Hatim Mu- hammad Khan.
19	<b>D</b> o	Pipiiva-bar- kueri and 2 others.	1277 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	Diwan- ganj.	Karhia ,	1277 V	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21	Ditto .	Marmita-Fa- tenpur.	1277 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditțo
22	Ditto .	Unchair .	1277 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
23	Tal . Gnuhi ,	Blikherī- Kalāu. Bhairea	1277 F. 1248 F.	Dato 	Ditto {	Ditto Nawab Jal'angir Muhammad Khan.	Milan Hatim Muhammad Khan, and Sai Muham- mad Khan and Hasii Muham- mad Khan.
21	Sehore .	Shahpur- Koria.	1278 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nauāb Stāb Jahān Begam,	Sardār Muham- mad Khān.
25	Ditto .	Shairpura.	1278 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
26	Tal	Amarthon and 2 others.	1247 F.	Ditto		Nawab Jabangir Muhammad Khan	Mian Sabit Mu- hammad, Khan.

#### and Jacirdaes.

Present holder.			Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and sur-cession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the bate literary qualifications; land or cash allowance, name of his clusses on with date of his birth.
9			12	13	14
,			Rs.		
Mian Imtiaz Muhammad Khau.	1,493	183	1,904		in Muhammad Khau. (For further particulars see No. 17.) He was born in 1863 A.D. He knows Persian and Urdu.
Miān Hamid Muhammad Khān	4,243	192	2,327	 (23)	The present jastriar is the grand- son of Hatim Muhammad Khan. He was born in 1878 A. D. (For further particulars see No. 17, supra.)
Mian Yakûb Mahammad Kubu.	998	17	1,015		See No. 10, supra. Knows Arabic and Persian. Grandson of Hatim Muhainmad Khān.
Miān Mukārak Muhammad	. 1,015	20	1,009	<i>39</i> ··	See No. 10. He was born in 1883.
Khān. Mgan Dost Muh- ammad Khān.	1,444	109	031	-	See No. 19. He was born in 1868.
Aftab Begam .	1,331	&	606		The present jagirdarin is the daughter of Mian Hatim Muh-
{	278	75	391		smmad Khan and widow of Sai Muhammad Khan. The loofs was granted in 1248 F by
TOTAL .	1,609	75	1,000	Ā	Nawah Jahangir Muhammad Khan to Sai Muhammad and Hasil Muhammad Khan. After their death in 1300 F, the jayar came into the possession of the present libider.
Miān Muqarrab Muhammad Khān.	1,193	170	957	.,	The jagirdar belongs to the Mirro Khei family. At first he was a co-sharer in the jags of Nazab Mutr Muhampad Khan.
					Iu 1278 F. he obtained a sep- arate sanad. He is the grand- son of Ghaus Muhammad Khān. He was born in 1884. Knows Persian and Urdu. Has a son named Akdus Muhammad Khān, born in 1905 F.
Maquddas Muh- ammad Khan.	1,464	105	941	••	2nd son of Sultan Muhammad Klan and grandson of Ghaus Muhammad Klan. He was born in 1896 A.D. (For fuil details see No. 24.)
Lizhkat Muham- mad Khan.	8,937	347	1,342	••	The present holder is of the Mirāzi-Khal tribe, grandson of Karam Muhammad Krān, the Minister of the State, through whom the treaty between the Government and the State was concluded in 1818. His father Sabit Muhammad Khān was born of a mother of different ribe. Ho was born in 1867. Knows Persian and Urdu; has one son Nishat Muhammad Khān, born in 1878.

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDJES

Serial No.	DISTRICT. Name of village.		When granted.	When For what rearanted. son granted.		By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8
27	Tal .	Etawah- Kalan and 2 others.	124 <b>7 F</b> .	Relationship .	Life-grant	Nawāb Jahāncīr Muhammad Khān.	Sābit Muham- mad Khān.
28	Do, .	Kīratnagar.	1224 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Nazar Muhammad Khān.	Muhammad Din Khan;
29	Garhī .	Pa'i and 2 others.	1216 <b>F</b> .	Past services in the battle of Jagua.	Ditto	Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan.	Karam Khān alias Manjey Khān.
30	Do.	Usarmata Bingawān	1212 F.	Past services .	Ditto	Ditto	Aulaf Khān .
31	<b>D</b> o	Hinotia .	1278 F.	Relationship	<sup>.</sup> Ditto	Nauāh Shāh Jahān Begam.	Sultān Muham mad Khān.
32	Do	Gundral .	1241 F.	Past services .	Ditto	Nawāb Kudsia Begam.	Ghulam Haldar Khan

### XXXI-continued.

### AND JÄGIRDÄRS.

Present holder.	Area in Bighas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State,	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; therary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his cluest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
Nijat Bi	4,081	419	3,007	••	Widow of the original grantee, The jayir dates from 1302 F. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam partitioned the jayir as a means of support to the widow. She was born in 1859 and has 4 sons.
Husan Mubam- mad Khān.	2,125	257			The jayirdar is descended from Dost Muhammad Khān in the female line and the jayir dates from that time. The original sanad was given in 1224 F. Hālla Muhammad Khān, the son of the original grantee, was the son of a woman not belonging to his father's tribe. The present jayirdar, son of Hafla Muhammad Khān, was born in 1880.
Anwar Jahan .	<b>U82</b>	233	1,440	9	The present jagirdars is an offspring of Chūro Bi, a daughter of Sardār Dost Muhammad Khān. Her grandfather Akram Khān alias Manjey Khān did meritorious service and obtained a jagir.
Wāsī Muhom- niad Khān.	790	104	न्यपीय इहरू	•	The jagirdar is descended from Diwan Khizr Muhammad Khan, the son-in-law of Dost Muhammad Khan. The Diwan gave his jagir to his grandson Aulaf Khan. In 1212 F. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan confirmed him in his position by giving him a sanad, and hence the jägir came in possession of Fazii Muhammad Khan. The jägir has been continued to the present holder on service tenure as formerly.
Akbar Muham- mad Khān.	1,435	66	615	••	The present holder is descended from Diwan Khizr Muhammad Khiz. His ancestor was a cosharer in the jayir of Fazil Muhammad Khizn. In 1887 Fazil Muhammad Khizn. In 1887 Fazil Muhammad Khizn rebelled avalust the State, bis jagir was confiscated and the cosharer was granted a canad for jagir as a life tenure in 1278 F.
Abid Muham- mad Khān.	1,224	86	286		The present javardar is descended from Diwan Khizr Muhammad Khizo. Chuism Heidar Khizo, the ancestor of the present holder, was awarded with a javar in 1241F. for bravery in the Ashta battle. Since 1256F, the jayar has been held on personal service.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted,	Original grantée.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Tal .	Mundia .	1225 F.	Past service	Life-grant	Nawab Nazīr Muhunmad Khāu.	'Haidar Muham- inad Khān.
			ţ		<b>3</b> 3		
34	<b>D</b> o.	Bitahgarh and 5 others.	1290 F.	Relationship	Hereditary	Nawab Shah Jahan Began	Aukik Moham- mad Khān.
	Bilquis- ganj.	Fatchpur and 2 others.	1299 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	l itto
				स्पर्ध है। सन्दर्भन न	2 3		
35	Raisen	Umrawad and 6 others.	1243 P.	Ditto .	Ditto	Nanab Jahangir Muhammad Khan.	Mlan Samsher Muhammad Khān.
	isi <b>a</b> mnagat	Hajjāmpura Miscellaneous land grants free of rent.	;;	::	::	·• ··	::
36	Deori .	Biigaw <b>a</b> u .	1248 F,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
37	Chandpura	Hardush .	1248 F.	Ditto	Ditta	Ditto	Ditto
38	itni≤en .	Amodabar- rukhar and 7	1277 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam.	Jah <b>a</b> ngîr <b>B</b> î
	Diwängani	others. Agarla-Nia- pura and another.	••	••		.,	

#### and Jagirdars.

Fresent holder.	Area in Bīghas,	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder giving date of his birth and suc- cession; caste or cian; appointment if any, held in the State; literar; qualifications; land or cash allow ance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
Wäsil Muham- mad Khān	650	54	511	••	the present holder is of the Mirās; Khoi tribe and a descendant of Husain Muhammad Khar graudson of Sardār Dost Muhammad Khār. In 1225F. fresh sanad has been give which confirms his jājār. Hwas born in 1850; knows Pet sian and Urdu. He has 2 sons
		G		23	sian and Urdu. He has 2 sons the first being Mushtak Muh annmad Khan, born in 1882.
Aukii Muham- mad Khan.	6,949	637	5,092		The father of the present holder Sher Muhammad Khan, was step-brother of Nawab Jaban
	6,846	210	1,557	7	gir Muhammud Khan, hi mother not belonging to hi father's tribe. Sher Muham
TOTAL .	13,795	847	6,649,	, l	mad had rebelled against the State and was confined in Asir
			्रिक्ता अयमेन नः	음) 구	carh Fort in obedience to the orders of the Government. On his death in 1262 F, the present holder was given a cash allow ance of Rs. 160 per mensen with an extra allowance of Ps. 60 for the upkeep of an elephant. In 1290 F, this habeen stopped and the jags habeen granted.
Hukam Bi .	15,854	512	5,620		Daughter of Mian Shamsher Muh amniad Khan—a son of Mia Amir Muhammad Khan, born o
•••	659	30	335 100		a mother not belonging to hi father's tribe. She was born in 1843 and has two daughter
TOTAL .	16,513	- 542	6,055		who bave been granted separ ate jagure.
Akhtar Jahan .	847	26	300	4 -	Daughter of No. 35. She was horn in 1870. Hus a son, Shuja Husain.
Mizaz Begani .	1,008	69	314		Daughter of No. 35. She was born in 1875. The jagar was conferred on her at her marriage. She has a son named Mian Sidic Muhammad Khān.
Jahanpir Bi .	13,545	890	5,031		Wife of Nazar Muhammad Khai and sister of Mian Akil Muham mad Khan, son of Sher Mubam
	6,539	259	1,453		mad Khan. She was born in 1838. Fazil Muhammad Khan
TOTAL .	20,084	1,158	6,484		is her only surviving son.

TABLE Statement of Sardars

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Origina! grantee,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Diwānganj	Baroda und	1248 F.	Relationship	Hereditary	Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan,	Mian Shamshor Muhammad Khan.
40	Raisen .	Mänpura .	1249 F.	Ditto	Life-grant	Ditto	Ditto
41	Ditto .	Urden- Barholī.	1248 F.	Ditto	Hereditary	Ditto	Ditto
42	Ditto .	Donāli and another.	1249 F.	Ditto	No condi-	Ditto	Ditta
43	Diwangani Islampagar	Mushkābād Khejra	1854 A. D.	स्टाधेन श Ditto	Life-grant	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	NajjablBi .
44			••	••	••	,.	••
45	Islāmnagar	Rajajaj .	1273 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Jal-ān Ara Gurjān.
46	Tāl	Barkhera- Sheo and 4 others.	1297 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawab Shah Jahan Begam.	Akbar Muham- mad Khan.

#### and Jägirdärs.

Present holder,			Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; app.intment if any, held in the state; literary qualifications; land or cash allow ance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
Fazil Muham- mad Khān.	9,956	323	Rs. 2,023		Son of Nazīr Muhammad Khār and grandson of the origina grantee. He was born in 1866 and got the present jāgār in par tition in 1310 F. He has two sons, the eldest Mashir Muham- mad Khān being born in 1900 A.D.
Vil <b>zyat M</b> uham- mad Kh <b>ā</b> n,	1,525	130	1,191		Son of Inayat Muhammad Kharand grandson of Mian Nazh Muhammad Khan. (For full particulars see No. 85.) He was born in 1891. Knowe Urdu.
Ikbal Jahan Begam.	1,844	258	084	· ·	The jägirdar is the daughter of Nazir Muhammad Khān. She was born in 1862 and got the jägir as a dowry.
Mumtaj Jahan Begam.	4,237	47	850		2nd daughter of Nazir Muhammad Khān; succeeded to the jāgir in 1310 F. She was born in 1886.
Nur Muhammad Khān. Total .	5,681 936 6,917	106 174 280	633 1,556 2,189		The present holder is the son of Begam Najjab Bi, and daughter of Munit Muhanmad Khau.
Sadar Muham- mad Khāu.	,,		••		The present "Mansabdār" is the son of Dastrīr Muhammad Khān, son of Jahāncīr Muhammad Khān, son of Jahāncīr Muhammad Khān, son of Jahāncīr Muhammad Khān, by a mother not be longing to his father's clan. Nawāb Sikandar Begam gave him a jāgār nieu of cash monthly allowance. The value of the jāgār was much increased in Shāh Jahān's time, but as the present holder declines to manace the Estate, he receives a cash allowance instead, the jāgār being managed as khālas.
Jahān Ara Gurjān.	1,401	106	325	**	The present holder was the Ist wife of Faujdar Muhammad Khān. She re-married in 1273 F., Umrao Muhammad Khān receiving this <i>jagu</i> r in 1289 F.
Amīr Dulhī <u>n</u> .	25,924	390	1,355		Widow of Akbar Mnhammad Khan, a grandson of Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan by a woman not belonging to his father's clan. She was born in 1842 and has no issue.

TARLE STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, her ditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	Ísl <u>a</u> innagar	Baoli Känch and 5 others.	1243 F.	Relationship .	Life-grant	Nawab Kudasia Begam,	Fazi-ul-lah Kud rat-ul-lah
	Rerain .	Khajuri Rani Berassia and	::	::	::	::	Khair-ullah.
	Dorāha .	satpon and 3 others,					.,
48	Dorāha .	Noni Khedi	1125 F.	Inàmi .	Ditto	Sardār Dost Muhammad Khān.	Shaikh Ghul <b>a</b> m <b>M</b> uhammad.
49	Jaitharl.	Hatora .	1203 F.	Ditto .	Ditto	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Muhammad Abdul Quyum.
50	Islamnagar	Para-man Bhavan.	1309 F.	Ditto . ,	Disto	Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam.	Kazi Abdul Haq
51	Ashtā	Naurangpur	1256 F.	Ditto .	Ditto	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Bakshi Kudrat- ul-lah and Attiq- ul-lah.
52	Do.	Basuan- Kheri,	1256 F.	Ditto	Ditte	Ditto	Kārī Atlq-ul-lah
53	Dorā'ia .	Berkhera Sukāl.	1256 F.	Ditto	Oitto	Ditto	Bakshí Kudrat- ul-lah ani Attiq- ul-lah.
54	Berasla ,	Jhirā pānī.	10 <b>9</b> 0 F.	Ditto .	Ditto	Auraagzeb Alam- gir Emperor.	Sayad Khān Jahān.

XXXI-continued.

and Jägirdärs.

Present holder.	Area in Bighas.	Population in 1901.	Total income at tri which assessed.		Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succeasion; caste or cian; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance, name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	18	13	14
			Rs.		
Fazl-uliah .	5,818	611	2 515		In 1136 A.H. Ubaid Khan gave the village of Bhouria in Ashta to
::	597 1,215	58 258	450 256	::	Maulyī Khair-ul-iah, the ancestor of the present jāgīr- dār. The jāgīr is held in return
.,	4,126	251	2,176		dar. The jagir is held in return for spiritual services rendered to the Stat. The present holder was born in 1878. Knows
TOTAL .	11,746	1,078	5,997		l Arabic, l'ersian, and Urdu,
		6	12/15/1	46.3s	Has a son, Muhammad Nur Ghani, born in 1698.
Kāzī Abdul Sa- mad Khāu.	1,604	309	2,2(6		This is a very old fagir, Dost Mun- ammad Khanhaving confirmed the same in 1135 F. on the strength of the family's pos- session from former times. The present holder was born in 1875; knows Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.
Muhammad Ismail, Muhammad, son of Muhammad Ibrahim and Unjuman Ara, widow.	1,733	250	भूगा सन्त्रमेत्र ज	ें ज	He is a descendant of Abdul Aziz Mahaddis of Delhi. The 1881 was granted to Shah Abdul Quyum in 1268 F. as a reward of reciting the nikah of Nawab Shah Jahan Begam.
Khādī Jabī .	299	17	695		Wife of the original grantee. The jagir was given to the grantee for reciting nikas of Muhammad Nasr-ul-lah Khān, the present heir-apparent, and Colonel Hāfiz Hajī Muhammad Ubaid-ul-lah Khān, second son, In 1309 F. the grantee died; the jagir was recewed in 1311 F. The present holder was born in 1861. No issue.
Wasii-vi-nisa .	854	109	972		Daughter of Kazi Qudrat-ul-jah and was born in 1838 A.D.
Hifzuibari ,	50 <del>8</del>	39	548		Qudrat-ul-lah, the original grantee, received a jagir for his services as Kast. In 1295 F. it was divided among his children Hifzulbari was horn in 1283 F. Knows Arabic and Persian.
Parkat Bf .	514	45	604		Grandanghter of No. 51 by his son Suraj-ud-din. She was born in 1882; has no issue.
Angar Ali .	402	61	402		The jagar was granted in 1089 F. to Khan Jahan, the ancestor of the present holder, for his ser- vices as Kans at Remain. The present holder was born in 1847. Knows Persian and Urdu.

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDIBS

Serial No.	District.	Name of village,	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenura, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55	Tal .	Satgarhī	1309 F.	Inam	Life-grant	Nawab Suitan Jahan Begam.	Mufti Muham- mad Yahya.
56	Bilquis- ganj.	Sikandarābād	1249 F.	Past scrylees .	Heroditary	Naw <b>a</b> b Sikandar Begam.	Jamäl-ud-dīn .
57	Diwanganj	Bunkhedi and 3 others.	1249 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5β	Bilquis- ganj. Bamhori	Bamlādat Kargāg hātī.	1249 F.	Good services .	Ditto	Ditto ••	Ditto
59	Bilquis- ganj.	Blikheda .	1249 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
60	Ditto .	Semania- Parhar and another. Sarankia	1249 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
61	Ditto . Diwanganj	Iklaman . Airan .	1240 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
62	Bilquis- ganj, Diwinganj,	Charmandil and 2 others. Bairkhedi- ghāt.	1249 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

#### and Jägibdärs.

Present holder.	Area in bigha:.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present helder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his cluest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Mufti Muham- mad Yahya.	2,359	••	171	••	The holder is a State Mutti. In 1309 F. he was given a natir for reciting nikis of the chiest and the second son of the present ruler. He was born in 1861.  Knows Arabic, Persian and Urdu; knows medicinal service well.
Muhammad Ishaq.	1,823	128	2,261		Son of the daughter of the original grantee. Nawāb Sikandar liegam cranted a 1271r on the deceased Munāhi who heid the post of Madār-ul-Muhām in perpetuity. He died without issue and the 1271r was divided between his two daughters, Muhammad Ishāq was born in 1842 A.D. Knows Persian, Arabic, Turki and Urdu. Draws also a monthly allowance of Rs. 200. Has 2 sons, Haflz Abu, Quahafa, the eldest being born in 1878.
Muhammad Umar.	4,967	208	2,242	ਜ	For reasons given in No. 56 the jägir was bestowed upon him. He was born in 1853. Knows Persian, Arabic and Urdu. He has long been a kilädar: has 3 sons; the eldest, Mian Muhammad Tofik, born in 1885.
Muhammad Ibrāhīm.	1,811		436	••	The present jāgirdar is the grand- son in the female line of the original grantee (see No. 56). He was born in 1867 A.D.
	2,384		1,793		
Total .	4,195	··-	2,229		Knows Urdu and Persian.
Muhamniad Kasim.	2 039	451	3,900		See No. 56. The present jögirdar was born in 1882 A.D. Knows Arabic and Urdu.
Muhammad Sulemān.	2,423	42	577		Grandson in female line of the ori- ginal grantee (see No. 56). He was born in 1878 A.D.
••	2,478	296	1,800	••	was boil in 1010 R.D.
TOTAL .	4,901	338	2,377		
Ku!sum Jahān.	2,514 1,024	234	1,700 400		See No. 56. She was born in 1855 A.D. No. 60 is her son.
TOTAL .	3,538	234	2,100		
Umrao Jahan .	12,990	432	3,220		See No. 56, granddaughter of the original grantee; she was born
••	118	54	240		in 1848 and has no issue.
TOTAL .	13,408	486	3,460		

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63	Dorāha -	Jamonia Khurd and 3 others.	1253 <b>F.</b>	Go: d serviers .	Heredi <sup>†</sup> ary	Nawāb Sikan- dar Begam.	Rājā Kishan Rām.
64	Ditto	Dobra and another.	1253 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	Islāmnagar	Neorī .					• •
65	Tāl .	Bavaria Kalan.	1217 F.	Charity grant .	Life-grant	Nawāb Wazīr Muhammad Khān,	Sayad Osman, son of Sayad Ahmad of Bagdad.
66	Islāmnagar	Intkherī ,	1224 F.	In charity	Ditto	Nawab Nazar Muhammad Khan.	Pīr, Sayad Has- an, son of Os- mān of Bagdād
	Raisen .	Aliī, ,					
67	Garhī .	Sukatpur .	1215 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawab Wazīr Muhammad Khān.	Eayad Akbar, son of Abu Bakar, grandson of Sayad Ahmad.
68	Raisen .	Sünd .	1215 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pīr Sayad Akbar
69	Berāsia ,	Pipalia Hasuzbad.	1818A.D.	Ditto .	<b>Di</b> ito ¯	Captain W. Hen- ley. Political Agent.	Ināyat Shāh Chīshti.

				1	
Present holder.	Area in Bighas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; hand or cash allow anee; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs,		
Sheo Parshād and Bukhman Bai, grandson and grand- daughter of Rājā Kishan Rām.	8,583	518	5,737		Raja Kishan Ram having rendere good service was given a jagged Rs. 24,000 by Nawab Siran dar Begam, of which Rs. 6,00 were given in perpetuity. Had no son and the jagir habeen continued in the femal line.
Khushāl Baī, granddaught- er of Rājā Kishan Rām.	4,815	393	2,440	<b>3</b> -	The holder is the granddaughto of Rājā Kishān Rām.
	1,269	21	275	F	
TOTAL	5,584	414	2,724		Grandsons of the estatual end
Niëz Ahmad, Muhammad Ilias, Muham- mad Yusaf Sir- äj-ud-din and Muhammad Yasin.	3,597	164	3,540		Grandsons of the original granted The jagitdars are not require to do any service for their jagi Niāz Muhammad was born i 1858, Muhammad lilas i 1860, Muhammad Yusaf i 1872, and Sīrāj-ud-dīn in 1883
Sayad Muham- mad Masad and Muham- mad Tahir, sons of Sayad Osmān.	840	76	627 स्थापन नह	4	Sayad Husain, son of Sayad Osmai grandson of Sayad Abmad et Bagdad, the forefather of the present holder, was given a jag by Nawab Wazir Muhamma Khān (see No. 65). In 1285 l the jāgir was divided betwee
	1,056		592		Abdul Quyum and Muhamma
TOTAL .	1,896	76	1,119		Osmān. As Abdul Quyu. had no is ue the jāgir was, 1307 F., addīd to that Muhammad Osmān. Muhan mad Masūd was born in 186 and Muhammad Tabīr in 1863
Sayad Ahmad. son of Sayad Muhammad, nephew of Sayad Akbar.	1,478	138	975		See No. 65 for full particular The original grant was for Rs. 2,100. In 1225 F. it we reduced to Rs. 1,000. In 125 F. the jagir was divided amon two persons, one of whom is the present holder who was born is 1849; knows Persian and Urdu
Nür Jahän Begain, daughter of Ajāyab Begam,	1,681	91	672		See No. 67. In 1305 F. the jag was divided between Imti Begam and Nūr Jahan. 1311 F. Imtiaz died, and ti jagrr was added to that of N Jahan; she was born in 1853
Pīr Ghulām <b>A</b> lī	1,539	134	1,075	101	Grandson of Hasan Shah ar son of Hakim Shah. Original the izzir was worth Rs. 40,40 of which one-quarter was pa to the State. The present izzi dzr was born in 1875; kno Persian and Urdu.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Sorial No.	District.	Name of Village.	When granted.	F .r what rea- son granted.	Tenure hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantec,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70	Raisen .	Bankh sti and another.	1091 F.	In charlty .	Life-grant	Aurangzeb Emperor,	Sādulla
71	Tāl .	Pipila-Pain- dai Khān.	1216 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Wazir Muhammad Khān.	Azam Shāh
72	Sewas .	Sagonī .	1227 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Munīr Muhammad Khān.	Rahîm-ullah Shāh.
73	Ahm dpur	Tukia ,	1212 F.	स्त्रपन न	Ditto	Nawāb Nazar Muh mmad Khān.	Karam Ali Shāh and Kurmu Shāh.
71	Bārī .	Dudā-talai	1141 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Yār Muh- ainmad Khān.	Dharam Ballabh
75	Tāl .	Bhojpur and anoth r.	1208 F.	C .aritable grant	Ditto	Nawab Ghaus Muhammud Khan,	Khushal Gir Gusālu,
76	Ashta .	Pipalīs Chamār.	1246 F.	Ditto	Ditto	Nawāb Juhāngīr Muhummad Khāo.	Onkārjī Bhatt
77	Jāwar .	Ganjārī 1	772 <b>A</b> .D.	Ditto	Ditto	Um latul Mulk Shivājī Vithal,	Bālam Bhatt

Present holder.	Area in Bighas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- cessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
		/ <del></del> -	Rs.		
Shaikh Muham- mad Jan, Muhammad Pir, Muham- ma Moti, ard Azam.	970	95	700		The jāgār was granted to the attendants at the tomb of Shah Fatch-ul-lan for upkeep.
Sayai Sultan .	634	43	495		Son of Sayad Sulaiman Kādrī, Madrāsi and greatgrandson of the original grantee. Originally the jāgir was granted to defray the charges of Darweshis and chiefly of one Mastan Shāh. The mausoleum of the Shāh has been demolished, but his tomb stands on a platform in front of Sair Manzil palace.
Chhoti Bi, wife of Shah tha- fur, and Taj Bi, mother of Shah Ghafur.	2,209	58	433		Chafür Shäh, the greatgrandson of the original grantee, did without issu, and hence the jagir was confirmed to the present holders in 1127 F.
Kamr-ud-din	3,187	5 ; ]	378 APAUS S	ानं गर्न	Son of Faiz-ul-din, attendant on the tomb of Karam Ali Shah. The lagir dates from 1212 F. It was originally granted as an offering to the artmants at the tomb, but the samed of Aurangach's time is not available. The jagir, however, appears to have been in the possession of the family from that time.
Chotai Bal'abh	1,213	351	1,372		A fresh sanad was granted in 1310 F.
Baijuban Gusain	3,615	237	1,196		The present jāgurdār is a Gusain in charge of the temple at Bhojpur. In 1308 F. the jāgīr to the value of Rs. 1,195-14-6, toguher with ga den land with Rs. 800, was given to Bājuban, a disciple of Kala ban. The original gantee. Khushāl Gir, obtained the jāgīr from Ghaus Muhamma Khān as a religious bequrst. Nawāb Sikandar Begam in 1254 F. added the gardan land in the suburb of his jāgīr village to his jāgīr. The present holder was born in 1846.
Jugal Kishor, son of Benīpar had Bhatt.	753	104	800		The jagardar is a Brahman by caste.
Mohaniai Bhatt, son of Parash- ram Bhatt.	426	24	379		Shivājī Rao Vithal Rao g anteu this jāgār originally. It has been confirmed by fresh sanads.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDÄBS

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tengre, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee,
1.	2	3	4	5	O	7	8 .
78	Diwangani	Jhirnian .	1255 F.	Charitable grant	Life-grant	Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan.	Rādhai Kishan
79	Islämnagar	Hinotia .	1275 F.	Tutorship	Ditto	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam.	Hafiz Sayad Muhammad Surti.
20	Tāl .	Imlis Gondi and an- other.	1247 F.	Inam .	Hereditary	Nawāb Sikandar Begam.	Diwan Alaf Khan.
	Huzur tahsil.	Irrigated land at Barwani.				•	
81	Tai .	Sumnāpur.	139 <b>1 F.</b>	Ditto .	Life-grant	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam.	Wazir Khānum
82	Ichhāwar	Bägankhera	1306 F.	Di-to .	Ditto	Ditto	Shamir Khān .
83	Islamnagar	Ghat-Khedi	1290 F.	Dit.o .	Ditto	Ditto	Asmal Bi .
84	Dit <b>t</b> o .	Kolu-Khedi	1290 F.	Di to	Ditto	Ditto	Aisha Bl · ·
85	Tāl .	Lahārpura	1295 F.	Disto .	Ditto	Ditto	Hajira Bi
86	Íslám- nagar.	Ondri .	1312 F.	Ditto .	Perpetual	Nawāb Sultān Jahān Begam.	Imdād Alī and Sajjād Alī,
87	Tāl .	Amcha Kalau.	1306 F.	Di to .	Life-grant	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam.	Muhammad Sulaimān, son of Muhammad Ishāq.

XXXI-continued.

				The second second	
Present holder.	Area in Bìgh 18,	Population in 1901.	Total income at which assessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
Tikārām Bhāt .	477	57	208	••	The original grantes was a bard to the ruling family. The pre- cent holder is not required to do any service in the State.
Sayad Abdul Hafiz,	1,154	83	701		The original grantee was a private tutor to Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam. In 1303 F. the jagir was divided between his three sons, of whom the present holder is one. He was born in 1375; knows Arabic and Persian; has four sons. The eldest son, Abdul Jalil, was born in 1899.
Abdul Latif Khān, son of Arustu Khān, a family '' Ohela."	5,167	185	1,141		The jāgirdār is one of the "Chelna" (lamily dependents) of the rulers of the State. The jāgir was given to the original grantee in recognition of his services.
••	50	1	60		It was, however, resumed, but was subsequently restored to
TOTAL .	5,217	185	1,201	(T)	the father of the present hold- or. The present holder was
		105	Janes !		born in 1872.
Wazir Khānum	676	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	प्रमुद्ध नम्		In recognition of personal services the jagir was granted in 1301 F. to the present holder. He was born in 1848.
Shahmīr Khān	312		230		The present jags has been granted for good services out of "Deodi Rhas" Chief's private jags. A fresh sanad from the State has been issued on the amalgamation of the Chief's jags with States. He was born in 1848. Knows Fersian and Urdu; holds a post in Chief's office and receives a salary.
Asmaī Bi .	470	5	545		Daughter of Hamid Husain Khan. Kämdär of "Doodhl Khas." and wife of Khalil-ul-Rahman. The jäggr was given on the occasion of her marriage. She was born in 1868.
Aisha Bi	872	90	548		See No. 83.
Hajīra Bi .	d02	139	580		Ditto.
Imdad Ali and Sajjad Ali.	225	53	521		The jūgir was granted in payment of debt from Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khān.
Muhammad Sulaiman, son of Muhammad Ishaq.	3,311	105	525		The present jagrdar who was Surerintendent of Ceremonies (Mohlamim Tukrität) was granted the jagr in Ileu of salary; holds a post in the State; he was born in 1867.

TABLE Statement of Sardārs

Scrial No.	District.	Name of village,	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88	Tal .	Mahawaria	1286 F.	Inām , ,	Life-grant	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam,	Juliana (Jawa:a)
<b>39</b>	Raisen .	Мач ,	1240 F.	Dito	Ditto .	Nawāb Kudsin Begam,	Todar Mai
90	Ditto .	Bernī .	1267 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Diwān Thāk ir Parshād.
91	Dorāha .	Khajuraya Khurd.	1202 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawab Munîr Muhammad Khân.	Nārāyan Rao .
92	Ditto .	Ratākheda	1252 F.	Di to	Ditto .	Ditto	Pemājī
93	Tal .	Thikri ,	1263 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Sikandar Begam.	Rāmchand, son of Motī Rām.
94	Bilqua- ganj,	Berkheda .	1 <b>2</b> 25 <b>F</b> .	Diffo	Ditto .	Nawāb Nazar Muham mad Khān.	Gulāb Singh Mukkāddam.
95	Nazīrā- bād.	Amarpura and 17 other vil- lages.	1286 F.	Nim-rakmi (\frac{1}{2} rent).	Perpetual .	Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam.	Rao Thākur Shatrusāl, son of Thākur Bhaīro Singh.
			:				
			:			ş.	

## and Jāgirdārs.

Present holder.	Area In Bignas.	Population in 1961.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment if any, held in the State, literary qualifications; land or cash allow ance, name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12 13		14
Joseph Ferrira .	2,433		Rs. 296		Juliana, the grandmother of the present holder, drew a cash allowauce of Rs. 20 per month. The fagir has, in 1208 F., been granted in return for cash allowance. He has three sons: Manual, born in 1901, being the eddest.
Tirhhwan lai, son of Diwan Pha- kur Parshai.	3,350	158	1,203	3	In 1240 F. the fagir was granted to Lala Todar Mal as an allowance attached to the post of accountant to the State. The present holder was born in 1869: knows Persian and a little English. Has a son, born in 1897.
Datiat Ral .	5,341	110	9.7	j	The original grantee, the father of the present holder, was Superintendent of the account's office at Bhopal and was granted a jāgir in recognition of his services.
Mā lhava Rao .	1,416	282	015	309	The jūgirdār is a Mahārā-httā Brāhnan by caste. In 1200 F. Nawāb Muīz Muhammad Khān grauted the jūgir to Shrimant Khands Bao Vitthal for his serv- ices. The sanad has been renewed.
Motī Singh Ratan Singh.	ବ୍ଷତ	€7 <u>.</u>	चापा <sup>6</sup> ईंग्रेस	••	In 1252 F. Nawab Munir Muham- mad Khan granted the jagir to the folsfather of the present holders.
Deochand and Isri Parshāi.	1,509	54	321		The jāgirdārs are Carpenters by caste. Originally the jāgir was granted for the preparation of a plan for the great mosque on the model of the Jāma Masjīd at Delhi. It was a life-grant from "Deodi Khās." In 1802 F. it was regranted.
Umrao Singh .	2,109	44	431		The fagir was originally granted as compensation for the post in 1225 F.
Rao Thakur Shatrusa, son of Thakur Bhairo Singh,	25,514	3,052	21,300		The present jāgirār is descended from Thākur Anand Singh mentioned hy Sir John Maicolm in the history of Mālwā, as a friend of Dost Muhammad Khān. In 1861 the pargana of Berasla was granted to Bhopāl. In accordance with the settlement made in 1846 on ‡ rent tenure the land revenue of liāqua was fixed at Rs. 8,000. Nawāb Sikandar Regam, therefore, proposed to give ‡ the Ilaka in jāgir and the rest in mālgulāri. The Thākur of Mangalgarh, Kolukhedī, Gadha Sindhora, Bhingmai and Bhojpura objected, petitioning the Agency. They endeavoured to support their claims by forged documents.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDAES

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
96	Nazītā- bād. Berasia .	Berri and 6 o t h e r villages. Bāgāpura and 2 other vil- lages.	1309 F.	Nim-rakmi ( 1	Perpetual .	Nawab Shah Jahan Begam. 	Thakur Dhiraj Singh.
97	Nazīrā* bad.	K h c r y a Kohna and 4 other vil- lages.	1296 F.	सन्त्रमेव नद	Ditto .!	Ditto	Cha n Singh .
98	Ditto .	Dhandairi and 4 other vii- lages.	1296 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Dīp Singh
99	Ditto ,	Sindhora and 3 other vil- lages.	1286 F.	Ditto , ,	Ditto .	Ditto]	'Moti Singh .

XXXI—continued.

Present holder.	Area in Bignas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tānka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder giving date of his birth and succes sion; caste or clan; appointment if any, held in the State; histrar, qualifications; land or cash allow ance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
		£		è	The fraud was detected and the petitioners fied from the State.  In 1288 F. the son of the Mangal garh. Thakur submitted an apologized for his father's conduct hie was pardoned, but died sooi after when Shah Jahan Began granted his son the permanen jäyls in 1280 F.  His son, the present holder, was born in 1897.
Thakur, 1Dhirai	13,672	746	7,793		The present jägsrdär is the son of
••	4,927	255	2,893		Thakur Fatch Singh of Kolukhedi In 1801 the assessed revenue of taluka Kolukhedi amounted to Rs. 3,819. In 1270 F. Nawai
TOTAL .	18,599	1,001	10,686		Sikandar Begam offered a jdgs to Fatch Singh of the value of
		To the state of th	श्री ठेना प्रमेव नव		is. 4,748, but Fatch Singli refused to accept it and claimed a larger jaysron the strength of false doorments which resulted in the confiscation of the fagir with the sanction of the Central India Agency. In 1226 Nawab Shah Jaban Begam forgave the jägirdäs and granted him a jägir worth Rs. 2,661 per annum. The present jägirdär was born in 1261 F. Knows Hindi.
Karan Singh .	10,241	720	7,208		Sikandar Regain offered idgtr on Nim-rakmi tenure to Chain Singh and Dip Singh, but the Thakurs would not accept them and asked for larger ones on the strength of ferged documents. Dip Singh fied and the land was attached to the State. At the succession of Shah Jahan Begain they were pardoned and the present land granted.
Isri Singh .	11,275	694	6,974		Particulars same as No. 97. The present @gsrddr was born in 1872. He has a sou, Pirthi Singh, born in 1898.
Bijey Singh .	8,603	202	4,377		The ancestor of the present holder had 30 villages on Nim-rakmi tenure. As the villages were depopulated, the Political Agent in Bhopal confiscated them in 1825 A.D., later on issuing a sanad for 3 villages for the maintenance of the Thakur. For further particulars see No. 95. The present Thakur was born in 1873.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Seriai No.	DISTRICT.	Name of viliage.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100	Nazīra- bād.	Bhūkwaha and an- other vil- lage.	1270 F.	Nim-rakmi (1 rent).	Perpetual .	Nawāb Sikandar Begam,	Bhāwāni Singh
101	Berasia .	Karhyia- Kho.	1270 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Harnath Si:gh
102	Ditt: ,	Bhojapura	127 ) F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Thākur Rāghu- nāth Singh.
103	Bilqui:- ganj,	Dahariya Khurd and 2 other vil- lages.	1266 F.	Inam for good services.	Life-grant	Ditto .	Hafīz Muham- mad Hasan Khan,
104	Sewas .	Chandwáría	1265 F.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Bakshi Murrav- vat Muham- mad Khān.
15	Bilquis- ganj.	Buir-khed:	1288 F	Ditto .	Di to .	Ditto .	Munshi Hosain Khān.
106	Bam':ori	Tundā- kho a.	1222 F.	Bravery in the battle of	Ditto .	Nawāb Wazīr Muhammad- Khān,	Wali Muhammad Khan,
107	raisen .	Padaria .	1218 F.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Hamza Khān .
					i		

Present	Area in Bigh s.	Population in 1901.	Total income at which assessed.	Tänka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or each allowance; name of his eidest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
Koran Singh .	5,068	8	Rs. 1,301	325	The original grantee obtained the Estate on Nim-rakmi tenure. In 1868 Sikandar Begam granted a jāgir of Rs. 1,301 under the condition that the jāgirdar should pay 1 of the revenue of his jāgir to the State. The sanad has been renewed in 1310 F. Karan Singh
Sher Singh	4,852	320	1,139	<u>.</u>	was born in 1882.  Harnāth ingh obtained the jāgir originally of 2 villages on Nimalar tenure. In 1270 Sikandar Begam attached one of the villages, the other being continued to him rent-free. A fresh sanad has been granted in 1275 F.
Amar Singh .	1,415	e e	874		The present jögirdar had received the jagir on Nim-rakmi tenure in 1293 F. Owing to the conduct of the jagirdar the village was attached for 3 years, but was later on restored.
Mu hammad Sayai Khān.	6,194	290	ि 1,197	े व	The jāgīrdār is an A'ghan from Kandāhar. His uncle. Bakshi Hāfīz Mchammad Hasan Khān, was Commander-in-Chief of the State Army and obtained the jāgīr for good services during the Mutinv. The present holder was born in 1851; knows Persian and Urdu.
Mahmud Muham- mad Khān,	2,391	339	1,042		The jogirdar is an Afghan of the Mirazi-Khel Clan; he was born in 1865, and succeeded to the jugir in 1275 F. His father did good service in 1857 and received the jugir.
Najib Khan	1,575	••	1,091	••	Younger brother of the original grantee, Munshi Hasan Khan, who received the jagir for his good services in the Mutiny of 1857 and also for his being the English tutor to Nawab Sulfan Jahan, the present ruler. Najib Khan was born in 1834 and has 3 sons, the
Bahadur Shah Khan.	932	••	620		eidest son, Sir j-ud-din Hussain, b ra in 1876. The fägir passed from Kädir Khan to is son Wall Khan in 1212 F., and finally through his widow to her nephew and adopted son, a brother of the present holder.
Abdul Hakîm Khān.	116	62	451		The present holder was born in 1868. Grandson of Hamza Khān who received the jagār for bravery in 1218 F. The jagār was later on divided between Imtiaz Bī and Sīrāj Dulhin. A fresh sanad was issued in 1305 F.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDĀRS

Seria! No.	DISTRICT.	Name (f viliage,	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
<u>լ</u> 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
108	Raisen .	Ghatla .	1221 F.	Bravery in the battie of Jagwa.	Life-grant	Nawab Wazir Muhammad Kian,	Hajî Miān Pīr- Zāda.
109	Tal .	Chainia- khedî,	1218 F.	Services in the battle of Jagwa.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ahmad Khān ,
110	Dīwān- ganj.	Barola .	1218 F.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .
111	Shāhganj	Chandla .	1256 F.	Bravery in a battle at Hosh-angabad.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Widow of Hayat Khan.
112	Chhipa- ner. Mardan- pur.	Barodia and 6 other vil- iages. Dhamanda and 6 other vil- lages, Mistella- necus iands, etc.	1215 F.	Past services	Ditto .	Ditto .	Amän Singh and Kük Singh.
113	Ichhāwar Ashta .	Umar Khal and 17 other vil- leges. Arniah Garden land in lehhäwar tahszi.	1227 F.	Military services	Ditto ,	Nāwāb Nazar Muham mad Khān.	Kesrl Singh and Lachhman Singh.
114	Ditto .	Bapcha and 4 others.  Amarpura Miscellane o u s lands.	113) .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Sardar Dost Muhammad Khau.	Rao Takht Singh.

XXXI-continued.

AND JAGIRDARS.

Present Area in holder, Bighas.		Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	
Nazîr Gul .	1,122		Rs. 323		Hājī Miān was givon this jāgir in 1221 F. on a rent in recigni- tion of services in the battle of Jājan. It is now held rent-free.	
Sirāj Dulhin, daughter of Abdulia Khān,	450	80	298		The holder was born in 1866 and has a son Vilāyat Muhammad Khān, born in 1888.	
Mumtaz Bi, daughter of Mustafa Khan.	395	164	207		For the reasons given under No. 107 the jagir was granted in 1307 to the Present holder under condi- tion that she should render service to the State and maintain 3 foot- men. She was born in 1862 A.D.	
'Ghulam Mahbub Khan.	1,381	59	392		Hayat Muhammad Khān fell in the Marāthā war of 1817 at Hoshangabād. For this reason his widow was granted a jāgir. After her death her son Munir Muhammad Khān surceeded to the jāgir. The holder is bound to serve the State.	
Bhopal Singh .	13,146 12,029	2,105	11,958		The present holder succeeded in 1302 F. The original sanad was given by Nawab Wazir Mrhammad Khan to Aman Singh and Kalu lam in 1215 and 1216 F. on	
			521		l am in 1215 and 1216 F. on different dates in order to populate and cultivate the tāluka.  Nawab Nazur Muhammad Khān	
TOTAL .	25,175	2,651	23,099	\	gave a sange to the jagir and	
					Various changes took place in the villages held at different times. The present holder was born in 1867.	
Nirbhe Singh .	37,090	2,486	16,673		During the disturbances of the 18th century, the original holder was granted this taluka in jāgīr in	
	1,0^1	451	1,167 310	::	1748 A.D. for the protection of passes in the Vindiyas. In 1227 F. the taluka came into	
TOTAL .	38,091	2,937	18,150		the possession of the Bhopal State and the jagir was continued. In 1257 F. It was made a life-grant. The present holder was born in	
Rao Amar Singh	5,718	542	4,893		1884.  The ancestor of the present holder was granted a jagir in 1188 F.	
::	1,794	168	350 358		After that no fresh sanad was given till 1153 F. In 1254 F. Nawāb Sikandar Begam granted a fresh sanad and made it a life-	
TOTAL	7,512	710	5,601		1 Prant. In 1300 W Rea Ames	
					Singh was gran'ed a jagir of Rs. 3,398-12-6, and on the death of Kunwar Bai, widow of Takht Singh, her jagir was added to his in 1307 F. He holds on condition of serving the State and maintaining 5 horsemen and 25 foot. He was born in 1870.	

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Nam: of viilage,	Whin granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantee.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8
115	Sewāns .	Jamonia and 3 Others.	1254 F.	Military service.	Life-grant	Nawāb Sikandar Begam.	Randhīr Singh
116	Ahmad-	Chandbad with Mag- ardi kalku and 4 others.	1830 V.S (1773 A.D.)	Ditto .	Ditto .	Khande Rao Ponwar, kājā of Dhā".	Ajīt Singh .

Present holder.	Area in Bīg 1as.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and auccession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications, land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
Rao Hira Singh	0,148	214	5,829	TIFE TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF	Nawab Hayat Muhammad Khān granted a jāgir on Nimrakmi tenure to the ancestor of the present holder. Nawab Sikandar Begam confirmed it in 1254 F. on conditions of service to the State and the maintenance of 100 footmen. Rao Ranjit Singh rebelled against the State in 1857 and was a person in the dakaiti committed at Saugor: he was sentenced to imprisonment and his jūgir attached. In 1268F. his son Mazbut Singh obtained a jūgir of Rs. 8,800-3-0. He was also a habitual offender. It was in 1300 F. proposed to transfer his jūgir in the Pikion tūluka, but in the meantime the jūgirādā died. In 1306 F. Hanwant Singh and Bhanwar Singh succeeded; but they committed a dakaiti and were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, their jūgir heing confiscated. In 1311 F. Hira Singh, younger brother, who was also involved in the dakaiti, was through the elemency of the State granted the present jūgir. Separate jūgirs were offered to Rain Kunwar and Nawai Kunwar, but they refused to accept the same. The present holder was born in 1885.
Dorgar Singh ,	U,043	1,072	4,137		The ancestor of the present holder was awarded the first sanad by Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khān on the strength of Previous sanads granted by the rulers of Dhār. In 1804 A.D., Nwab Kaiam Khan granted 3 tillings in jögir. In 1812 A.D., Nawab Hayat Mahammal Khān substituted a cash silowance of Rs. 1,000 annually. Subsequent sanads till 1244 F. are aval able. In 1245 F. Nawāb Jahāngir Muhammad Khān confirmed the jāgir. During Mutiny, on the 15th and 19th October 1857, the Political Agent in Bhopāl asked the Bhopāl Darbar to ariest the Thākurs Govardhan and Beti 3āl seizing land and revenue in Berasa. Before any measures were taken the Thākurs died. In 1880 the jāgir was given to Bhawaih Singh for lifetime. In 1290 F. a fresh sanad was given on condition of personal service. The present holder was born in 1830 A.D.

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Scrial No.	Distrior.	Name of village,	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenura, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted,	Original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
117	Ashta .	Aonli-kh: da and 2 others.	1256 F.	Military service	Lifo-grant	Nawāb Sikandar Begam.	Kes ri Singh
118	Ditto .	Amkhedi and 9 others.	1254 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Hamîr Singh .
119	Diwan- gauj.	Dhakna- Chhapna and i other vil- iage.	1245 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Jahāngīr Muham in a d Khān,	_Bisrām Singh .
150	Sewān;.	Bargaina .	1235 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawab Kudala Begam.	Ganpat Singh .
121	A h mad- pur.	Acharoi and 2 of .ers.	1236 F.	स्ट्राप्त स्थ Ditto	Ditt	Nawab Jahangir Muham ma d Khan,	Zāi a Singh .
122	Jawar .	Bilpān and anoth r.	1 56 F.	Ditto , ,	Ditto .	Nawāh Sikandar Begam.	Manrāp Singh Bhārat Singh .
123	Dorāha .	Bīrpur .	1284 F.	Ditto	Titto .	Nawab S hāh Jahān_Begem.	Motī Singh
124	Ashtı .	Razzākpur	1256 F	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Nahar Sinh
120	jāwar .	Muham- madpur.	1256 F	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Kesri Singh .
126	Ditto .	Dhorā r a - Kalān.	1256 F	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Sardār Singh .

XXXI-continued.

and Jägirdärs.

<del></del>			,		<del>,</del>
Present holder.	Area in Bīghas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed,	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present hoider, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
	٠0	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		
Jagannāth Singh	13,953	442	2,885	721	The jagirdar was granted to the original holder for keeping watch and ward over Vindhya passes, personal service and maintaining, 4 foot men. No original sanad is extant. The last sanad dates 1300 F. The present holder was born in 1898 A. D.
Mukund Singh .	7,774	222	2,603		The present holder succeeded to the jagir in 1313 F. and was born in 1882 A.D. The jagir was awarded on condition of guarding the Vindhyan passes.
Gajrāj Singh .	5,426	140	1,260	7 5	The jagir was granted for watch and ward over the fords on the Ghora-pachhar river. The present holder was born in 1870 A.D.
Mardan Singh .	2,748	219	1.283 2.115 53	321	The original grantee was bound to keep 13 men for watch and ward, but the present holder is now required to keep only 8 men. A fresh sanad was given in 1298, F. He was born in 1870 A.D.
Berisal , .	2,770	813	1,200.		The viliages are held on condition of personal service,
Sher Singh .	5,059	213	1,833	458	The jagirdar is by caste a Saindho Thakur. In the time of Akhar
Chhatar Sing'i	1,217		1:5		his clansmen migrated from Sindh and settled at Dehi and were called Sindh. In 1256 a fresh sanad was granted on condition of service.
Lal Singh .	753		902	226	The present jogiradr is descended from the Thakurs of Jagdespur. His forefather Moti Singh rendered good service in the battle of Jagwa. In 1276 F. Nawsh Muiz Muhammad Khan granted the jagir out of his own. In 1284 F. Sher Singh died without issue and the jagir was made over to his uncle Moti Singh. The fresh sanad dates from 1302 F.
Chandar Singh .	416		607		The jāgir is based on service tenure.
G mir Singh .	628	80	572	}	The jägär is held on condition of personal service.
Rāp Sing ,	2,840	137	587	147	The jagir is granted on the past service tenure.

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantce.
1	2	3	4	Б	6	7	8
127	Sehore .	Didākhedī.	1256 F.	Military service	Life-grant .	Nawāb Sikandar Begam.	Bhawāni Singh.
128	Jāw.ir .	Piplïa- Sulārî.	1226 F.	Inām	Ditto .	Nawāb N a zar Muham m a d Khān,	Rāp Singh
129	Sehore .	Lālākhedi,	1256 F.	Maintenance grant.	Ditto .	Sikandar Eegam	Raghunāth Singh.
130	Ashta .	Chain and Rampura Khurd.	1256 F.	Military service	Ditto .	Ditto .	Shāma Thakur Bhai.
131	Sewān; .	Half village of K h a r- pur.	1250 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan	Gulab Singh .
132	Bamhorī	Hamīrpur Guptai.	1224 F. (1806 A. D.)	Dieto	Ditto .	Nawāb Wazīr Muham mad Khān,	Shamsher Singh
133	Chhipaner Mardan- pur.	Tigali and 6 others. Agra and 7 others.	1227 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Nazar Muham mad Khān.	Guläbgal and Girwar Gai.
134	Silwanî .	Imlia-bal- b a n t a Dākhljand 11 others.	1205 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Hayāt Muhammad Khān.	Shankar Sahaik
	Sīwāns .	Bichua and 6 others.		! !			
135	Sīlwānī .	Bada pondī and 8½ others.	1245 F.	Ditto	Pitto .	Nawab Jahangir M h a m m a d Khan.	Takht Singh Rāj Gond.
	<b>J</b> aïthžrí	Paransia and 13 others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .

XXXI-continued.

and Jägirdärs.

Present hoider.	Area in Bīghas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder giving date of his birth and suc- cession; caste or clan; appoint ment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
0	10	11	12	13	14
Hanwant Singh	642	34	566		The jāgir has been confirmed to the present holder on service tenure.
Manrup Singh ,	828	91	494		The jāgir was given for developing cultivation in villages.
Umrao Baī .	721	208	412		The present jagirdar succeeded to the E tate after the demice of her husband, Nathaji. Originally the jagir was granted by Maratha rulers in Inam.
Zorāwar Singh .	484	27	341	94	The ancestors of the present holder obtained the jagir from the Markthas for guarding Vindhya passes and was confirmed by the State in 1308 F.
Puran Singh ,	490	99	122	•	The present jāgirdār was awarded the jāgir in 1311 F. under a sanad renewed by Bikandar Begam on service tenure and for guarding the passes at Ru tampur and it has been confirmed to his descend- ants.
Amān Singh .	1,567	155	13 F	• •	The jagir has been confirmed to the present holder in 1306 F. on service tenure.
Umrao Sahai ,	25,146	498	3,652		The present jogradar is a Gond
Rajgond	16,445	1,049	8,098	,,	Rais of Ginnergerb To was
TOTAL .	41,591	1,547	12,650		born in 1855, and has held the jagir from 1801 F. on service tenure, but the jagir appears to have existed from the time of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khān.
Ghanshām Sahai.	46,175	2,090	7,592		The forefathers of the present holder are descended from the
	9,930	556	3 <b>,65</b> 3		Gond Rajas of Silwani.
TOTAL	56,105	2,646	11,245		
Jaswant Singh .	11,332	1,477	3,719		The jagardar is RajiGond by caste.  No sanad of earlier date than
	27,630	948	5,240		1838 A.D. is available.
TOTAL .	38,962	2,420	8,959		

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serlal No.	DISTRICT.	Name of Village.	When granted.	For weat rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
136	Silwäin . Jaithāri,	Doori and 5 others. Angawan and 17 others.	1245F (1838 A.D.)	Milltary sor- vice.	Life-grant	Nawāb Jahān- gir Muha m - mad Khān,	Takht Sing Rāj Gond,
137	Door! .	Barkhedī and 3 others,	1245 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ajmer Singh Raj Gond.
138	Ashta .	Berkhela and 4 others.	1245 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawab Sikandar Begam.	Sürat Singh Bhīi
139	Ichhāwar	Mëndia and another.	1139 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Yār Muha m m a d Khān,	Shrl Rām and Bālāram.
140	Bāri .	Piplia- Khākî and another.	1224 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Nazar Muhammad Khān.	Durjan Shah .
141	Raisen .	Bagroda and 4 others	1206 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Wazīr Muhammad Khān.	Ranchhod Sahai Rāj Gond.
142	Shāhganj	Madlawan	1223 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Durjan Shāh .

and Jägīrdārs.

Present holder.	Area in Bīghas.	Population in 1991.	Total income at which ussessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the Stat:	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; lani or cash allowance; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
Himmat Singh .	<b>7,7</b> 3 <b>6</b> 35,153	677 2,101	Rs. 3,671 5,874		See No. 135.
Тотац ,	42,889	2,868	8,945	-	
Lachhman Singh.	12,406	1,583	₹,2) €		The jzgirdar is a Raj Gond by casto. The present holder is descended from one of the petty jzgirdars who prospered under the Raja of Mandia. No sanad of early date is extent.
Bhārat Singh .	7,117	171	1,856		The present jigirdar obtained the jagir in 1365:ne was born in 1883 A.D. The grant was made for watch and ward of the Vindhyan passes.
Partāb Singh, Kowal Singh and Imrat Singh.	- 2,726	363	त्रम्ब नय		The present holder belongs to the Gond family of Ginningarh. The original sanad was given by Nawab Yar Muanmund Khan to Shri Rani and Balaram in 1132 F. on the strength of former possession.
Firoz Kunwar .	1,540	144	1,411		The present jagirdar is a Raj Good by caste descended from the family of the Raja of Bari. Her forefathers embraced Islam in the time of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khām. When the Maratha: were ruling the jagir belonged to Garha Mandia and the real jagirdar was the Raja of Ginnurgarii. In the reign of the Emperor Farrukh Star, a sanad for the jagir of Chaukigarh was given to Alam Singh and Jaswant Singh in the 2nd year of the Julus (Alamgir) cra. In the 4th year of the Coronation of Shah Alam, Jaswant Singh was charged with the duty of protecting the fords of the Narbada. The present holder was born in 1882.
Chatar Sahai .	22,305	328	1,829		Service grant.
Bhop Kunwar .	901	137	910		For reasons stated in No. 140, the jagir was givon for maintenance in 1305 F. for life.

TABLE STATEMENT OF SARDAR

Serial No.	District.	Name of village.	when grauted.	For what rea- son granted.	Tenure, hereditary • or otherwise,	By whom granted.	Original grantee,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
143	Bilquisganj Mardanpur Chhipaner.	Saras Lawapani Manjhii	1245 F.	- Military service	Life-grant	Nawāb Jahāngîr Muhamm a d Khān,	Sālam Sahai .
144	Ashta .	Dipla-khedi	125 <b>6 F.</b>	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Sikandar Begam,	Zorāwar Singh .
1 45	Tāl .	Tegaria and another.	1132 F.	Ditto	<b>P</b> erpetual	Sardār Dost Muh a m m a d Khān.	Talaimand Khān
146	Do	Bordha and 2 others.	1255 P.	Ditto	Lifo-grant	Nawāb Sikundar Begam.	Sānwant Sori .
147	Mardān- pur,	Dailāwarī and ano- ther.	1227 F.	Ditto .	Perpetual .	Nawāb Nazar Muhamm ad Khān.	Dhārşahai Gond
148	Tāl .	Bhūtpalāsī .	1210 F.	Ditto .	Life-grant	Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan.	Gangu Parhar Gond.
149	Chānd- Pura.	Mandwär .	1249 F.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Nawab Kudsla Begam.	Partab Sahai Gond.
150	Dorāha .	l'ātan and 2 others,	11 <b>2</b> 9 F.	Chaudhiat .	Ditto .	Sardar Dost Muha m m a d Khān.	Makund Singh
151	Berasia .	Kalhor .	1296 F.	Ditto .	Perpetual .	Nawāb Shah Jahān Begam.	Thākur Nirbhe Singh.

XXXI-continued.

and Jagirdars.

Present holder	Arca in Bīghas.	Population in 1901.	Total income at which assessed,	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State,	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or cash allowanes; name of his eldest son with date of his birth.
9	10	11	12	13	14
Nannu Sahal .	5,867 1,092 963	54 14 221	249 246 636	::	The present holder is Raigond by caste. The jāgir was given on foudal service.
TOTAL .	7,922	280	1,131		
Puran Singh	1,142		878	100	Zorawar Singh and Zalim Singh, the ancestors of the present holder, were given the jagir on the strength of former possession.
Kamran Shah .	2,414	140	872		The ancestor of the present holder was a convert to Muhammadanism who obtained the fagir on condition that his protected the fords of the Narbada.
Gulzār Singh .	25,518	35	436 (1) 436 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	67 =	The present holder is a Raigond by caste. The jag; was granted on the grounds of former possession. It 1803 F., the holder was accused of dakait and the jag; was confiscated in 1806 F. It has been restored for life on condition of service.
Umrao Sahai Gond.	5,438	18	338	٠.	The ancestors of the present holder received the jagir for the protection of the fords of the Narbada.
Läi Sahai .	5,533	19	150	٠.	Service grant.
Tikam Sahai .	8,292	84	135	••	The jāgir was given in the time of the Gond Rājās, but there was no sanad issued till 1239 F. A fresh sanad was given in 1310 F., on feudal serivee condition.
Raghunath Singh	<b>6,366</b>	1,087	4,395	• •	At first Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan granted land free of rent to the ancestor of the present holder. After lying in abeyance for 100 years a fresh sanad was granted in 1256F. on the grounds of former possession.
Piār Singh and widow of Nir- bhe Singh,	2,795	308	2,672	••	The jsgir was given as Chaudhardti. In 1861 A. D. the Berssis pargana was given to Bhopal: the original grantee and others were then in possession of the jagir. In 1308 F. the jsgirdar died childles, but the Darbar continued the grant to the present holders.

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDĀRS

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted,	Tonure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whom granted.	Original grantec.
.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
152	Berasia .	Gadhîa .	1270 F.	Chaudhrát .	Perpetual.	Nawāb Sikandar Begani,	Badī Baī, widow of Daulat Singh.
153	Ditto .	Imalia Sarohī.	1286 F.	Ditto	Life-grant	Nawāb Shāh Jahau Begam.	Bhawāni Singh .
154	Ditto .	Rehtî .	129 <b>4</b> F.	Ditto	Perpetual	D.tto	Dariyao Singh and Bholājī.
1 55	Schore .	A <sup>j</sup> āhadā- Khedî.	1256 F. (1849 A. D.)	Ditt»	Life-grant	Nawāb Sikandar Beg+m,	Kamod Singb.
156	Jawar .	Khaj u r ca Kasim.	1256 F. (1:41 A. D.)	Ditto .	Dicto .	Difto	l'ati Ram Brālunan.
157	Ashta .	Shah bā z- pur.a.	1256 F.	Ditto . ,	Ditto .	Ditto	Datta Parshād Brahman,
158	Dorāha .	Jataili an i another.	1256 F.	Kanungo	Ditto .	Ditto	Bābu Rāi .
159	Sehore .	Deoli .	1256 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Rampat: hād
160	Ditto .	Rām Khedī	1256 F.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto
161	Ashta .	Kachnärya and mis- cellaneous income,	1256 F.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Mansukh Rām Brāhman.

and Jägīrdārs.

Present holder.	Area in Bighas.	Population in 1901.	Total in- come at which as- sessed.	Tanka or tribute, if any, paid to the State.	Brief history of present holder, giving date of his birth and succession; caste or clan; appointment, if any, held in the State; literary qualifications; land or eash allowance; name of his closest son with date of his birth.
9 .	10	11	12	13	14.
Badl Bai	1,849	188	1,171		Danlat Singh died without issue and his widow, the present holder, was granted the jagir and the annual allowance of Rs. 108 for life. For reasons see No. 151.
Bhawānî Singh .	1,441	37	398		Son of Kokesingh Chaudhari who was said to have been granted a fresh sanad in 1270 F. He died in the meantime and his son, the present holder, was granted a sanad.
Debl Singh .	986	51	666		The jāgir was granted in return of service as Chaudhari, by Raja Rāmchandra Rao Ponwār of Dhar in 1141 F. In 1861 Nawab Sikandar Begam confirmed the grant.
Sundar Bai, widow of Hanwant Singh.	1,324	145	033		Particulars same as No. 154.
l		****			Min and an an analysis to

TABLE
STATEMENT OF SARDARS

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Name of village.	When granted.	For what rea- son granted,	Tenure, hereditary or otherwise.	By whem granted.	Original grantce
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	8
162	Ashta .	Ghanas- shāmpur.	1256 F.	Kānungos .	Life-grant	Nawāb Sikan- dar Begam.	Bhikarī Lāl
163	Jawar .	Chintaman- pura.	1256 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Partab Raī .
164	Berasia ,	Berkheda Moji.	1283 F.	Ditto	Ditto .	Nawāb Shā h Jahān Begam,	Tej Raj

and Jägirdars.

Present holder.	Area in Bighas.	Area in Bighas. Population in 1901.		Tänka or tribute, if any, paid to the state.	ment, if any, held in the state	
9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sheo Lal .	649	••	410		The jägirdar's ancestors were Chaudharis and Kanungos.	
Gulāb Raī	1,381	45	्रिक् र उन्हेर प्रमुख <sup>375</sup> म		Djitto.	
Kewal Kishan, Ma'ian Gopal, Majlis Rai, Deo Baki h and Gunpat Rai.	1,224	321	601		For particulars see No. 154.	

## GLOSSARY.

### ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ar. stands for Arabic.

Cor. ,, ,, corruption.

 $H_{\bullet}$  , Hindi.

Lit. ,, ,, Literally.

M. " Marāthī.

P. ... Persian.

Skt. " Sanskrit.

### ·A

Abkāri [P. from āb = water].—The business of distilling (strong) waters. Now a technical term for Excise.

Achkan [Turki rough], a sort of long coat having buttons in front.

Adālat [Ar. adl=doing justice].—A law court. Sadr adālat=chief court; faujdārī-adalāt=criminal court; diwāni-adālat=civil court.

Adān [H.]—Garden land which is both manured and irrigated and used in Mālwā chiefly for poppy.

Akhātij [Skt. cor. of Akshaya-tritiya, the immortal 3rd]—The 3rd of the light half of the Hindu month Vaishākh (April-May). It is the most important day of the agriculturists' year when operations in the field recommence. It is also the supposed day of creation.

Amin (Ar. lit. a trustworthy person, from aman = trust].—An official in charge of a revenue unit such as a paragana <math>(q. v.) or an official deputed for any special work.

Angarkha [Skt. ang = body and raksh = to protect].—A long coat or tunic fastened by Hindus to the right and Muhammadans to the left of the chest (see Chapkan).

Asāmī [Ar. plural of ism=a name].—Asam was the heading of the first column in the register of cultivators' names, whence asāmi, an individual, whose name was in the register, now an ordinary term applied to any cultivator.

B

Bakshi [P. lit.—baksh = imparting or bestowing].—A pay master.

Bigha [H. from Skt. vigrah].—A land measure very variable in different parts of Central India. On an average  $\frac{5}{8}$  acre (see Blochmann Ain-i-Abkari II-61-62).

C

Chapkan [H. from Turki or Mughal source].—A long coat or cassock like shape fastened by Hindus on the right, and the Muhammadans on the left, of the chest with strings.

Chaukīdār [P. chaukī = meaning throne, stool or station and  $d\bar{a}r$  = keeper].—Hence a village watchman or irregular policeman; one in charge of a chaukī or out-post.

Chik [H. Lit. slime.].—Crude opium.

Choga [Turki].—A long dressing gown.

D

Daffādār [P. from dafa = class or section and  $d\bar{a}r = to$  look after].—An officer of cavalry or head peon [A. and P. from dafa = preventing]. A sergeant in the army or police; in civil employ a superior among guards, peons, etc.

Daftardar [P. daftar = a book or bundle of records].—A record-keeper of revenue documents especially, keeper of the archives, now applied to an accountant.

Darbār [P. a dwelling] used in two senses, (a) Darbār, the administration of a native state; (b)  $darb\bar{a}r$  an assemblage, e.g., Gwalior Darbār or State of Gwalior and  $Dasahra\ darb\bar{a}r$  the yearly assemblage at the  $Dasahra\ festival$ ; also  $Huz\bar{u}r\ darb\bar{a}r$ =Chief's own office.  $Darb\bar{u}r$ = $i\cdot\bar{u}m$ =Minister's office, open court.

Darogāh [P. and H. from Turki].—A superintendent of excise, police, etc.

Dasahra [H. from Skt. from dasa=ten and har=removing, i.e., removing of ten sins].—Is held on the 10th Sudī of Ashwin (September-October). It is an important festival with Rājputs and Marāthās, being one especially affected by the martial castes. It commemorates the

day on which Rāma marched against Rāvana, on the 10th day after he worshipped Durga whence this feast is also called the Durga-puja. On account of Rāma's victory, gained after the appeal to the goddess, the 10th day is also called vijaya-dashmī or 10th of victory. The real importance, however, lay in the fact that it fell at the end of the rains when the warrior class recommenced their forays and raids.

Diwālī [H. from Skt. dīpa and alika = a row of lamps].—
The autumnal festival held on the last two days of the dark half (Badī) of Ashwin (September-October) and the new moon of Kārtik (October-November). It lasts from 13th or dhantrayodashī "13th of wealth" or the 14th called narak-chaturdashī "14th of Narak" to the yamadwitiya, the day of the new moon, which is sacred to Yama the god of the lower regions. It is the first day of the commercial year.

Dofasli [Ar. fasl=harvest from fasl=cutting].—Landbearing two (do) crops in the year.

Dusai [H].—Land sown twice. San-dusai, land first sown with san and then poppy; makka-dusai land sown first with makka, and then poppy, and so on.

# F

Fasl [Ar. fasl = cutting].—A harvest. The harvest, do fasli = land bearing two crops in one year.

Faujdār [P. commander of a army = fauj].—Used adjectively in faujdārā-adālat, a criminal court.

### G

Gangor [Skt. gana = multitude, and gauri = the goodess Pārbatī].—A name applied to the women's festival held in Mālwā and Rājputāna in the month of Chaitra (March).

Garh (Garhi) [H.].—A fort on a hill, as distinct from kot, a fortified town or stronghold on a plain. Garhi = a small fort.

Ghāt [H. from Skt. ghatthat = cut].—A cutting or pass in the hills, a landing stage on a river or tank, a bathing place with steps.

H

Haq [Ar. right].—Perquisites paid to village officials such as patels.

Havildār [P. havaldār=holder of an office of trust].—A subordinate revenue officer who assists in collecting land revenue, in cases where this is paid in kind he watches the crops until the State share is paid.

Hijri [Ar. separation].—Muhammadan era. The first year dates from the flight of Muhammad; the year commences on the 16th July 622 A.D.

Holi [Skt. holika].—The great spring festival held at the vernal equinox during the ten days preceding the full moon of *Phāgun* (February-March). It is only observed, as a rule, on the last 3 days however.

Huzūr [Ar. the presence].—Used in reference to the chief's own office or court, e.g., Hūzur-darbār, Huzūr-adālat, Huzūr-tahsīl, the home district.

I

Id [Ar. that which recurs].—A recurrent festival, especially the *Id-ul-fitr* or festival of breaking the fast held at the end of *Ramzān* on the new moon of *Shawāl*.

Ijāra [Ar. ijāra rent or contract].—A farm or lease of the revenues of a village or district. Ijāradār a farmer of the revenues or monopolist.

Ijlās-i-kāmil [Ar. from  $ijl\bar{a}s$  = the act of sitting].—The superior council.

Ilāka [Ar. lit. relation or connection].—A district tract or state. One in possession is called an ilākādār.

Inām [Ar. a gift from a superior].—Land grant free from revenue payment.

Istimrārī [Ar, lit. continuing from  $m\bar{a}r = to$  keep on, preserve].—Land held on a permanent lease for which a fixed quit-rent is paid.

J

Jāgir Jāgirdār P [P. from jai = place,  $g\bar{\imath}r = to$  hold].—An assignment of land held under various conditions but usually requiring payment of a certain percentage of the revenues, or the performance of certain feudal services.

K

Kamiti-i-māl [Eng. and P.].—Committee on revenue matters.

Kānungo [P. a speaker (go) of rules  $(k\bar{a}nun)$ ].--A revenue official who supervises the Patwaris.

Kasba [Ar.]—Technical expression for a native town adjoining a British Station, e.g., kasba Sehore as distinct from chhāoni Sehore.

Khālsā [P. from  $khal\bar{i}s\bar{a} = pure$ , genuine].—Lands administered by the Darbar direct, and not given on farm, in jāgīr, etc.

Khām [P. khām = immature].—A tahsīl or district managed by the Darbar directly (see Khalsa). Ordinarily applied, however, to undeveloped or immature tracts which no ijāradār will take or farm.

Khān [P.].—The title of kings of Tartary, at present a title given to every officer.

Kharif or Siālu [Ar. Autumn].—The autumn agricultural season (May to October).

Khillat [Ar. lit. "What a man strips from his person "].-A dress of honour presented on a ceremonial occasion, or as a reward. The term is now applied to almost any ceremonial gift even to a cash payment. Its origin is shown by the derivation.

Kist [Ar. a division].—An instalment of the revenue demand payable at a fixed rate.

स्ट्रापेन नगरी M

Madar-ul-muham [Ar. lit. the centre of affairs].—The chief minister.

Mahājan [H. from Skt. mahān = great, jan = man]. A great man; a banker; dealer in money. A term generally applied to a Bania.

Mahal [Ar. from mahl = alighting from journey]. -Apalace, subdivision of a sarkār under the Mughals, ward of a city. Plural is Muhāl.

Majlis-i-ulama [Ar. from  $ijl\bar{a}s$  = act of sitting].—Council of Ulamas or learned men (pl. of alim), where religious matters are discussed.

Mansab [Ar. office].—Term for rank and titles conferred by the Mughal Emperors. Mansabdar = a mansab holder (see J. R. A. S. 1896, 510).

Mashwarā [Ar. ad vice].—Majlis-i-mashwarā, advisory council.

Masnad [P.].—Throne or seat of honour.

Motamim [Ar. muhatamim from muhtam = solicitous, anxious].—An agent, representative or superintendent.

Muāfi [Ar. from a/u=absolution].—A grant of land free from all obligations as to payment of tribute, service, etc.

Muāmia [Ar. from amal=action, effect, dominion].—A form of tenure similar to  $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ ; the  $mu\bar{a}ml\bar{a}d\bar{a}rs$  or holders of these estates usually pay  $T\bar{a}nka$  (q. v.) or tribute.

Muharram [Ar. from harām=unlawful].—The first Muhammadan month. Murder and plunder was thought unlawful by the Arabs in this month. Hence the name.

Muin-ul-muhām [Ar. lit. assistant in affairs].—The minister for revenue matters.

Mukhtār [Ar. lit. chosen].—Agent, a customs-house official, etc.

Munshi [Ar. from insha=to educate, a secretary].—Any educated Muhammadan; a title of clerks Muhammadan and Kāyastha who usually know Urdu and Persian (see Pandit).

Munsif [Ar. nisf = half, insaf = justice].—A judge in a civil court.

Muntazim [Ar. hazm = to superintend].—Especially superintendent of police or jails.

Mustājir [Ar.].—The holder of an ijāra (q.v.) or farm of the revenues.

### N

Naib [Ar. a deputy].—Used in expressions such as Naib tahsīldār, deputy tahsīldār, etc.

Nāka [H.].—A point where two or more roads meet. A customs, police or other post.

Nakshatra [Skt. An asterism in the moon's path].—All agricultural operations are regulated by the nakshatras of which there are 27 in a year (see Indore State Gazetteer Appendix B).

Nāla [H.].—A watercourse, not necessarily dry

Näsir-ul-muhām [Ar. lit. controller of affairs].--The judicial minister.

Nāzim [Ar. One who arranges or organises].— The official in charge of a  $Niz\bar{a}mat$ , a revenue unit corresponding to a Division.

P

Pagri [H.].—A made up head-dress.

Paijāma [P.  $pa = \text{foot and } j\bar{a}ma = \text{dress}$ ].—Trousers (either loose or tight-fitting).

Pakka [H. ripe].—Applied to anything of a permanent nature as a stone or brick house, metalled road or iron bridge, etc. (see kachcha).

Panchāyat [H. a council of five  $(p\bar{a}nch)$  elders].—A council of the chief men of a village or caste, community, any similar council or committee.

Pandit [H. from Skt. a learned man].—A Sanskrit scholar; title of address for Brāhmans.

Pardānashin [P. lit. seated behind a curtain].—Secluded; the ordinary term for women who are secluded in a zanāna or harem.

Pargana [H. from Skt. pragan = to reckon up].—A revenue and a fiscal unit corresponding to British  $tahs\bar{\imath}l$ , the subdivision of a  $s\bar{\imath}bah$ .

Patel [H. from Skt. pattakila by metathesis for pattalika, i.e., one in charge of a pattala or canton, see J. A. O. S. vii, 24 ff].—The headman of a village often a hereditary official (see Colbrooke's "Essays" ii, 303).

Patta [H. from Skt. patta = a roll, a list].—The idea of a roll or list of cultivators gradually gave place to that of tax or cess, and a portion of a village.

Patwārī [H. from Skt. patra-warin = a doer of writing].— The village registrar and accounts keeper, subordinate to the Kānungo (q. v.)

Pindārī [H.].—The etymology of this word is uncertain. Malcolm (Central India i-433) derives it from pendha, an intoxicating drink affected by the Pindārīs, which was made by fermenting jowār. This supports the spelling Pendhārī. Wilson derives it from pendha, a bundle of straw, i.e., a forager or camp follower. Yule and Burnell derive from pinda-parna, meaning to follow closely, or pinda-basne to stick close to. Irvine (Indian Antiquary, 1900) suggests Pandhar the old name for the tract lying along the Narbadā near Hindia and Nemāwar.

R

Rabi or Unhālu [Ar. spring].—The spring crop season (October to March).

Rahdāri [P.  $r\bar{a}h = road$ ].—Transit duty on all merchandise crossing a State or passing from one district to another.

Rājput [H. from Skt. rāja-putra = king's son].—The fighting caste among Hindus; applied particularly to certain well known classes such as the Rāthors, Kachhwāhas, Sesodias, etc.

Rasum [Ar. rasm = what is customary].—Dues, court fees, etc.

Ryotwāri [P. rait-wāri = dealing with the subject].—A ryotwāri settlement is made with individual cultivators direct, and not through middlemen (see ijāra).

S

Sadr [Ar. chief].—Used in sadr  $ad\bar{a}lat = \text{chief court}$ ;  $Sadr moh\bar{a}l = \text{Native chief's residence}$ , etc.

Sāhukār [H. from  $s\bar{a}dhuk\bar{a}r = right doer$ ].—A native banker and money-lender.

Samvat [Skt. a year or era].—Contraction for Vikrama Samvat, the era in general use in Central India. Its initial year corresponds to B. C. 57.

Sanad [Ar.—a diploma.].—A grant, patent or deed conferring specific titles on rights. Most chiefs in Bundelkhand hold on a sanad.

Sanchūr [ $M\bar{a}lw\bar{i}$ . san = hemp,  $ch\bar{u}r = \text{powder}$ , fine pieces]—Green manure made by sowing hemp and ploughing it into the soil when in flower, urad is similarly used called (q. v.) urad chūr.

Sarai [P. a palace].—Stage house for accommodation of travellers.

Sardār [P. sar = head].—A noble, leader, officer in the army, person of rank.

Sarkār [P. lit. head workman].—A subdivision of a sūbah (q. v.) under the Mughals. It still clings in certain tracts, e.g., sarkār Bījāgarh in Indore state.

Sawain [H.  $sawa = 1\frac{1}{4}$ ].—Technical name for the system followed in making loans in kind in which  $1 + \frac{1}{4}$  (i.e., interest at 25 per cent.) is taken on settling day.

Sāyar [H. from Ar. sa'ir=Customs dues].—The origin of this term is curious and interesting being due to a confusion between two Arabic words sa'ir what is current and sa'ir remainder (see Hobson Jobson sub voce).

Shab-i-barāt [P. shab = night and barat = confer privilege]. —The fourteenth day of the month of  $Sh\bar{a}b\bar{a}n$ , a festival among Muhammadans.

Shia [Ar. Shia, a sect].—Followers of the Musalman sect which considers Alī, the son-in-law of Muhammad as the rightful successor of the prophet. The Shah of Persia is the head of the sect (see Sunni).

Sillādār [Ar. P. sillahdūr=bearer of arms].—Native trooper (sowār) who provides his own horse and sometimes arms as well.

Sūbah [Ar.].—Originally the word meant a province, e.g., the  $s\bar{u}bah$  of Mālwā, in Mughal days. The officer in charge was at first called the sipah  $s\bar{u}l\bar{u}r$  or the commander of the forces, as the land became settled he was designated  $s\bar{a}hib$ -i- $s\bar{u}bah$  and  $s\bar{u}bahd\bar{u}r$ . This ultimately contracted in every day use to  $s\bar{u}bah$ . Native State districts are often called  $s\bar{u}bahs$ , the official in charge being similarly termed. A sar  $s\bar{u}bah$  or head subah often holds charge of a  $pr\bar{u}nt$ , containing several  $s\bar{u}bahs$  (see Blochmann Ain-i-Akbari, I, 245).

Sunni [Ar. The people of the faith].—The prevailing sect of Musalmans in India, whose members acknowledge the first four Khali/s. The Sultan of Turkey is the head of this sect (see Shia).

बन्यपेव नधने T

Tahsīl [Ar. collection].—The revenue units which compose a Zīla (q. v.) are called tahsīls, the officer in charge being tahsīldār (see pargana).

Takkāvi [Ar. from kavi=strength; a re-inforcement].— Technical term for loans made to cultivators to enable them to cultivate, etc.

Tāluka [Ar. from alak = to depend]. A revenue division, district, dependency.

Tānka [P. tankhwāha=pay].—Properly speaking an assignment of part of the revenues of a ract in favour of some magnate. Now applied to cash payments made either as tribute by feudatories or cash grants to feudatories by a superior Darbār. These tānkas in many cases originated as blackmail which was paid to restrain marauding Rājputs from devastating a State.

Tauzi [Ar.].—A register, technical term for revenue collections.

Tāzim [Ar. lit. making great (azam) = honouring].—The ceremonial reception of a feudatory or sardār by the chief. The gradations of such receptions are most minute and mostly strictly adhered to.

Tāzia [Ar. tāziat = consolation].—Mimic representation of the tomb of Hasan and Husain.

Thākur [Skt. thakkura = an idol, a god].—Term of respect applied to Rājput land-holders of a lower status than that of ruling chief. It means lord or master.

Thānādār [H. from Skt. a station, place of standing].—Now applied to a police station, or revenue subdivision of a pargana (q. v.). It originally meant a body of men forming an outpost itself and to small border forts (see Blochmann Ain-i-Akbari, 1-345).

#### U

Uradchūr [Mālwī urad = a plant (Phaseolus radiatus), chūr = powder, fine pieces].—Green manure made by sowing urad and ploughing it into the soil when in flower (see san chūr).

#### V

Vakil [Ar. a representative].—The official deputed by a Darbār to represent it at another Darbār or with the Political Agent, etc. General term for a pleader in the courts, who is not a barrister-at-law.

Vazir [Ar.].—Minister of a (Muhammadan) State.

### ¥

Yunānī [Lit. Greek].—The Musalmān school of medicine derived from the Greeks.

### Z

Zamindār [P. zamīn = land].—A land-holder or landlord, cultivating himself or employing others.

# INDEX.

Explanations :- P. A.=Political Agent; r = tiver; t=town; v = village.

Abbās Khān, 114. Abdul Hassan, firm of, 55. Abdul Kādir Ghīlāni, feast of, 28. Abolition of transit duties on salt, 33. Abul Fazl, 77, 112, 123. Adams, Colonel, 107. Adil Khān, 114. Adil Muhammad Khān, jāgīrdār of Am. bāpāni, 31. Administration, 60; in early days, ib.; departments of, ib.; district staff, 61; village administration, ib.; of city, 99. Administrative Section, 60; Divisions and Gazetteer, 75. Afza Bāgh, 21. Agastya Muni, 2. Agra, 32. Agricultural practice, 42; population, Agriculture, Section, 40-49; general conditions of; 40; soil classes, ib.; seasons, 41; implements used in, 47; area sown, ib.; population engaged in, 48. Ahmad Ali Khan, 33, Ahmadpur (v), 90, 184. Ahmadpur tahsīl, 84, 75. Ahmadābād suburb, 96. Aish Bāgh, 97. Aish Farhat, fight at, 21. Ajnāl (r), 3, 76. Akbar, 3, 77, 82, 86, 92, 106, 115; fall of Mālwā to, 82; takes over Garha-Mandla, Raisen and Täl districts, 86, 115; Christian wife of, 106. Akbar Khān appointed wazīr, 22. Akil Muhammad Khān, 12, 13; appointed wazir, 12; dies, 13. Alamgir II, 14, 115. Alam Khān Lodi, Sultān, 113. Ala-ud-dīn Khiljī, takes Bhilsa, 76; and Raisen, 112.

Al-dyeing industry at Ashta, and Jawar,

83, 91.

Alha and Udal, Banaphar heroes, 123. Alīf Muhammad Khān, 12. Alges, Captain N., P. A. at Bhopal, 129. Allahabad, 32; pillar, 117. Altamsh, 76, 112. Ambāpāni (v), 21, 31; (peak), 76. Amins, 61.Amīr Khān Pindārī, 18, 19, 20, 22, 93. Amir Muhammad Khan, son of Chhote Khān, 18. Amīr Muhammad Khān, son of Wazīr Muhammad Khān, 26, 28, 30, 97; causes disturbances, 30; seizes Kaliakheri fort, ib.; his confinement in Asirgerh fort, ib.; tomb of, 97. Amrāwad (v), 90. Amusements of childrens and others, 38. Anand Singh Solanki of Mangalgarh, 9. Andher (v), 116. Andhra kings, 118. Aonlighāt (v), 90. Appendix A-Letter from Colonel Muir, B-Treaty (of Raisen) with the British Government, 126. C-Bhopal Battalion, 128. D-Political Officers at Bhopal, 129. Archæological site, 86, 90, 91, 105, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 123. Archæology and architecture, 34, 35, 78, 86, 92, 115. Area, of State, compared with that of Yorkshire, 1; see Nizāmat and Tahsīl articles; cultivated, 41; irrigated, 47. Arts and Manufactures section, 53. Army, 71; Imperial Service cavalry, ib.; Regulars, ib.; Ihitis Shāmia regiment, ib.; Ihatirmia regiment, 72; Irregulars, ib. ; Intazmia corps, ib .; band, ib.; recruits, ib.; cost, ib.; artillery, ib. Asāpuri (v), 90; produce of gangeri pān at, 87; valuable old remains, 90, 91. Ashrafi pahār, 105. Ashta (t), 91, 3, 16, 29, 53, 82, 84; fort 29; siege of, 91.

Ashta tahsil, 84, 81, 83; pargana, 14, 22. Asmāt Begam, 19, 20, 75. Asoka, edicts of, 117; edict, pillars of, Attack on Bhopāl by Jagu Bāpu, 23. Auxiliary force (afterwards the Bhopal Battalion) required by the Treaty of 1818, 26. Azam Khān, see Mirza Muhammad Koka. В Bābar, 77. Bagalwāra (v), 92. Bāgalwāri (v), 87. Baghelkhand, 5, 6. Bahādur Shāh (Gujarāt), 76, 77, 112, 113, Bahlol Lodi, 113. Bahārkach (v), 92, 85, 89. Bahū Begam, 14--16. Baijnāth, Lāla, 29. Bain (r), 76. Bājī Rao defeats the Nizām near Bhopāl, 12. Bakha, story of Chandrabhan and, 105. Muhammad Khān, Bakshī, marries Shāh Jahān Begam, 31; granted titles and personal salute, ib.; dies, 33. Bāla Kila fort, 12, 97, 99. Bāla Rao Inglia, 20, 21, 77, 115. Balthazar Bourbon (Shehzad Masih), 25, 26, 28, 99, 107, 108, 126, 127. Bamhori tahsil, 80, 78, 75. Bamhori (v), 92, 80. Ban (r), 81. Bānda, 24, 25. Bandrabhan (v), 92. Bangla pān, 103. Bannerman, Lieutenant-Colonel P. W., P. A. at Bhopāl, 130. Barbosa, on opium, 44. Bara Mahal, 96. Barasia, see Berasia. Bara Talao, 95, 97. Bareli tahsīl, 88, 75, 85, 87. Bareli (v), 92, 53, 88. Bāri (v), 92, 13, 89; Chainpur-Bāri, Gond head-quarters, 89; chief of, 11. Bāri tahsīl, 89, 75, 85, 87. Bārna (r), 3. Barstow, Mr. H. C., P. A., Bhopal, 130. Barua, 85. Bāsoda State, 1. Battles of Ratanpur, 12; Jamaldi-

Bāgri, 10; Bhopāl, 12; Kolāns, 13;

henkhera, 22; Punbās, 29; Maghti, 91; Idgah, 13; Phanda, 16. Bayley, Major S. F., P. A. at Bhopal, 132. Bāz Bahādur, 77. Benazīr palace library, 73. Benī Lāl Bakshi, 23. Benī Prasād, Munshī, 29. Bentinck, Lord W., 28. Berasia (t), 92, 8, 9, 22, 83. Berasia pargana, 9; tahsīl, 83, 32, 75, 82, 93; seized by Yashwant Raō Ponwar of Dhar, 93; falls to Amir Khān, ib.; made over to Karīm Khān, ib.; restored to Dhar, ib.; made over to Bhopāl in reward, ib., 32. Besh (Bias) (r), 76, 81. Beta, encounter near, with Marathas, 13. Betel leaves of Deora, 103; of Asapuri, 87. Betwā (r), 2, 3, 76, 85. Bhābhar (r), 3. Bhagner (r), 3. Bhander, 4, 5, 6, 7 (Geology). Bhang, 47. Bhaironda (v), 93, 53, 87, 90; famous for weavers, 93. Bhīlsa, 9, 10, 14, 16, 22, 76, 77, 104, 112, 113, 117, 118. Blim Singh Hära of Kotah, 11. Bhoja, Rājā, of Dhār, 1,95—98; fort of, 95, 96, 100. Bhojpāl, see Bhopāl. Bhojpur lake, 86, 88, 94; dam and tomple at, 7, 35. Bhojpur (v), 93, 1, 3, 7, 9, 77, 86, 116, 123. Bhopal (t), 95; origin of name, 1; State, situation of, 1; Bhopāl Agency, 1. Bhopal Battalion, 128, 26, 30, 31; origin of the, 26; history of the corps (see appendix C, p. 128); upkeep of the, 65 (see also Bhopal Contingent). Bhopāl Contingent (see Bhopāl Battalion), 26, 29, 30, 31, 128. Bhopāl, lakes at, 1; battle of, 12. Bhopāl plates of Udaya Varma Paramāra, 105. Bhopāl Sekrohi, 75, 99, 100, 122. Bhopāl-Ujjain line, 33, 83, 98, 102, 119. Bhopat Shāh (Rai), 77, 112, 113. Bhūpāl, see Bhopāl. Bhupāla, seo Bhopāl. Bichhun (r), 76. Bijai Rām, Dīwān, 13, 14, 19, 20, 108, Bijwars, 3

Pānipat, 14; Aish Farhat, 21; Bis-

Bilquisganj *tahsīl*, 84, 81, 75. Bilquīsganj (v), 102, 84. Bina (r), 76. Birds, 8. Birjisnagar, see Narwar. Bishenkhera, fight at, 22. Borband, encounter near, 13. Botany, 8. Bourbon family, 85, 106, 108; Balthazar, 99, 107, 108; Jean Phillipe, 106; Francis, 106, 108; John-de-Silva, 107; Schastian, 107; family tree of, 107, 108; Salvador, 106, 107; see Ichhäwar. Buddha, colossal figure of, 117. Budh Singh, Rao Rājā of Būndi, 11. Buildings in Bhopal city, 71, 96. Buildings of note, 71, 92, 96, 97, 99. Bnudela chiefs, 16. Bundelkhand, 1, 5, 6, 24, 31, 78. Burānākheri (v), 3. Burgess, J., 119. Burhänpur, 12.

### C

Camac, Colonel, 125. Canning, Lord, thanks Sikandar Begam and awards Berasia pargana for services in the mutiny, 32. Capture of Gwalior by Colonel Popham, 106. Carts, type of country, 58. Castes, tribes and races, 36. Casts, plaster, of Sānchi gates, 118. Cattle and live stock, 48. Celsus, on opium, 44. Central India Agency, 1. Central Provinces, 1, 76. Centres of trade, 55. Cesses, 67; in former days, ib.; of present day, ib. Cession of land for Bhopāl-Ujjain line, Chainpur (v), 102. Chainpur-Bāri, Chief of, 11, 22, 89, 102, governor of, 13, 20. Chain Singh, 128. Chaitya Hall, 117. Chaityägiri, see Sānchi. Chakhaldi (v), 102. Chambal (r), 11. Champāvati, see Chikhaldi. Chanderi, 113, 114.

Chandpura (v), 102, 89.

Chandrabhan, story of — and Bakha, Chara, plants, 7. Chaukidar, 61; see Glossary. Chaukigarh, fort of, 103, 35, 86. Chhâter (v), 103. Chhatar Mal, 114. Chhatarsăl Bundelā, 11. Chhipaner (v), 103, 8,90; stone mortars made in, 53. Chhipāner tahsīl, 8, 75, 90, 87. Chhote Khan, Diwan 15-118, 79, 95, 96; becomes minister, 16; maintained friendly relations with Marathas, ib.; sets free Pindārīs, ib.; his strong administration, 17; jealousy of the Pathans and endeavours to get him dismissed, ib.; changes his tactics and harrasses Pathans, ib.; erects pukhtāpul dam, 18, 95; death of, ib.; fortifications strengthened by, 96. Chichli (v), 103, 53, 89; leather boxes made at, 53; see Shahganj. Chīk, 53. Chitor, Rānā of, 76, 77, 112, 113. Chitu Pindārī, grant of Chhipāner to, by Wazir Muhammad, 22. Chulah (v) 20. Chuneti, 87. Chunar stone, 5. Chunetia (v), 103, 80. Church, Roman Catholic, 99, 101, 107; Protestant, 122. Climate, 8. Close, Colonel Sir Barry, 23. Coinage, 65. Colvin, Licutenant Colonel, J. R. C., P. A. at Bhopal, 132. Collection of revenue, 67. Commerce and Trade Section, 54. Compensation for abolition of transit duties on salt, 33. Contingent Force, 120, 122. Conveyances, 58; cart, tongas, shigrams, carriage, Europe made motors, Councils, 60; Ijlas-i-kāmil, ib.; Kamiti-imāl, ib.; Kamiti-i-Dīwāni wa Fauzdāri, ib. Courts, 63; appellate, ib.; city, ib.; powers of, ib. Crops, 44-47. Cultivated area and variation, 41; progress of, 47. Cultivation, industries, wages and prices in Bhopāl city, 99. Cultivator, material condition of, 49. т 2

Chandpura tahsīl, 89, 85, 87, 75.

iv index.

Cumming, Captain W. G., P. A. at Bhopal 129.
Cunningham, Captain J. D., P. A. at Bhopal, 129.
Cunningham, Sir A., 118.
Curzon, Lord, visits Bhopal State, 34.

#### D

Daily life of people, 37. Dāk Bungalows, 122. Dams, 34, 35, 98. Dāna Khān, 112.  $Darb\bar{a}r$ , 32, Dastgir Muhammad Khān, succession of, 30. Day labourers, material condition of, Dead, disposal of, 38. Deccan, 2; Presidency, armies in, 24 Deccan traps, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 81, 85. Delhi, 9, 12, 14, 24, 97. Delhi Assemblage, 29, 33. Density and variation of population, Deora Rājputs of Jagdeshpur, 10, 108, Deori tahsīl, 89, 75, 87. Deori (v), 103, 25, 53, 89; sarautus made at, 53. Descriptive Section, 1. Devipura, 8, 10, 14, 29 (see also Ahmadpur). Dewa Bhau, Dhar general, 12. Dhar State, 32, 93. Dharamshālas, 100. Dharjana fees, 38.  $Dharmsh\bar{a}stra$ , 62. Dholpur State, 6. Dilāwar Alī Khān, 11, 12. Diler Khān, Chief of Korwai, 11; his death, ib. Dilkusha, fight at, 21. Dip (v), 103; (r. s.) 7, 57, 103. Director General of Archæology, charge of Sānchi made over to, 118. Dispensaries (vide Hospitals), Yunāni, 74, 79, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88—93, 102, 103, 104, 109, 110, 111, 115, 123, 124; English (European), 74, 88, 89, 91, 93, 102, 109, 122, 124. Dīwānganj (v), 104, 79; (r. s.), 104. Diwanganj tahsil, 79, 75, 78. Dobi (r), 3; (v), 104. Dorābji, firm of, 55. Dorāha (v), 104, 10, 83; origin of name, 104. Derāha tahsīl, 83, 8, 14, 22, 29.

Dost Muhammad Khān, Sardar; 9—12, 16, 65, 77, 86, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 102, 105, 108; entering India proceeds to Lohari Jelālābād, 9; kills a man in a quarrel and flees to Delhi, ib.; joins the Imperial troops, ib.; reaches Mālwā and serves the Rājā of Sītāmau, ib.; deposits his belongings with Muhammad Färuk, ib.; hires his services to petty Rajput chiefs of Mālwā, ib.; recovers part of property from Muhammad Fāruk, ib.; serves Thakur Anand Singh of Mangalgarh, ib.; appropriates his and his mother's valuables, ib.; obtains lease of Berasia for Rs. 30,000 a year from Tāj Muhammad, 10; founds State, ib.; sends for his family, ib.; overawes the Khichis and Umats, ib.; attacks Jagdeshpur, ib.; kills Deora Rājputs; changes name of Jagdeshpur to Islamnagar, ib.; sends his brother Sher Muhammad Khān with a force against Bhīlsa, ib.; kills Muhammad Fāruk at Bagri, ib.; acquires Bhilsa and country around, ib.; joins Bhim Singh Hara of Kotah, 11; receives a high mansab, ib.; attacks the Chief of Chainpur Bāri and annexes his territory, ib.; assumes the title of Nawab and position of an independent Chief, ib.; lays the foundation of Fatchgarh fort, 11, 96; assists Dilāwar Alī Khān, 12; battle of Ratanpur, ib.; is overawed by Nizām, ib.; makes over his son Yār Muhammad Khān as hostage, ih.; leaves a well established State and dies, ib.; his family, ib.; revenue of the State in his time, 65; drives away the governor of Bhilsa, 77; builds Ashta fort, 91; erects a mosque at Berasia, 93; his tomb and mausoleum, 12, 98; Ginnürgarh falls to, 105. Double-cropping, 43. Dress of the people, 36.

Drugs, 47.

Duty on opium, 69,

Duke of Edinburgh, Shāh Jahān Begam visits His Royal Highness the, 33. Dumkhera (v), 94.

Durand, Colonel Sir H. M., P. A. at Bhorāl. 129, 31, 107, 121, 122; retires from Indore, 31; finds asylum at Sehore, 35; escorted to Hoshangābād, ih

Durgāvati, wife of Silhādi, commits jauhār, 113. Durjansāl Khīchi, 20. Ε

Economic Section, 40. Eden, Captain W. F., P. A. at Bhopal, 129. Edicts of Asoka, 117. Edinburgh, casts of Sanchi gate at, 119. Education, 73; female, ib.; in Bhopāl city, ib., 102; High School, 73; Sulaimania high school, ib.; affiliation of the high school to the Calcutta University, afterwards to the Allaha. bad University, ib.; other Schools, ib.; piess, ib; library, ib. Elgin, Lord, visits Bhopāl, 34. Encounter on the Kolans, 13; at Ginnürgarh, 16. Enumerations, 35. Epigraphy, 7, 119, 120. Eran (Eranika), 118. Exports, 54.

Excise, 68. Fa Hian or Hiuen Tsiang, 117. Fairs, Cattle, 48, 88, 120; religious, 80, 84, 87, 90, 92, 105, 109, 110, 120; others, 81, 84, 85, 120. Faiz Muhammad Khān, Nawāb, 13, 14, 77, 96, 108, 115; succeeds, 13; dissensions, ib.; fight near Idgah and death of Sayad Muhammad Khān, ib.; Bijai Ram retrieves the day, ib.; assigns Rahatgarh to Sultan Muhammad, 14; leaves rule to Mamola Bibi and his ministers; character of, ib.; Marathas obtain possession of Ashta, Devi-Dorāha, Ichhāwar, Bhīlsa, pura, Shujālpur and Sehore, ib.; dies, ib. Famine, 58; causes of, ib.; effects on population, 59; protective works, ib. Farhat Afza bagh of Sikandar Begam, 97. Farmān, 14. Fatehgarh, founding of fort of, 11, 97; fort, 13, 18, 19, 20, 95-98; Amīr Khān Pindārī made  $Kil\bar{a}d\bar{a}r$  of, 19; huge old illuminated copy of Koran placed in, 98; made over to Sindhia, 20; to Amir Khān, 20. Faujdar Muhammad Khān, 27; appoin-\*cd minister, 30; resigns, ib., 97. Faulād Khān, minister, 15, 16. Fauna, 8, 76, 82, 85. Fāzil Muhammad Khān, son of Dost Muhammad Khān, 12, 14, 16. Fāzil Muhammad Khān jāgīrdar of

Ambāpāni, 31.

Fell, Captain, 118.

Fergusson, J., 118. Festivals, enjoyed by people, 38. Fibres, 47. Fights between villages of Bagri and Jamaldi, 10; at Idgah, 13; at Ratanpur, 12; at Punbās, 29. Filose, Jean Baptiste, 24, 25, 107, 120. Finance Section, 64; early system of, ib.; present system of, 65; sources of Revenue and Expenditure, ib. Fine cloth, manufacture of, see Muslin. Finger impressions, registration of, 72. Firms, principal — in State, 55. Fish, 8. Fleet, Doctor, 1. Flora, 76, 85. Food of people, 37. Forces, State, 71. Fort, Islamnagar, 10, 12, 35; Fatchgarh, 13, 18-20, 95-98, Bhīlsa, 10; Raisen, 5, 14, 19, 35, 76, 115; Ashta, 29; Kalia-kheri, 30; Asirgarh, 30; Shergarh, 106. Fossils, 7. Francis Bourbon, 106. Gagron, 113. Gaj Singh, Rājā of Narwar, 11. Gānja, 47. Gardens, 47, 97; produce, 47. Garha-Mandla, Gond Chief of, 86. Garhi (v), 104, 81. Garhi tahsīl, 81, 78, 75. Garcia d'Orta, on opium, 44. Gazetteer, 90. G. C. I. E., title of, conferred on Sultan Jahan Begam, 34. G. C. S. I., title of, conferred on Sikandar Begam, 32; on Shāh Jahān Begam, 33. Geology, 3-8; laterite, 3; groups of rocks, ib.; recognised divisions, 4; Ginnurgarh shales, 4; Vindhyans, ib.; Deccan and Malwa traps, 57; Upper Bhander, ib.; flag stone quarries, ib.; Ginnurgarh limestone, ib.; Bhander and Nagod limestone, 6; Lower Bhander sandstone, ib.;Şirbū

Ghairatganj (v), 104, 81. Ghairatganj tahsīl, 81, 75, 78. Ghairat Khān, Dīwān, founds Ghairatganj, 141, 104. Ghanīm-ul-Mulk, 115.

fresh water strata, ib.; fossils, ib.

Ghafur Khan, Nawab of Jaora, 18.

Genealogical tree (see before Chapter I).

shales,

ib.; volcanic basalts,

νi INDEX.

Ghasi Rām, Dīwān, 14. Ghaus Muhammad Khān, Nawab, 19--23, 25-28, 30, 97, 101, 108; makes Amīr Khān Pindārī kilādār of Fatchgarh, 19; opposes Wazīr Muhammad's becoming minister, ib.; gets Murid Muhammad as minister, ib.; alarmed at the increasing power of Wazīr Khān, 22; ealls in Muhammad Muhammad Shāh Khān and Karīm Khān to expel Wazīr, ib.; appeals to Sindhia promising Islāmnagar fort and 4 lakhs, ib.; succeeds as Nawāb, ib.; calls in Sādiq Alī, general of Nagpur chief, to get rid of Wazīr, ib.; Wazīr retires to Ginnūrgarh, ib.; Ghaus Muhammad sends his son Muiz Muhammad Khān as hostage to Nagpur with Sadiq Ali, ib.; Wazīr returns and drives out Marāthas out of Bhopal, ib.; his harsh treatment of Nawab and people, 23; Wazīr persuades Ghans Muhammad to retire to Raison leaving the State in his hands, ib.; transfer of the rule to Wazīr's branch, ib.; Ghaus Muhammad acquiesces in the marriage of his daughter, Sikandar Begam, with (afterwards Jahangir) Muhammad Khān, 26; makes over Islamnagar to Sindhia, 108. Ghogra (r), 3. Ginnurgah (v), 104, 2-6, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22, 35, 85, 86; fort, 11, 35, 102, 104; lime worked at, 52; Gond Chief of, 11, 102; strength of its position, 104. Girdhar Bahādur, 11. Girls schools, 73; instruction for pardah girls, ib. Goddard, General, march of, 15, 16, 23, 125. Gohur Begam, see Kudsia Begam. Gokal Dās, firm of, 55. Gokalpur (v), 105. Gopal Dās, firm of, 55. Gond Chief of Garha Mandla, 86; of Ginnurgarh, 11, 102. Gondwana tract, 1, 78. Goni (r), 3. Gorakhpur (v), 105. Govindpura (v), 21. Granary, State, 98. Graham and Company, firm of Messrs. W. A., 55. Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 55, 57, 78, 80, 83, 87, 98, 102-105, 109, 111, 112, 116, 122, Guest house, 100, 101.

Gulgaon (v), 105, 10, 79; (r.s.), 105. Gul Khojah, 18. Gunoura, see Ginnūrgaih. Gunjāīrghāt (v), 105. Guni (r), 3. Gupta style temple, 117, 118. Gutka, manufacture of 53, 99. Gwalior, 5; State of, 1; capture of, 106. Gyaraspur, 10.

Habīb Khān, 82, 112, Halāli nadi, 10, 108. Hambar (r), 3. Hamid-ul-lah Khan, 3rd son of Sultan Jahān Begam, 34. Governor-General's Hamilton, Mr., Agent, 32. Hamîr Singh, Rāwat of Rājgarh, 19. Hanidia (*Hindia*) sarkār, 102, 110, 116. Hardaul mela, 120. Hardot (v), 105. Hassan Muhammad Khān, 13.

Hastings, Lord, 15, 24, 26, 126; takes

action against Pindārīs, 26. Hayat Muhammad Khan, Nawab, 11, 13, 14—22, 95, 108, 109, 111; succeeds as Nawāb, 14; disputes at his succession, ib.; adopts and converts to Islam four boys, Faulad Khan, Jamshad Khān, Islām Khān, and Chhote Khān, 15; makes Faulād Khan minister, ib.; Colonel Goddard's famous march, ib.; assistance given by the State, 16; murder of Faulad Khān and appointment of Chhote Khān as minister, ib.; plot against Chhote Khān by Bahū Begam and Sharif Muhammad Khān, ib.; fight at Phanda, ib.; defeat of Sharif Muhammad, 17; Chhote Khan's illtreatment of Pathans, ib.; disturbance by Najāt Muhammad Khān, Hayāt Muhammad Khān's narrow escape, ib.; construction of Pukhtāpul, ib., 95; death of Lady Mamola, 17; death of Chhote Khān, 18; weak ministers succeeded ib.; dissensions, ib.; unsatisfactory state of affairs, ib.; Lakwa Dāda invited, 19; Pindārīs appear, ib.; Wazīr Muhammad arrives at Bhopāl, ib.; Ghaus Muhammad and his mother oppose Wazīr's appointment minister, ib.; Murid Muhammad becomes minister, ib.; Murid's misbehaviour, 20, 21; Wazīr's services, 21; is appointed as minister, ib.; recovery of lost districts, 22; Ghaus Muhammad's opposition to Wazīr, ib.; Nawab's death, ib.; his tomb at Islāmnagar. 109.

Hemp drug, 69.

Henley, Captain W., 13, 129; P. A. at Bhopāl, 129.

Henry IV of France, 106.

Hill system, 2.

Himālayas, 2.

Himmat Rām, 18, 19.

Hindu mythology on Vindhyas, 2.

Hippocrates on opium, 44.

Hira Bhao, the Pindari leader, 16.

Hirania (r. s.), 89.

Hislop, Sir Thomas, 26.

History, 9-35; genealogical tree of the Chief's family (before page 1); introductory 9; Dost Muhammad Khān, ib.; joins the Imperial army, ib.; serves Rājā of Sītāmau, ib.; hires out his services to Rājput chieftains in Mālwā, ib. ; serves Thākur of Mangalgarh, ib. ; obtains lease of Berasia and founds a State, 10; attacks Jagdeshpur and changes its name to Islamnagar, ib; builds a fort, ib.; attacks Multammad Fāruk, governor of Bhīlsa, killshim and obtains Bhilsa and country around, ib.; joins Bhim Singh Hara of Kotah against Nizām, 11; attacks and annexes Chainpur Bari, ib.; seizes Ginnurgarh fort, ib.; assumes title of Nawab and independence, it.; his defeat at Ratanpur, 12; surrenders his son to Nizām as hostage, ib.; his death, ib.; Sultan Muhammad Khan succeeds but deposed by Yar Muhammad Khān who ascends, ib.; comes into collision with the Marathas, 13; battle of Kolāns, ib.; death of Yār Muhammad Khān, ib.; Faiz Muhammad Khān succeeds, ib.; family dissensions resulted in assignment of Rāhatgarh to Sultān Muhammad Khān, 14; encounter between tho Nāwab's forces and Imperial Governor of Raisen, ib.; Marāthās enter Bhopāl and obtain 7 parganas, ib.; death, ib.; Hayāt Muhammad Khān succeeds, 14; Bahū Begam and Mamola Bibi, 15; administration conducted by Faulad Khan, ib.; Treaty of Purandar, 1776, ib.; march of Colonel Goddard, 16; ministry of Chhote Khān, ib.; internal disturbance by Sharif Muhammad Khān, ib.; battle of Phanda, ib.; Chhote Khān's ill-

treatment of Pathans, 17; disturbance by Najat Muhammad Khan, ib.; unsatisfactory condition of Bhopāl, 17-22; Murid Muhammad Khān, 19; Wazīr Muhammad Khān as minister and actual ruler, 20-26; recovery of Berasia, 21; differences between Wazir and Ghaus Muhammad Khān, 22: fight at Bishenkhera, ib.; death of Hayat Muhammad, ib.; Ghaus Muhammad Khān succeeds as Nawāb, 22; invites Sādiq Alī, the Nagpur general, to expel Wazir, ib.; Wazīr retires to Ginnūrgarh but turns and drives the Maratha force, ib.; Wazīr executes persons who instigated the Nawab, 23; the Nawab retires to Raisen, leaving the State to Wizīr, ib.; Wazīr Muhammad Khān succeeds, ib.; attempts for a treaty with the British, ib.; unsuccessful attack on Bhopal by Sindhia's and Nagpur forces, 23, 24; Wazīr's death, 25; his description by Malcolm, ib.; succession of Nazar Muhammad Khān, 26; his marriage with Kudsia Begam, ib.; treaty with the British, ib.; stipulation for auxiliary troops (afterwards the Bhopal Battalion), ib.; restoration (afterwards the to Bhopal of the 5 parganas held by Vinchur chief, 27; rise in the revenue, ib.; death of Nazar Muhammad, and his character, ib.; succession of Munir Muhammad Khan and Sikandar Begam, 28; Munīr resigns in favour of his brother Jahangir Muhammad Khān, ib.; regency of Kudsia Begam, ib.; marriage of Jahangir Muhammad Khān with Sikandar, ib.; dissensions between the Nawab and Sikandar Begam, 28; the Nawab escapes to Sehore, and raises a force, 29; encounters with the Bhopal forces on the Punbās, ib.; retirement of Kudsia Begam on a life grant of 5 lakhs, ib.; her decoration with the Imperial Cross and death, ib.; investiture of the Nawab with powers; ib.; birth of Shāh Jahān, ib.; death of Nawāb, ib.; nominal succession of Shah Jahan, 30; Sikandar Begam's rule, ib.; disturbance by Amīr Muhammad and his confinement in Asirgarh, ib.; Sikandar Begam's character, 31; marriage of Shāh Jahān with Bak. shi Bāki Muhammad Khān who received the title of Nawab and a

salute of 17 guns, ib.; the Mutiny, ib.; loyal services of Sikandar Begam, and her contention to be regarded not as Regent but as a Ruling Chief, ib.; her formal investiture with ruling powers, 32; her presence at the Jabalpur  $darb\bar{a}r$ , ib.; reward of Berasia pargana for services in mutiny, ib.; her decoration with a G. C. S.I., ib.; her pilgrimage to Mecca and visit with the Viceroy at Agra, ib.; death Sikandar Begam, 33; succession of Shāh Jahān, ib.; her investiture, ib.; death of Nawab-consort, ib.; introduction of reforms, ib.; the Begam's remarriage with Maulvi Sayad Sidiq Husain, ib.; grant of title of Nawab and salute to him, ib.; Shah Jahan receives a G. C. S. I., ib.; marriage of Sultan Jahan with Sultan Ali Ahmad Khān, ib.; withdrawal of honours from Shah Jahan's second husband, ib.; visit of Lord Lansdowns to Bhopal and exemption from presenting a nazar, by rulers of Bhopāl, 34; death of Shāh Jahan, ib.; succession of Sultan Jahan and death of her husband, ib.; visits Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales, ib.; decorated with a G. C. I. E., ib.; her family, ib.; titles of ruling Chiefs, ib. Hiuen Tsiang, 117. Holdings of cultivators, 48. Holi, see Festivals. Hoshangābād District, 1, 5, 16, 85. Hoshangābād (t), 7, 16, 21, 107, 121, 122; Colonel Durand escorted to, 107, 121, 122; fort, 18; (r. s.), 103. Hoshang Shāh of Mālwā, 88, 94. Hospitals in city, 74, 102; see also dispensaries. Houses, classes of, 37. Humāyun, 77, 82. Husainji Bhai, firm of, 55. Husain Ali Khān, Savad, 11. Hutchinson, Captain, A. R. E., P. A. at Bhop**al**, 129. Hyderābād State, 1, 11, 12, 19. Huzur tashil, 79, 78, 75.

jāgīr of Bourban family, 106. Idgah, 13, 20; fight at, 13. *Ijāradārs*, 67; see Glossary. Ijlās-i-kāmil, 64; see Glossary. Imperial Cross, Order of, conferred on Kudsia Begam, 29. Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 33. Imperial Service Cavalry, 71, 72; cost of constructing lines, 71. Imperial Service lines, 102. Impey, Major L., P. A., Bhopāl, 131. Implements, 47. Imports, 54. Inayat Musih, 23, 25, 108; deputed to Mr. Jenkin's to form a treaty, 23. Indebtedness, of cultivators, 48. Industries, 53; general character of, ib.; pagris and muslin at Ashta and Schore, ib.; gutka and jewellery at Bhopāl, ib., 99; chilam, turbans at Schore, ib.; sarantis of Deori, ib.; khārūa of Bareli, ib.; stone mortars of Chhipaner, ib.; daries at Bhaironda, ib.; leather boxes of Chichli, ib.; blankets of Jaithari, ib. Inglia, Bāla Rao, 20, 21, 77, 115. Inoculation for plague, 39. Inscriptions, 91, 92, 96, 115, 118. Insects, 8. Inspection bungalows, 84. Intertrappeans, 3. Iron industry at Jhāmar, 52. Irrigated crops, 46. Irrigation, 47. Islāmgarh, see Garhi. Islām Khān, 15. Islamnagar tahsil, 79, 78, 75. Islāmnagar (v), 108, 10, 12, 13, 20-22, 27, 96, 109; fort founded, 10; capital, 96; made over to Sindhia by Ghaus Muhammad, 108; restored by British, ib.; Kudsia and Sikandar Begams escape to, from violence of Nawab, 29, 109; birth of Shah Jahan at, ib. Izzat Khān, Nawāb of Korwai, 13.

J

Jagdeshpur, 10, 108; see Islamnagar.

Jagu Bāpu, Sindhia's General, attacks

Jabalpur, 6, 33.

Bhopal, 23.

Jāgīr, a land grant, 68. Jāgīrdārs, statement of, 189.

Colonel Durand arrives from Indore

Ichhāwar tahsil, 85, 14, 22, 83, 106;

lchhāwar (t), 106, 8, 10, 14, 85, 91,
107; fugitives from Agar at, 107;

Jahangirābād, 29, 74, 96, 100. Jahāngir Muhammad Khān, Nawāb, 28. 29, 30, 91, 96, 97, 109; marries Sikandar Begam, 28; visits Lord William Bentinck at Saugor, ib.; his differences with Kudsia Begam, ib.; dissensions with Sikandar Begam, ib.; plots against the two Begams, ib.; escapes to Sehore 29; borrows money, raises a force and seizes Dorāha, Devipura and Jaharkhera and Ashta fort, ib.; is defeated and retires to Ashta, 29, 91; proceeds to Sehore, 29; British Government intervenes, ib.; invested with powers, ib.; relations with the Begams remained strained, ib.; birth of Shah Jahan, ib.; improves the city, ib.; removes army to Jahāngirābād quarters, ib.; was a great patron of learning, ib.; dies, ib.; leaves a will for succession of his illegitimate son Dastgir, ib. Jaharkhera, 29. Jails, 72; industries carried on in, ib.; cost of constructing Central Jail, Jaingarh (v), 12th century temple of, 88. Jains, 36. Jaithāri (Jethāri) tahsīl, 80, 78, 75; head-quarters (v), 109, 80; manufacture of blankets at, 53. Jajanda (r), 76. Jama Masjid of Kudsia Begam, 34, 95-102. Jamaldi-Bag 7. fight at, 10. Jamal-ud-din Khan, minister, 31. Jämgarh (Jaingarh?) (v), 109. Jāmner (r), 3. Jamshad Khān, 15. Jaswant (Yashwant) Rao Bhau, 24, 25, 120. Jawāhir Mal Kidār Nāth, firm of, 55. Jāwar (v), 109, 85. Jāwar *tahsil*, 85, 75, 83. Jean Baptiste Filose, 24, 25, 107, 120. Jean Philipe, 106. Jenkins, Mr., 23, 24, 26. Jewellery of Bhopal, 53. Jhagaria, see Bilquisganj. Jhāmar (v), iron industry at, 52. Jhiribar (v), 85. Jihād, preaching of, 31. John de Silva, 107. Johnson, Captain, 107, 118; P. A. at Bhopāl, 129. Johnstone, Captain J., 107. Judicial Committee, 64.

Jujhār Singh of Orchhā, 91.
Juliāna, sister of Akbar's Christian
wife, 106.
Jumna Doāb, 2.
Jushka Vasudeva, 118; sec Kush n.

#### K

Kabirpanthi sect, temples, 99. Kādir Shāh (Mallu Khān), 77, 112, 113. Kaimur, 4, 5. Kaknada, 118. Kaknada bota, 118; see Sānchi. Kakvava, see Sānchi. Kaliakeri, fort of, 30; (v), 109, 85, 88, Kaliakheri tahsil, see Täl tahsil. Kaliāsot (r), 3, 94. Kālidās, 3. Kalpī, 15, 31. Kalyanji Bhai, firm of, 55. Kamlāpatī, Rānī, 11. Kāmil Muhammad Khān, 17. Kānungo, 61; see Glossary. Karauli, State, 6. Karim Khān Pindarī, 22, 82, 93. Kemball, Major C. A., P. A. at Bhopal, Kensington Museum, London, 119. Keolari nāla, 10, 102, Kerwa (r), 3. Keshodās, poet, 3. Kesri, Lāla, Dīvān, 14. Ketubhan (v), 109, 87, 88. Khālsā, 68, see Glossary.  $Kh\bar{a}m$ , 68, see Glossary. Khāmgarh, vide Khamkhera. Khāmkhera (v), 81. Khān Bahādur Khān, 12. Khān Muhammad Khān, 33. Khān Zamān defeats Vikramājīt of Orchhā, 91. Khānd, 3. Khar (r), 3. Kharif, 40-43. Kheml**ä**sa, 16, 77. Khiāli Rām, 19. Khichis, 20. Khichiwāra, Rājputs of, 10. Khuskwakt Rai, Rājā, 29. Kincaid, Major-General W., P. A. at Bhopāl, 130. Kishan Ram, Lala, minister, 31. Kolans (Kolas) (r), 13, 81; encounter on the, 13.

Kolar (r), 3, 102.

Kontolpur, see Gokalpur.

Koran, 61, 62, 73, 98; a huge illuminated copy of, 98.

Korwai State, 1, 11, 13.

Kotra (v), 29.

Kudsia Begam, 26, 28—30, 34, 95—100, 107, 109; marries Nazar Muhammad Khān, 26; acts as Regent for Sikandar Begam, 28, 29; her opposition to Munīr Muhammad, ib.; marries her daughter to Jahāngīr Muhammad Khan, 28; makes over administration to Nawāb Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān, 29; plot against hor and Sikandar Begam, ib.; retires from public life on a life grant of 5 lakhs, ib.; receives Imperial Cross, ib.; dies, ib.; bequeaths her property of 5 lakhs to Shāh Jahān, ib.; her mosque, 100.

Kuhu (r), 3. Kuli Khān, 16, 17, 20.

Kurai, 77. Kumri (v), source of t

Kumri (v), source of the Betwa at, 3. Kundari (v), 110, 80. Kurrum Mahomed Khān 126, 127.

Kushān king, 118.

L

Ladkoi, (v), 110.
Lake, see Tāl of Bhojpur.
Lakwa Dāda, 19, 21.
Lakshman Singh, 113.
Lakshmipur, see Ichhāwar.
Lāl Kothā, 96, 100, 101.
Lālji Mustāpha, 23.
Lameta, 3.

Landers, Captain J. E., P. A. at Bhopāl, 129.

Land, cession of, for Bhopāl-Ujjain line, 33.

Lang, Mr. J., P. A. at Bhopal 131.

Language and literacy, 36.

Language, official, 60.

Languages spoken in Bhopāl city, 98. Lard Revenue, 66; early system of, ib.; present system, ib.; statistics of, ib.; settlements, ib.; rates, 67; cesses, ib.; collection, ib.; tenures, 68.

Lansdowne Hospital, 71, 96, 101, 102; cost of constructing, 71.

Lansdowne, Lord, visits Bhopāl, 34.

Laterite, 3.

Laws and enactments in force, 62. Leather boxes, manufacture at Chichli of, 53. Legislation and Justice Section, 61; early system, of ib.; present system of, ib.; legislation, ib.; statistics of, 64.
Leper asylum, 74, 122.
Leslie, Colonel. 15, 16.
Library, Benazīr palace, 73.
Limestone, 5, 76.
Local and Municipal Section, 70.
Lohāri, Jalālābād, 9.
Lotia (r), 119.

Lotia (r), 119. Lotra (v), 81.

Luard, Captain C. E., P. A. at Bhopal, 132.

### M

Macpherson, Major Samuel Charters, P. Λ. at Bhopāl, 129; describes Sikandar Begam, also her mother and daughter, 30.

Madame Dulhim, 99, 107, 108.

Madar-ul-muham, 61.

Maddock, Mr., P. A. at Bhopal, 28, 118, 129.

Madhya desh, see Middle region.

Maghati, battle of, 91.

Mahals (under Mughals) Chhipaner, 103; Mardanpur, 110; Rämgarh, 116. Maha Matra, 118.

Mahmud Khiljī II (of Māndu), 112.

Mahāvanso, 117.

Mahalpur (v), 110; peak, 2; old remains at, 35, 110.

Māhi marātib, 12.

Maihar, 6.

Mājī Sāhibah, see Mamola Bībī, 26.

Majlis-i-mashwaara, 61.

Majlis-i-ulama, 60. Makusudangarh, 1.

Malcolm, Sir John, 15, 17, 25, 26, 27; on revenue of State, 15; gives account of Mamola Bibī, 17; describes Wazir Muhammad, 25; negociates a treaty with Bhopāl, 26; on state of Bhopāl after Nazar Muhammad's death, 27.

Maljhir (v), 110.

Malik Mughis-ud-din, see Mughis-ud-din. Malot, Mr., on term Ginnūrgarh shales, 4. Mallu Khān, see Kādir Shāh.

Mālwā, 1, 9, 11, 76, 77; cattle, 48; Sultāns, 76, 82, 112; plateau, 1; trap, 4.

Mamola Bībī, 14—18, 106; directs Councils of State, 14, 15; her character, 17.

Mangalgarh, Thakur Anand Singh of, 9.

Mangalgarh jāgīr (v), 83. Maniāri (r), 3. Manners-Smith, Major J., V.C., C.I.E., P. A. at Bhopal, 131. Mansab, 11.Manufacture of stone mortar at Chbipāner, 53; dari, khārwa, sarauta, pagrīs, chilams, gutka, ib.; of leather boxes at Chichili, ib. Manures, 44. Map of State, see at end of volume. Marāthās, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 77, 78, 82, 91. March of Colonel Goddard, 15, 16. Mardanpur tahsil, 90, 8, 75, 87. Mardanpur (v), 110, 8, 90. Markets, 55, 80, 84, 85, 104, 120. Marriage customs, 37. Martindale, Sir A. H. T., K.C.S.I., P. A. at Bhopal, 130. Masnad, 12.Material condition of the people, 49, 50 Mac Mullin, Major A. L., P. A. at Bhopāl, 199. Meade, Lieutenant-Colonel M. J., C.I.E., P. A., Bhopāl, 131. Means of Communication, 57; roads, ib. railways, ib; vehicles, 58; post and telegraphs, ib.; telephone, ib. Mecca, pilgrimage to, 32, 34. Mechanism of trade, 55. Medical, institutions, 74, 102; organisation of department by Sikandar Begam, 74; appointment a yunani medical officer, ib.; English hospital opened, ib.; number of dispensaries, English and yunani, ib.; Lady Lansdowne Hospital, 71, 74; midwifery school, 74; Prince of Wales Hospital, 71, 102 ; shafakhānās, 74. Meghaduta, 3. Meghji Bhai, firm of, 55. Merchant, material condition of, 50. Metcalfe, Mr., 24. Middle class man, material condition of, 50. Middle region, 2. Migration, 35. Mills, 54. Mines and Minerals Section, 52. Ministers of State, 60. Mint, 65. Mir Ahmad Khān, 11, 12. Mir Kuli Khān, Sardār, 33. Mirza Muhammad Koka, 77. Mirzāpur, stone of, 5. Miscellaneous rèvenue. 68. Mixed sowings or bejara, 43.

Mosques important; Tāj-ul-Masajid of Shāh Jahān, 34, 98, 100; Jāma Masjid of Kudsia Begam, 34, 98; at Raisen, built by Ghanim-ul-Mulk, 115; Moti Masjid, 97, 98. Moti Begam, 21, 108. Moti Masjid, 97, 98. Motor cars, 58. Muāfi, 68. Mughis-ud-din, Malik, inscription by, 119, 120; founding of mosque, ib. Muhammad Diler Khan, 11. Muhammad Fāruk, Governor of Bhīlsa, 9, 10, 12; receives in deposit and seizes Dost Muhammad's property, 9; is defeated and killed by Dost Muhammad, 10. Muhammad Nazir Khān, firm of, 55. Muhammad Shāh Khān, 22. Muharram, see Festivals. Muhatamim-tāmīrāt, 71. Muin ul-muham, 60. Muir, Colonel, letter from, 125. Muiz Muhammad Khān 22, 97; surrendered as hostage to Sādiq Alī, Nāgpur General, 22. Mumullah, see Mamola Bibi. Munna Lal, 14. Municipality, 70, 99. Munic Muhammad Khān, 28; his marriage contracted with Sikandar Begam, ib.; succeeds as Nawab, ib.; attempts to assert his authority, ib.; abdicates in favour of brother and receives jāgīr of Rs. 40,000 a year, Munna Läl, 14. Munsif, 61, 63. Muntazim, 60, 72. Murāwar (v), 91, materials of a temple at, used to erect Ashta for, ib. Murid Muhammad Khān, 19, 20, 21, 77, 108, 115; becomes minister, 19; illtreatment of, 20; commits suicide, 21. Muslin, industry of, at Schore, 53, 82, 120; Ashta, 82. Mustājīr, 61, 68. Mutiny, 31; situation of Colonel Durand during, 31, 107, 121, 122; fugitives from Agar, 107; fugitives at Ichhāwar, 107; at Sehore, 31. Muzaffarnagar District, 9.

### N

Nādīr Shāh, invasion of, 12; sacks Ichhawar, 106. Nāgod, 6.

Nāgpur, 18, 25; Rājā of, 21—24; Resident at, 23, 24; forces of, attack Bhopāl, 21—24.
Najāt Muhammad Khān, 17.

Nakshatras, 42.

Nāmdār Khān Pindārī, leader, 26.

Name, origin of — of State, 1; of Doraha, 104.

Nanakpanthi Sect, 99.

Napoleon III, Emperor, 118.

Narbadā (r), 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 16, 22, 85, 102, 105, 110; valley, 4, 5, 8.

Narbadā District, 5.

Namadā pura-pratijagaranaka district, 105.

Narsinghgarh State, 1, 81.

Narsinjhpur District, 1.

Narwar, 111, 106, 11; chief, 106.

Nasirjang, 11.

Nasir-ul-Muhām, 60, 61, 63.

Nasrat Jang Khan Dauran, 86.

Nasr-ul-lah, Khān, Muhammad, Heir Apparent, 31; see also Genealogical Tree.

Natural Divisions and scenery, of State, 1.

Nawāb, retention of the title of, by Sultan Muhammad Khān, 13; by Ghaus Muhammad Khān after retirement, 26.

Nawid Alī Khān Khwajascra, 14.

Nazar Muhammad Khān, Nawāb, 26—28, 82, 91, 96, 97, 98, 101, 99, 108, 126; his succession, 26; marriage with Gohur Begam alias Kudsia, ib.; makes a treaty with the British Government, ib.; sells his valuables to equip a force required by treaty to assist the British, 27; receives back 5 parganas held by Vinchurkar, ib.; is restored Islāmnagar fort, ib.; his handsome domain, ib.; improved finances under, ib.; meets accidental death when proceeding to Islāmnagar for hunting, ib.; his description by Sir John Malcolm, ib.; his character, 28.

Nazar, exemption from presentation of, by rulers of Bhopal, 34.

Nāzims, 61, 63, 64.

Nazīrābād tahsil, 83, 75.

Nazīrābād (v), 111, 83.

Nemāwar, temple at, 5.

Newal Shah, Gond Chief, 11.

Newill, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H., P. A. at Bhopāl, 131.

Newmarch, Lieutenant-Colonel L. S., P. A. at Bhopāl, 131. Nizām, 11, 12; attacks Dost Muham mad, 11; defeated by Bājī Rao, 12.

Nizāmats, 60; table of, 75. Nizāmat-i-Janūb, 85, 60.

Nizāmat-i-Maghrib, 81, 60.

Nizāmat-i-Mashrik, 76, 60.

Nizām-ki-tekri, 12.

Nizām Shāh, Gond Chief, of Ginnūrgarh, 11.

Nomenelature, 38.

Nuid Alī Khān Khwājāsera, Governor of Berasia, 14, 115.

Nūr Bāgh of Nawāb Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān, 97; tombs in, ib.

Nür Muhammad, father of Post Muhammad Khān, 9; tomb of, 93.

## 0

Occupations, of people in the State, 36; in Bhopal City, 98.

Offices of State, 60; deori-i-khās, ib.; mufti, ib.; majlis-i-ulama, ib.; Kāzi, ib.; police, ib.; public works department, ib.; forest department, ib.; vakil-i-riāsat, ib.; deftar-i-nāzir, ib.; khazāna, ib.; bakshīgīri-hisāb, ib.; bakshīgīri fauj, ib.

Oil seeds, 47.

Opium, 53, 68; manufacture of, 53; control of, ib.; cultivation of poppy for, 70; trade at Ashta of, 91; see also Poppy.

Opium Agency, establishment of scales at Bhopāl, 34.

Osborne, Colonel J. W. W., 122; P. A. at Bhonal, 129.

Oudh, force sent by the Nawab of, 15.

#### P

Pagri, 16, 36, 53.

Palaces, at Bhopāl, 96,100; Hindu—at Raisen, 115.

Palmer, Colonel, 125.

Pānipat, battle of, 14.

Pān, 87, 103; gangeri of Asapuri 87, and bangla of Deori, 103.

Panna Shales, 4.

Papnās (r), 3, 29; fight at, 29.

Parason, jāgīr, 83.

Paramāra rulers of Dhār, 1, 96.

Parasrām, chobdār, saves life of Hayāt Muhammad Khān, 17.

Pārbatī (r), 2, 3, 81; the Western, 3.

Pardah, 20, 30, 33, 73. Paris, casts of Sānchi gates sent to, 118. Pāriyātra (m), 2, 3. Partāb Rai (Shah) 77, 113. Pārua (r), 3. Pasture lands, 48. Patel, 61. Pathāri, 13. Patwāris, 61; see Glossary. Peaks at Sulkanpur and Yarnagar, 85; Singāreholi, near Mahalpur and Hoshangābād, 2. Peshwā, 77. Pests, 46. Phanda, battle of, 16. Physical aspects Section, 1. Piklon (v), 111 Piklon tahsil, 80; see Diwanganj tahsil. Pillar, Allahabad, 117; Sarnath, 118. Pindārī leaders: Karīm Khān, 22, 82, 93; Chitu, 22; Hira Bhau, 16; Amīr. Khān, 18; Namrar Khan, 26. Pindāris, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 91. Pir Mahārāj, of Narwar, 111. Pirthi Rāj, firm of, 55. Plague, 38; in Bhopāl city, ib., 99. Pliny on opium, 44. Plaster casts of Sanchi gates sent to France, Kensington Musuem, London, Dublin and Edinburgh, 119. Pleicene or Pleistocenea fresh water beds, 3. Ploughing, 42; depth to which carried. ib.; time of commencement, ib. Pokhara, 118. Police and Jails Section, 72. Police than as, 79, 83, 87, 89, 90-95, 99, 102—104, 109—111, 116, 119, 122, 123, 124. Political Officers at Bhopāl, see Appendix A, 129—132. Popham, Colonel, captures Gwalior, 106. Population, of State, 35; of city, 98. Poppy, cultivation of, 44; history of cultivation, ib.; area covered, ib., 68; soil used, 44; requires irrigation, ib.; need for constant watering and heavy manuring and careful daily attention, 45; process of cultivation and collection of chik, 45; disposal of chīk, 46; chīk manufactured into opium, 53; see Opium. Post offices, Imperial, 58, 80, 81, 88— 93, 103, 104, 108, 109, 115, 123, 124; State, 58, 80, 84, 88-93, 103, 104, 108-113, 122-124. Post and Telegraph, 58, 101, 122,

Predeaux, Major W. F., P. A. at Bhopal, Press, Sultānia, 73. Prices, 49; of food grains, ib. Pritchard, Major C. H., P. A. at Bhopal, Profits, State share of-from railways, 70. Protestant Church, 122. Prince of Wales' Hospital, 102. Prince and Princess of Wales, Sultan Jahan presented to, 34. Public health of State, 38; of city, 99. Public Works, 71. Pukhtāpul, erection of, 17, 20, 95. Punbās (r), 29; fight at ib. Puran Mal, 77, 113, 114, 115. Purandar, Treaty of, 15. Purāni Kothī, 100, 101. Pushkara (Pokhara), 118.

Q

Quarries, 6.

R

Rabba form of opium, 53, 54. Rabi, 40, 41, 42, 43. Rabi food crops, 47. Raghūji Bhonsla, 18, 23. Raghunāth Rao (Rāghoba) Peshwā, 15. Rāhatgarh, governor of, 13; iāgīr granted to Sultan Muhammad Khan, 14, 19; kilādār of, 31. Rahīm Khān, governor of Chainpur Bări. 20. Railway, State share of profit from, 70. Railway stations, 7, 57, 78, 80, 83, 85, 87, 91, 93, 101, 102—105, 109, 111, 112-116, 119. Rainfall, for State, 8; statement of, 136. Raisen (t), 111, 5, 8, 14, 19, 21, 23, 27, 35, 77-79, 112, 113; fort of, 5, 14, 19, 35, 76; made over to Marathas, 21, 77; recovered by Wazir Muhammad, 21, 78; Treaty of, 27; sarkār, 77, 92, 115; taken by Bahadur Shah and Sher Shah, 77; founded by Rai Singh, 112. Raisen tahsil, 75, 78, 79. and Muhammadan classes, Rajput

material condition of, 50.

Rajwāsini, see Rāisen.

Rai Singh, founder of Raisen, 112.

Umatwāra, 10; Deora, ib., 108.

Rājputs, 76; Rājputs, of Khiehiwāra,

Rāmgarh (v), 115. Rāmkishan, firm of, 55. Ram Shah Tonwara, Raja of Gwalior, Rano Sārī Satakarnī, an Andhra king, 118. Ratanpur, fight at, 12. Rates, land revenue, 66. Ratnāvali, wife of Puran Mal, 112, 115. Reaping, 43. Registration, of documents, 64. Rehati (v), 116, 110. Reilly, Nicholas, half caste irishman, 107. Relic cascades, discovery at Sānchi of, 117. Religions, 36. Rents of land, 49. Rents, Wages and Prices Section, 49. Reptiles, 8. Revenue, collection of, Dost Muhammad's time, 65; Hayat Muhammad's time, 26; of Wazīr Muhammad's, 27; of Nazar Muhammad's, ib.; at present, 67. Revenue of the State, 65. Rewah State, 2; sandstone, 4, 5. Ricards, Mr. W. H., 129. Rickards, Major, W. H., P. A., Bhopal, 122, 129, Richhun (r), 76. Riddle, Captain William, P. A., Bhopal, 리즈 나다 되 Riksha, sec Vindhya. Rivers and lakes, 2. Roads, 57; Salāmatpur-Raisen, 78; Bhopāl-Sehore 58, 83; Dewā Indore Bhopāl Hoshangābād, 58, 87; Islāmnagar-Bhopāl, 78; Salamatpur-Raisen-Bhopāl-Islāmnagar-Bhopal, 78; Berasia 58, 83; Bhopāl-Narsinghgarlı, 54, 84; Bhopāl-Budhni, 87; Dewās-Sehore, 91 ; Bhopāl-Berasia, 93. Roman Catholic Church, 99, 101, 107. Rose, Sir Hugh, 121, 122. Rotation of corps, 44. Routes, 55; ancient, 57. Rupchand Läla, 23.

#### S

Sabha mandal, site of—temple, 96. Sabir Alī, firm of, 55. Sācher (v), 111. Sādiq Alī, 22. 23, 24. Sagoni tahsīl, 79; see Dīwānganj, Sakhārām Bāpu, Bhosla's General, 21.

Salah-ud-din, see Silhadi. Salamatpur (r. s.) for Raisen, 112. Salamapur-Raisen Road, 80. Salkanpur (v), 116, 85, Salmali Rānī, 96, 95. Salt, abolition of transit duties on, 33. Salute, ruling Chiefs, 34; to Shah Jahan's husband, 31, 34. Salvador Bourbone, 106, 107, 108. Samkhera (v), 80. Sanad of adoption, 32; Mughal, 115. Sānehi  $st\overline{u}pa$ , 7, Tope at, 35; (v) 116; relies, ib.; stūpa of Asoka, 117; Gupta temple, ib.; chaitya halls, ib.; Buddhist remains, ib.; edict pillar, ib.; stones of stupas, ib.; relics easkets, 120; inscriptions, 118; its preservation, ib.; plaster casts of gates sent to Paris, South Kennington, and museum in London, at Dublin, elsewhere, 119; Edinburgh and summary of literature, ib. Sanchür, 45. Sandstone, 1, 2, 76, 85, 88. Sanka, Rana of Chitor, 77, 112, 113. Sarais, 100, 122. Sarnāth pillar, 118. Sarangpur, 77, 82, 113. Sarautas, 53, 87, 103. Sardār Muhammad Khān, 12. Sardārs, school for sons of, 73, 102. Sarkārs (Mughul units), Raisen, 77, 92, Handia Sārangpur, 82; (Hindia), 102, 110, 116. Sarnāth pillar, discovery of, at Sānchi 118. Satadhāra (v) stūpa, 116. Satmahala Panjhazārī district, 86. Saugor District, 1, 76; (t), 23, 31. Savad Hassain Ali Khān, 11. Sayad Muhammad Khān, 13; death of, Savad Salar Masud Ghazi, fair of, 89. Sayads of Barha, 11. Sāyar, 68; outpost, 89, 92, 93, 103, 116. School, 73, 74, 79—81, 87—93, 102— 108—111. 116. 122, High Sulimania, 73; affiliation of, to the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities, ib.; Victoria Girls, ib.; Alexandra, ib.; Asifia, ib.; Sultania, ib; art, ib.; Medical, ib.; midwifery, Seasons, agricultural, 41. Sebastian Bourbons, 107.

Sects, 99.

Sekrohi, 122, 75, 99, 100.

INDEX. XV

Sehore (t), 119, 7, 8, 10, 14, 24, 29, 31, 83, 84; civil and military station, 119; earliest mosque at, erected by Mughis-ud-din, ib.; repaired by Sikandar Begam, 120; inscription by Mughis-ud-id, ib.; fine muslins of, ib.; fight of, ib.; Hardaul fair, ib.; Bhopal Battalion, 121: church at, 122; mutiny at, ib.; execution of 150 men at, Schore-Bhopal road, 58, 83. Sehore tahsil, 84, 75; pargana, 14, 22. Seoni, 22, Settlements, 66. Sewans *tahsīl*, 81, 75, 78. Sewans (v), 122, 13, 77, 81; fort, 35. Sex and civil condition, 35. Shafākhānas, 102. Shahar-i-Khas, 95, 96. Shahganj (v), 123, 89; see also Chichli. Shāhganj tahsil, 89, 87, 75, 86. Shah Jahan Begam, 7, 29-34, 61, 65, 73, 74, 96, 98, 101, 107, 109; birth, 29, 109; will of Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khān for marriage of, 30; proclaimed as Chief, ib.; regency of Sikandar Begam, ib.; married to Bakshi Bākī Muhammad Khān, 31; his recognition as Nawab-consort, titles and salute, ib.; Mutiny, 31, 32; Shāh Jahan waives her claim to rule during Sikander Begam's lifetime, 32; succeeds as Ruling Chief on mother's death, 33; becomes a widow, comes out of pardah, ib.; was introduced to H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh at Calcutta, ib.;re-marries Maulvi Sayad Sidiq Husain, ib.; retires behind pardah, ib.; her administrative reforms, survey, settlement, etc., ib., 62; made a G.C.S.I., 33; titles and salute of her second husband, ib.; marriage of her daughter Sultan Jahan, ib.; attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, ib.; establishes opium scales at Bhopal, ib.; pays for cost of construction of a railway line from Hoshangabad to Bhopal, ib.; cedes land for Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, ib.; abolishes transit duties on salt receiving Rs. 10,000 as compensation from Government, ib.; dissensions with her daughter, ib; British Government intervenes, ib.; withdrawal of titles and salute of Sidiq Husain, ib.; again becomes widow, ib.; visit of Lord Lansdowne to Bhopāl, 34; exemption of the Begam

and her successors from presenting a

nazar in interviews with the Viceroy, ib.; dies, 34; creeted buildings in Bhopāl, Tāj mahal, Bara mahal, Lāl Kothi: Lansdowne Hospital, 34, 96. 97; finds State in debt, 65; encouraged education, 73; carried out a survey, 74; established Shāhjahānābad quarters of the Bhopal city, 160. Shāh Jahān, Emperor, 86. Shāh Muhammad Khān, 12. Shāhpur, 105; see Dīwānganj tahsīl. Shaivite temple at Bhojpur, 93, Shamsgarh (v), 123, 35, 86. Sharif Muhammad Khan, 14, 16, 17, 19, 91. Shehzād Masīb, 25, 26, 28, 99 107, 108, 126, 127; see Balthazar Bourbon. Shergarh, fort of, 106. Sher Muhammad Khān, 10,12; killed by Mewāti Chief of Dorāha, 10. Sher Shah, 77, 82, 113—115. Shialu, see Kharif. Shiāmpur (r), 84. Shujāat Khān, 77, 82, 113, 114. Shujalpur (t), 11, 14, 22; governor of, 11; pargana of, 14, 22. Siah, 123. Siarmau (v), 123. Siddiqganj (v), 123. Siddiqganj tahsīl, 81. Sidiq Husain, Maulvī, serves Sikandar Begam in various capacities, 33; marries Shah Jahān Begam, ib.; conferred titles and salute, subsequently withdrawn, ib.; his weath, ib. Sihor, see Schore. Sikandar Begam, 27, 28-33, 96-100, 107, 109, 122; first period of her rule. 28-29; to marry Munir Muhammad Khān, 28; eventually marries Jahāngir Muhammad, ib.; regency of Kudsia Begam, 28; dissensions with the Nawab, retires to Islamnagar, 29: birth of a daughter to, 29, 109; death of Jahangir Muhammad Khan, 29; Shāh Jahan proclaimed as Chief ib.; Sikandar's regency with Faujdar Muhammad Khan as minister, 30; failure of dual rule, ib.; Sikandar Begam rules independently; disturbance by Amir Muhammad Khan, ib.; administrative reforms of, ib.; Major Charters Macpherson's view

on the Begams, ib.; loyalty during

mutiny, 31; assistance to British

troops and officers, ib.; objects to

being called Regent, ib.; recognised

as Ruling Chief, 32; visits the Vicerov

at Jabalpur and Agra, ib.; receives

sanad for Berasia pargana as reward, ib.; is conferred a G.C.S.I., ib.; visits important places in Northern India, Rājputāna and Central India, ib.; visits Viceroy at Agra, ib.; visits Gwalior as Sindhia's guest, ib.; goes on pilgrimage to Mecca, ib.; dies, 33; buried in Farhat Afza garden, ib.; State debts of her time, 65; starts first regular school, 74; organises medical department, 74; undertakes survey, 74. Silgarh, see Maljhir. Silhādi, 76, 77, 78, 112, 113. Silwäni (v), 123. Silwāni tahsīl, 75, 78, 80. Sindhia, 19-24, 108. Sindor (r), 3. Singārcholi, 2. Sirbu shales, 4, 6. Sironj, 1, 20, 21, 22; Durjansal Khichi of, 20; pargana of the Tonk State, 1. Sītāmau, Dost Muhammad serves the Rājā of, 9. Situation, boundaries area of State, 1.

Social characteristics, 36.
Soil, classes and general condition of,
40.
Son (r), 4.
Sonārī (v), 116.
Sonhra, see Shamasgarlı.
Sowings of seed in fields, 42.

Siwān (r), 81, 119.

Sleeman, 86, 106,

Special crops, 44. Stamps, postage, 58; income from, 70. Statistical Tables, 135.

Stewart, Captain J., P. A. at Bhopal, 120, 126, 127, 129.

Stipulations of the Treaty of 1818 with British, 24, 26.

Stone mortars, manufacture of, at Chhipāner, 53.

Strachey, Mr., Resident at Gwalior, 24. Sūbah (Mugh: 1 sub-division), Mālwā, 77, 92, 110; Ujjain, 115.

Sulkanpur (peak), 85.

Sulla (v), 123.

Sultān Ahmad Alī Khān marries Sultān Jahān, 33; dies, 34.

Sultānganj (v), 124, 81.

Sultān Jahān Begam, 33, 34, 73; birth of, 33; recognised as heir-apparent, ib.; marries Sultān Ahmad Alī Khān, 33; dissensions with her mother Shāh Jahān, ib.; succeeds as ruler, 34; goes on pilgrimage to Mecca, ib.; presented to Their Royal Highnesses Prince and

Princess of Wales at Indore who decorated her with a G.C.I.E., ib.; is assisted by Nasr-ul-lah Khān, her eldest son, in administration, ib.; her family, ib.; encourages education, 73; establishes Alexandria school for sons of Sardars, ib. Sultān Mahmūd Khilzi (Mandu), 76, 112. Sultān Muhammad Khān, 12—14, 19; succeeds Dost Muhammad Khān as Nawāb, 12; depôsed by Yār Muhammad Khan, 12; fled to Rahatgarh, 13; granted jāgīr of Rāhatgarh, 14, 19. Suraj Mal, Munshi, 23. Survey, 74 Survey of India Department, State survey trighometrically by, 74.

Suspension and remissions of revenue, 68.

Sultans of Mālwā, 76, 82, 112.

## Τā

Tables, Statistical, 135. Tahal (r), 108. Tahsīls, 60; table of nizamats and tahsils, 75. Tājmahāl, 96, 98. Tāj Muhammad Khān, 9, 10. Tāj-ul-Masājid, 34, 71, 96, 97, 98, 100; cost of constructing, 71. Takkāvi, 48. Tāl pargana, see Tāl tahsīl. Talbihat, 77. Tal Lake, 3, 88; at Bhojpur, 93. Tāl tahsīl, 87.3. Tanks, 109, 115, and wells at Raisen, 115. Tayllor, General, 118. *Tāzias*, see Festivals. Telegraphs, 58. Telephones, 58. Temperature, 8, 76. Temples in Bhopāl city, 98; in Gupta style, 117; at Bhojpur, 35, 93. Tendoni (r), 3, 76. Tenures, Land, 68; Khālsa or Khām, ib.; jāgīrs, muāfi, zamindari, istimrāri, Terms of the Treaty with Bhopal, 24, Thānādārs, 61; see Glossarv. Thomson, Colonel E., P. A. at Bhopal

Tiles, manufacture of, 53, 73.

Timarāvan (v), 25,

Time, measure of, 56. Titles and Salutes of Ruling Chief, 34. Tongas, pony, 58. Tonk State, Sironj pargana of, I. Tope at Sanchi, 34, 116. Toria Jasarti (v), 76. Towns and villages, 35. Townshead, Mr. S. D., P. A. at Bhopal, Trade centres, 55. 1 ransit duties, abolition of - on salt, 33. Treaty, of 1818, 26, 126; of Purandar, 15; of Raisen, 126. Trees, 51; see also Botany and Forest. Trevelyan, Captain H. W., P. A. at Bhopal, 129. Tribute, paid by jägīrdārs, 68. Triveni, 90. Troops, State, 71.

Ubaid-ul-lah Khan, 34, 71; second sons of Sultan Jahan Begam, 34; in charge of State Army, 71; see also Genealogioal Tree. Udayaditya Paramāra, Rājā, 95, 96, Udayapur, 13. Udayavarma Paramara, Bhopāl, plates of. 105. Udepura (v), 124, 58; tahsil, 75, 87, 88. Ujjain, (t) 76, 77, 118. Ulamas, 114; Majlis-i-ulama, 69. Umatwāra, Rajputs of, 10. Umatwārī cattle, 48. Umraoganj (v), 124, 8. Unhālu, see Rabi. United Provinces, 9. Uradchür, 44.

Vaccination, 74; number of cases, ib. Vasantnagar, see Sanchi. Vegetables, grown, in gardens, 47. Vehicles, 58; country cart, ib.; pony tongas, ib.; shigrams, ib.; carriages of Europe make, ib.; motor cars, ib. Vetravati, see Betwa. Victoria Lancers, 71. Vidisha (Bhilsa), 3, 118. Vihāra, 118 Vijaya mandir, 114. Vikramajīt of Orchhā defeated by Khān Zaman, 91.

Vinchur, Chief of, 27. Vindhyas, 1, 2, 76, 85. Vindhyan range, 1, 2, 4; scarp, ib. Vindhyadri, see Vindhya. Vredenburg, Mr. E., 3, 111.

Wages in kind, 49; în cash, ib. Wards, etc., of Bhopal city, 100. Wāsil Muhammad Khān, 12. Water Works at Bhopal, 71, 96. Wauchope, Mr. Agent in Bundelkhand, 24, 26; conditions, 24, 26. Wazir Muhammad Khan, 19-26; 65, 78, 97, 103, 105, 106, 107, 115; arrives at Bhopāl, 19; interviews Hayāt Muhammad Khān, ib.; relates his services under the Rajgarh Rawat and at Hyderabad, ib.; fights with Marathas at Aish Farhat and becomes minister, L; recovers Rāisen, ib.; forms alance with the Pindari leaders, 221 recovers Ashta, Sehore, Dorāha and Ichhawar districts, ib.; levies contributions from Seoni, Shujalpur, Berasia and Bhilsa, ib.; his increasing powers, ib.; jealousy of Ghaus Muhammad, ib.; retires for a time but returns, ib.; fight at Bishenkhera with Ghaus Muhammad's adherents, ib.; assumes administrative power, ib.; retires to Ginnürgarh on appearance of Sādiq Alī, the Nāgpur Chief's General, ib.; returns and drives out Marāthās, ib.; punishes the persons who led astray the Nawab, 23; pacifies Sindhia by sending his son as security for carrying out the promise by Ghaus Muhammad of payment of 4 lakhs, ib.; recovers districts seized by Sādiq Alī, ib.; joins Amīr Khān Pindārī, ib.; persuades Ghaus Muhammad to retire to Raisen, and transfers therule to his branch of the family, ib.; desires for a treaty with British ib.; defends Bhopāl when besieged by Nagpur and Sindhia's forces—a heroic defence, 24; averted attack by Sindhia's forces, 24; again makes overtures for a treaty, with the British, ib.; falls ill at Timaravan and dies, ib; his description by Malcolm, ib.; his mausoleum, 26, 97; his income. 65Weavers of Bhaisonda, 93

xviii INDEX.

Weights and measures, 56; for bulk, ib.; for capacity, ib.; for length, ib.; for surface, ib.; measure of time, ib. Wild animals, 8. Wilkinson, Mr. Lancelot, P. A. at Bhopāl, 29, 122, 129. Women', hospital for, 74, 102. Wylie, Major-General H., C.S.I., P. A. at Bhopāl 130.

### Υ

Yār Muhammad Khān, Nawāh, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 96, 109; sent as hostage to Nizām, 12; receives insignia of Royalty, ib.; deposes Sultān Muhammad, ib.; succeeds as Nawāb, ib.;

makes Islāmnagar his capital, 13; acquires Pathāri, Sewān's and Udayapur, *ib.*; comes into collision with Marāthās on the Kolans, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; his tomb, 109.

Yārnagar, peak at, 85.

Yāsin Muhammad Khān, 13, 14, 15, 17; appointed as wazīr, 14.

Yashwant Rao Bhāu, 120; see Jaswant Rao Bhāu.

Yashwant Rao Ponwār of Dhār 93. Yorkshire, State area compared with that of, 1.

Z

Zamindāri, 68.

